Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited (As De-merged)
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022
All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	31.04	28.88
Right-of-use assets	30	0.20	0.20
Goodwill	7	-	-
Financial assets			
Investments	8	0.01	0.01
Trade receivables	9	-	-
Other financial assets	10	0.00*	20.11
Other non-current assets	11	4.10	1.52
		35.35	50.72
Current assets			
Inventories	12	102.94	106.60
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	83.06	132.87
Cash and cash equivalents	13	33.96	13.39
Bank balance other than above	13	2.43	-
Other financial assets	10	1.67	1.75
Other current assets	11	201.19	291.66
		425.25	546.27
Total assets		460.60	596.99
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	1,245.92	1,245.92
Other equity	15	(1,252.89)	(1,225.67)
		(6.97)	20.25
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	45.50	55.70
Other financial liabilities	17	16.29	17.83
Provisions	18	0.76	0.80
		62.55	74.33
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	278.90	380.94
Trade payables	19		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.10	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		96.92	79.59
Other financial liabilities	17	12.77	11.94
Contract liabilities	21	5.23	20.11
Other current liabilities	20	10.34	9.16
Provisions	18	0.76	0.67
		405.02	502.41
Total equity and liabilities		460.60	596.99

* Less than ₹ 0.01 Crore.

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 117366W/ W-100018

Jayesh Parmar
Partner
Membership No.: 106388

Place : Mumbai
Date : October 20, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited

Vinod R. Tanti
Chairman
DIN : 00002266

Nimisha Agnihotri
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30859

Rakesh Bhandari
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 077447

Place : Pune
Date : October 20, 2022

SUZLON GUJARAT WIND PARK LIMITED

Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited (As De-merged)

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	21	67.28	52.64
Other operating income		0.24	0.66
Other income	22	0.59	0.19
Total income		**68.11**	**53.49**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed and services rendered	23	39.33	35.13
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	23	-	-
Employee benefits expense	24	7.47	6.53
Depreciation expense	6	1.41	1.80
Finance costs	25	36.05	40.85
Other expenses	26	11.18	17.79
Total expenses		**95.44**	**102.10**
Profit / (loss) before tax		**(27.33)**	**(48.61)**
Tax expenses	27	-	-
Profit / (loss) after tax		**(27.33)**	**(48.61)**
Other comprehensive income			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years :			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	29	0.11	(0.00*)
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
		0.11	**(0.00*)**
Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**0.11**	**(0.00*)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(27.22)**	**(48.61)**
Earnings / (loss) per equity share:			
Basic and diluted [Nominal value of share ₹ 10 (₹ 10)]	28	(0.22)	(0.39)

* Less than ₹ 0.01 Crore.

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.3

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

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 117366W/ W-100018

Jparmar

Jayesh Parmar
Partner
Membership No.: 106388

Place : Mumbai
Date : October 20, 2022

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Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited

Vinod R. Tanti
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Agnihotri

Nimisha Agnihotri
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30859

Rakesh Bhandari
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 077447

Place : Pune
Date : October 20, 2022

SUZLON GUJARAT WIND PARK LIMITED

Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited (As De-merged)
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

a. Equity share capital

	No. in Crore	Rs in Crore
Equity shares of Rs ₹ 10 each, issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 01, 2020	124.59	1,245.92
Effect due to demerger	-	-
Issue of share capital (refer Note 14)	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	124.59	1,245.92
Issue of share capital (refer Note 14)	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**124.59**	**1,245.92**

b. Other equity

	Capital contribution	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total
As at April 1, 2020	-	1.41	(2,486.94)	(2,485.53)
Transfer due to de-merger of Project and PE division (refer Note 5)	-	-	1,121.33	1,121.33
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	(48.61)	(48.61)
Other comprehensive income (refer Note 29)	-	-	0.00*	0.00*
Gain on extinguishment of debt (refer Note 4 and 16)	187.14	-	-	187.14
As at March 31, 2021	**187.14**	**1.41**	**(1,414.22)**	**(1,225.67)**
As at April 1, 2021	187.14	1.41	(1,414.22)	(1,225.67)
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	(27.33)	(27.33)
Other comprehensive income (refer Note 29)	-	-	0.11	0.11
As at March 31, 2022	**187.14**	**1.41**	**(1,441.44)**	**(1,252.89)**

Refer Note 16 for nature and purpose of reserves.
* Less than ₹ 0.01 Crore.

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.3

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

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 117366W/ W-100018

Jayesh Parmar
Partner
Membership No.: 106388

Place : Mumbai
Date : October 20.2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited

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Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30859

Rakesh Bhandari
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 077447

Place : Pune
Date : October 20, 2022

SUZLON GUJARAT WIND PARK LIMITED

Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited (As De-merged)
Statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2022
All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before tax		(27.33)	(48.61)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation expense		1.41	1.80
Other income		(0.59)	(0.19)
Interest expense and other borrowing cost		36.05	40.85
Bad debts written off		-	0.01
Impairment allowance / (reversal)		(0.81)	(0.70)
Allowance / (reversal) for doubtful debts and advances, net		(1.29)	3.03
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		**7.44**	**(3.81)**
Movements in working capital			
(Increase) / decrease in financial assets and other assets		110.95	45.70
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables		51.59	(23.67)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		3.66	2.75
(Decrease) / increase in other liabilities, financial liabilities and provisions		3.17	(0.15)
Cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**176.81**	**20.82**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(2.58)	5.61
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	A	**174.23**	**26.43**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances		(3.56)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	0.07
Interest received		0.61	0.03
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	B	**(2.95)**	**0.10**
Cash flow from financing activities			
(Repayment) / proceeds from short term-borrowings, net		(137.63)	20.76
Repayment from long term-borrowings, net (refer Note 16)		(5.41)	(30.01)
Interest and other borrowing cost paid		(5.24)	(4.25)
Restructuring cost paid		-	(0.45)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities	C	**(148.28)**	**(13.95)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	(A+B+C)	**23.00**	**12.58**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		13.39	0.86
Less : Deletion due to demerger		-	(0.05)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		36.39	13.39

Components of cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Cash on hand	0.26	0.37
Balances with banks	33.70	13.02
Bank balance other than above	2.43	-
	36.39	**13.39**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.3

Notes:
The figures in brackets represent outflows.

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

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 117366W/ W-100018

Jayesh Parmar
Partner
Membership No.: 106388

Place : Mumbai
Date : October 20, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited

Vinod R. Tanti
Chairman
DIN : 00002266

Nimisha Agnihotri
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30859

Rakesh Bhandari
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 077447

Place : Pune
Date : October 20, 2022

SUZLON GUJARAT WIND PARK LIMITED

1. Company information

Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited ('SGWPL' or the 'Company') having CIN U40108GJ2004PLC044409 is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is located at Suzlon House, 5 Shrimali Society, Near Shree Krishna Centre, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, India. The principal place of business is its headquarters located at One Earth, Hadapsar, Pune, India.

The Company was engaged in erection, installation and commissioning ('Project execution business'), construction and sale of power evacuation facility ('Power evacuation business') for wind turbine generators ('WTG's), power generation and sale and lease/sub lease of land in and upto FY 2020.

On August 24, 2022, the Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench approved the Scheme of Arrangement involving transfer and vesting of Project execution business ('Demerged Undertaking I') and Power evacuation business ('Demerged Undertaking II') ('Scheme') of the Company into Suzlon Global Services Limited ('SGSL') with appointed date April 02, 2020. The amalgamation is in accordance with the provisions of Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder.

The Company continues to carry on power generation business and sale and lease/ sub lease of land.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (And AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on October 20, 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments 2.3(n)).

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest Crore (₹ 00,00,000) up to two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the company's financial statements are not applicable as there were no standards issued but not effective at the time of adoption of the financial statements.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

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Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

b. Foreign currencies

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

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

c. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Chartered Accountants

SUZLON GUJARAT WIND PARK LIMITED

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

The Company management determines the policies and procedures for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company management. The management decides after discussion with external valuers, about valuation technique and inputs to use for each case.

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

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

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

d. Revenue from contract with customers

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

Power generation

Income from power generation is recognised on sale of unit generated and invoiced to respective state electricity board.

Land revenue

Revenue from land lease activity is recognised upon the transfer of leasehold rights to the customers. Revenue from sale of land/ right to sale land is recognised at the point in time when control of asset is transferred to the customer as per the terms of the respective sales order. Revenue from land development is recognised upon rendering of the service as per the terms of the respective sales order.

Payment terms:

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for services rendered, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Contract balances

i. **Contract assets**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

ii. **Trade receivables**

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

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Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited

Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (n) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

iii. Contract liabilities (Advance from customers)

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

e. Taxes

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

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Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited

f. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Capital work-in-progress comprises of the cost of PPE that are not yet ready for their intended use as at the balance sheet date.

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the written down value method ('WDV') based on the useful lives and residual values estimated by the management in accordance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 as per table given below. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Type of asset	Useful lives (years)
Buildings	28 to 58
Windfarm plant and machinery	22

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of fixed assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset on the date of disposal and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

g. Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

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

h. Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

i. Right-of-use assets (ROU assets)

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and factory and office buildings. The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of ROU assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

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

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its borrowing rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases at the lease commencement date.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the lease payments.

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

For the short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset is classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases other than land and building are included in property, plant and equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ('CGU') net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting periods is reversed if there has been a change in estimates of recoverable amount. The carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation if there was no impairment.

j. Inventories

Stock of land and land lease rights is valued at lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined on specific identification basis. Net realisable value is determined by management using technical estimates.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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Chartered Accountants

SUZLON GUJARAT WIND PARK LIMITED

k. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

l. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund, employee state insurance and superannuation fund are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the funds and the contribution payable to fund is recognised as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Retirement benefits in the form of gratuity is defined benefit obligations and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using projected unit credit method as at each balance sheet date.

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

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognised the following changes in defined benefit obligation as an expense in statement of profit and loss:

- Service cost comprising of current service cost, past service cost gains and loss on entitlements and non-routine settlement.
- Net interest expenses or income.

Short-term compensated absences are provided based on estimates. Long term compensated absences and other long-term employee benefits are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using projected unit credit method, as at each balance sheet date. As the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date, the entire leave is presented as a current liability in the balance sheet and expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss account.

m. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through statement of profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

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Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a. The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method. The Company has not designated any financial asset as at FVTOCI.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. The Company has not designated any equity instrument as at FVTOCI.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

  a. the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  b. the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115
- Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For determination of ECL on trade receivable, the Company considers the impact of net credit risk exposure on trade receivable after factoring the payables if any by the ultimate parent, parent and fellow subsidiaries.

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivables balance and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- *Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables*: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- *Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts*: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- *Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI*: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, at fair value through other equity, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. In case of extinguishment of financial liabilities with ultimate parent or of restructuring of the existing debt and financial liabilities of Lenders wherein the Lenders of the Company have potential exercisable participative rights pre and post restructuring, the resultant gain or loss arising on extinguishment of the existing debt with restructured debt shall be recognised to other equity.

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

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

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Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

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n. Earnings/ (loss) per share

Basic earnings/ (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the net profit/ (loss) for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for any bonus shares issued during the year and also after the balance sheet date but before the date the financial statements are approved by the board of directors. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings/ (loss) per share, the net profit/ (loss) for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares as appropriate. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable, had the shares been issued at fair value. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

o. Cash and cash equivalents

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

p. Contingent liabilities

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

The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses it as per Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

2.4 Changes in accounting policies and disclosure

Few amendments apply for the first time for the year ended March 31, 2022, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards, amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective/ notified.

2.5 Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic due to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of property plant and equipment, inventories, receivables, other assets and liabilities. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic and impact of the same on future performance, the Company has used available information from internal and external sources to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements. However, given the undetermined circumstances due to the pandemic the actual outcome may differ from what has been estimated. The Company will continue to monitor the future developments and updates its assessment.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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a. **Significant judgements in applying the Company's accounting policy**

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made judgement on revenue from contract with customers which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The Company applied judgement of identifying performance obligations that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers. The Company is primarily engaged in sale/ lease of land and power generation business. The Company determined that the each of the activity can be performed distinctly on a stand-alone basis which indicates that the customer can benefit from respective performance obligations on their own. Further, the Company chose output method for measuring the progress of performance obligation.

b. **Significant accounting estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Uncertainty about these assumption and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Allowance for trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. The Company recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. The carrying value of allowance for doubtful debts is ₹ 6.55 Crore as at March 31, 2022 (previous year: ₹ 9.56 Crore), refer Note 9.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, future tax planning strategies. The Company has unabsorbed depreciation which can be carried forward indefinitely and unabsorbed business losses details which can be carried forward for 8 years, refer Note 27.

Majority of business losses will expire in between March 2026 to March 2030. As there are not certain taxable temporary differences or tax planning operations, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets on conservative basis.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The estimates of future salary increases take into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 29.

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Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 35.

Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 2.3(f) for the estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 6.

4. Implementation of Refinancing Proposal

As REC Limited and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited ("New Lenders") have specialized knowledge in relation to the power sector in India and would be better placed to address the specific needs of the Suzlon Group and allow adequate operational flexibility for efficient running of business, the Company along with its ultimate parent company Suzlon Energy Limited ('SEL'), parent company Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited ('SPIL') and SELs identified domestic subsidiary Suzlon Global Services Limited ('SGSL') and a joint venture Suzlon Generators Limited ('SGL') collectively referred to as 'STG' had submitted a proposal to the existing lenders for refinancing the outstanding restructured facilities ("Refinancing Proposal") on the basis of sanction letters from REC Limited and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited ("the New Lenders"). As part of the Refinancing Proposal, an agreement was entered on March 31, 2022 between STG and existing lenders ("Agreement"). The key features of the refinancing proposal are as follows:

i. Full repayment of outstanding Rupee Term Loan along with accrued interest;
ii. Release or transfer or replacement of limits of non-fund based working capital facilities against cash margin or Letter of Comfort ("LOC");
iii. Conversion of entire outstanding value of 410,000 number of Optionally Convertible Debentures ("OCD") having face value of ₹ 100,000 each issued by SEL into 57,14,28,572 equity shares of SEL to be allotted to the Existing Lenders;
iv. Conversion of 4,45,301 number of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ("CCPS") having face value of ₹ 100,000 each issued by SGSL into 4,454 equity shares of SGSL to be allotted to the Existing Lenders;
v. Payment of applicable coupon / interest payable to the Existing Lenders on the outstanding OCD and dividends payable on CCPSs;
vi. Waiver of the requirement of maintaining the lock-in for 99,71,76,872 equity shares having face value of ₹ 2 each of SEL issued to the Existing Lenders as stipulated in the Framework Restructuring Agreement dated June 30, 2020; and
vii. 49,85,88,439 number of warrants issued by the SEL to the Existing Lenders shall stand surrendered.

On April 28, 2022, the Company along with SEL, SPIL and SGSL ('STG') and the New Lenders entered into a Rupee Term Loan Agreement ("RTL Agreement") for recording the terms and conditions on which the New Lenders would make available the refinancing amount to the STG.

On May 24, 2022 ("Effective Date"), the Refinancing Proposal was consummated. Pursuant to the same, the Restructured Facilities of STG are refinanced and the outstanding obligations of STG under the Restructured Facilities stand discharged as stated in paragraphs i to vii above. The key features of the RTL Agreement are as follows:

Disbursement of Fund Based Rupee Term Loan of ₹ 2,960.96 Crore and LOC ₹ 981.28 Crore by New Lenders in accordance with the RTL Agreement; key features of which are as follows:

a. Disbursement of Fund Based Rupee Term Loan and LOC by REC Limited ("REC Loan") and Fund Based Rupee Term Loan by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited.

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b. Repayment of Fund Based Rupee Term Loan in 97 structured monthly instalments commencing from June 2022 to June 2030 at initial interest rate of 9.50% per annum, subject to reset after 1 year;
c. Release of LOC on retirement of respective non-fund based working capital facilities by Existing Lenders;
d. Reduction of REC Loan to ₹ 2,178 Crore within 1 year from disbursement;
e. Monetization of specified assets within stipulated dates;

The existing borrowing liabilities including OCDs and CCPS issued by SEL and SGSL respectively, are carried in the books as on March 31, 2022 without taking cognisance of the Refinancing Proposal. The OCD issued by SEL and CCPS issued by SGSL to the Existing Lenders stands extinguished as on the Effective Date and impact of the refinancing will be recorded in the books of account on Effective Date.

5. Accounting after approval of Scheme of Amalgamation and Scheme of Arrangement

5.1 The Company ("the Demerged Company" or "SGWPL") implemented the Scheme of Arrangement involving transfer and vesting of Project Execution Business ('Demerged Undertaking I') and Power Evacuation Business ('Demerged Undertaking II') ('Scheme 2') into Suzlon Global Services Limited ("SGSL") from the appointed date of April 02, 2020.

The final order for approving the Scheme has been passed on September 28, 2022 by Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench ("NCLT Ahmedabad") sanctioning the Scheme which has become effective from September 29, 2022 w.e.f. appointed date, i.e. April 02, 2020 consequent upon filing of the certified copy of the Order issued by the NCLT Ahmedabad, with the Registrar of Companies, Gujarat.

The amalgamation and arrangement is in accordance with the provisions of Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder.

5.2 Pursuant to the Scheme 2 becoming effective, the assets and liabilities of the Demerged Company as at April 01, 2020 have been transferred to SGSL at their book values. The aggregate of the net assets (i.e. difference between the book value of assets and liabilities) transferred to SGSL on appointed date is adjusted against the balance in retained earnings of the Demerged Company. The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior period is restated.

5.3 SGWPL was a wholly owned subsidiary of SPIL, which in turn was a wholly owned subsidiary of Suzlon Energy Limited ('SEL'). Since the amalgamation of SPIL with SGSL is effective from April 01, 2020 which is a day prior to the date of Scheme of Arrangement, SGWPL became wholly owned subsidiary of SGSL as on appointed date i.e April 01, 2020. Therefore by operation of law and upon demerger of the business undertaking into SGSL, SGWPL is not legally permitted to issue shares to itself and thus the Scheme does not envisage any consideration payable in form of shares or any other form.

5.4 The income accrued and expenses incurred by the demerged Company during the period April 02, 2020 to March 31, 2021 have been carved out from the books of the Company and incorporated in the books of account of SGSL. The Company carried on the business of Demerged Undertaking in "trust" on behalf of SGSL and all the vouchers, documents etc. for that period were made in the name of the Company.

5.5 The statement of asset and liabilities of project execution division and power evacuation division being demerged as on the appointed date April 02, 2020 and statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021 is as below:

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	SGWPL (project execution and power evacuation division) as on April 02, 2020
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	3.93
Other financial assets	13.39
Other assets	150.47
Trade receivables	366.03
Inventories	152.40
Cash and cash equivalents	0.05
Total	**686.27**
Other equity	-
Liabilities	
Borrowings (including current maturities of long-term borrowings)	1,565.16
Trade payables	219.86
Other financial liabilities	4.03
Provisions	3.20
Contract liabilities	7.62
Other liabilities	7.73
Total	**1,807.60**
Capital reserve on account of merger	-
Transfer to retained earnings	**(1,121.33)**

Particulars	SGWPL (project execution and power evacuation division) for FY 21
Income	
Revenue from contract with customers	116.47
Other operating income	0.21
Other income	0.69
Total	**117.37**
Expenses	
Cost of raw materials components and services	211.53
Changes in inventory	(63.75)
Employee benefits expense	16.78
Finance costs	159.20
Depreciation / amortisation	1.91
Other expenses	76.56
Total	**402.23**
Profit / (loss) for the period	**(284.86)**

6. Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Particulars	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block
	As at April 01, 2021	Additions	Deduction/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	Charge for the year	Deduction/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Freehold land	22.20	0.53	-	22.73	-	-	-	-	22.73
Buildings	-	3.04	-	3.04	-	0.04	-	0.04	3.00
Windfarm plant and machinery	14.22	-	-	14.22	7.54	1.37	-	8.91	5.31
Total	**36.42**	**3.57**	-	**39.99**	**7.54**	**1.41**	-	**8.95**	**31.04**

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Particulars	Gross block					Accumulated depreciation					Net block
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions	Transfer due to demerger	Deduction/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	Charge for the year	Transfer due to demerger	Deduction/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Freehold land	22.27	-	-	0.07	22.20	-	-	-	-	-	22.20
Buildings	5.75	-	5.75	-	-	4.29	0.00*	4.29	-	-	-
Plant and machinery	4.61	-	4.61	-	-	2.66	0.00*	2.66	-	-	-
Windfarm plant and machinery	14.22	-	-	-	14.22	5.75	1.79	-	-	7.54	6.68
Computer and office equipments	5.83	-	5.83	-	-	4.71	0.00*	4.71	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	1.45	-	1.45	-	-	0.97	0.00*	0.97	-	-	-
Vehicles	0.74	-	0.74	-	-	0.52	0.00*	0.52	-	-	-
Total	**54.87**	**-**	**18.38**	**0.07**	**36.42**	**18.90**	**1.80**	**13.15**	**-**	**7.54**	**28.88**

a. Out of total freehold land of ₹ 22.73 Crore (previous year: ₹ 22.20 Crore), land of ₹ 4.43 Crore (previous year: ₹ 4.43 Crore) has been leased out to lessees for installation of wind turbine generators.

b. For contractual commitment with respect to property, plant and equipment refer Note 31.

c. For details of property, plant and equipment given as security to Lenders refer Note 16.3.

d. Refer Note 40 (g) for details of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company.

* Less than ₹ 0.01 Crore.

7. Goodwill

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Gross block (deemed cost)		
Opening balance	1.29	1.29
Additions	-	-
Deduction/ adjustments	-	-
Closing balance	**1.29**	**1.29**
Depreciation and impairment		
Opening balance	1.29	1.29
Depreciation	-	-
Deduction / adjustments	-	-
Closing balance	**1.29**	**1.29**
Net block	-	-

8. Investments

Non-current investments comprise of Government or trust securities (unquoted) of ₹ 0.01 Crore (previous year: ₹ 0.01 Crore).

9. Trade receivables

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Credit impaired	5.97	8.17
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts	(5.97)	(8.17)
Total	-	-

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	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	83.64	134.26
Less : Impairment allowance	(0.58)	(1.39)
Total	**83.06**	**132.87**

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person, nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

There are no unbilled receivables as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

For details of receivable given as security to Lenders refer Note 16.3.

9.1 Ageing schedule for trade receivables

As on March 31, 2022	Current but not due	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
		< 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables,							
Considered good	-	7.42	5.08	14.07	30.79	23.96	81.32
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	0.00*	0.01	0.28	1.26	4.37	5.92
Credit impaired	-	(0.00*)	(0.01)	(0.28)	(1.26)	(4.37)	(5.92)
Disputed trade receivables,							
Considered good	-	-	-	0.07	-	1.67	1.74
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.05	0.05
Credit impaired	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.05)	(0.05)
Total	-	**7.42**	**5.08**	**14.14**	**30.79**	**25.63**	**83.06**
As on March 31, 2021							
Undisputed trade receivables,							
Considered good	-	16.75	7.99	32.56	29.85	43.97	131.12
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	0.12	0.00*	0.19	1.22	6.62	8.15
Credit impaired	-	(0.12)	(0.00*)	(0.19)	(1.22)	(6.62)	(8.15)
Disputed trade receivables,							
Considered good	-	-	0.07	-	-	1.68	1.75
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.02
Credit impaired	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	(0.01)	(0.02)
Total	-	**16.75**	**8.06**	**32.56**	**29.85**	**45.65**	**132.87**

9.2 The movement in impairment allowance as per ECL model is as under:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1.39	4.84
Less: Effect due to demerger	-	(2.75)
Less: Impairment allowance during the year	(0.81)	(0.70)
Balance as at the end of the year	**0.58**	**1.39**

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10. Other financial assets

Non-current – It consists of bank balances of ₹ 0.00* Crore (previous year: ₹ 20.11 Crore) which represents margin money deposits, subject to first charge towards non-fund based facilities from Lenders.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current		
Income accrued and due	1.67	1.58
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	0.00*	0.17
Total	**1.67**	**1.75**

All the financial assets are disclosed at amortised cost. For details of financial assets given as security to Lenders refer Note 16.3.

11. Other assets

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Advances recoverable in kind		
Unsecured, considered doubtful	38.55	38.23
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts	(38.55)	(38.23)
	-	-
Advance income tax (net of provisions)	4.10	1.52
Total	**4.10**	**1.52**
Current		
Advances recoverable in kind (unsecured, considered good)	169.94	248.49
Balances with government authorities	31.25	43.17
Total	**201.19**	**291.66**

For details of other assets given as security to Lenders refer Note 16.3.

12. Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

It comprises of land and lease rights of ₹ 102.94 Crore (previous year: ₹ 106.60 Crore). For details of inventories given as security to Lenders refer Note 16.3.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
a. Cash and bank balance		
Balances with banks	33.70	13.02
Cheques/ draft on hand	0.00*	-
Cash on hand	0.26	0.37
	33.96	**13.39**
b. Bank balance other than (a) above (earmarked)	2.43	-
Total	**36.39**	**13.39**

There are no restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalent as the end of the financial year and previous year.

* Less than ₹ 0.01 Crore.

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14. Equity share capital

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Authorised share capital		
1,250,000,000 (previous year: 1,250,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each.	1,250.00	1,250.00
20,000,000 (previous year: 20,000,000) preference shares of ₹ 100/- each	200.00	200.00
	1,450.00	**1,450.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
1,245,915,359 (previous year: 1,245,915,359) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,245.92	1,245.92
	1,245.92	**1,245.92**

14.1 Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the financial year

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares (Crore)	₹ in Crore	Number of shares (Crore)	₹ in Crore
At the beginning of the year	124.59	1,245.92	124.59	1,245.92
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**124.59**	**1,245.92**	**124.59**	**1,245.92**

14.2 Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

14.3 Details of shares held by holding company, promoters and shareholders holding more than 5% in the Company:

Sl. No.	Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
As at March 31, 2022						
1	Suzlon Energy Limited*	19,99,400	-	19,99,400	0.16	-
2	Tulsi R. Tanti J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
3	Vinod R. Tanti J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
4	Jitendra R. Tanti J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
5	Girish R. Tanti J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
6	Balrajsinh A. Parmar J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
7	Harish H. Mehta J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
8	Suzlon Global Services Limited (As Amalgamated) #	1,24,39,15,359	-	1,24,39,15,359	99.84	-
Total		**1,24,59,15,359**	-	**1,24,59,15,359**	**100.00**	

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Sl. No.	Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
As at March 31, 2021						
1	Suzlon Energy Limited*	19,99,400	-	19,99,400	0.16	-
2	Tulsi R. Tanti J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
3	Vinod R. Tanti J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
4	Jitendra R. Tanti J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
5	Girish R. Tanti J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
6	Balrajsinh A. Parmar J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
7	Harish H. Mehta J/w. Suzlon Energy Limited*	100	-	100	0.00	-
8	Suzlon Global Services Limited (As Amalgamated) #	1,24,39,15,359	-	1,24,39,15,359	99.84	-
Total		**1,24,59,15,359**	-	**1,24,59,15,359**	**100.00**	

As per the Scheme of Amalgamation dated September 29, 2022, Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited is merged with Suzlon Global Services Limited with effect from April 01, 2020 and subsequently Suzlon Global Services became holding company of the Company

* In terms of Share Purchase Agreement dated March 29, 2016, Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited has acquired the entire shareholding of the Company from SEL on March 29, 2016 and has duly discharged the consideration against such share acquisition. The 20,00,000 equity shares which were held in physical form are in possession of the lenders and the procedural formalities for endorsement of aforesaid transfer shall be duly completed once the necessary documents are released by the lenders.

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

15. Other equity

Refer statement of changes in equity for detailed movement in equity balance:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
General reserve	1.41	1.41
Capital contribution (Refer Note 16)	187.14	187.14
Retained earnings	(1,441.44)	(1,414.22)
	(1,252.89)	**(1,225.67)**

Nature and purposes of other reserves:

a. General reserve

The Company has transferred a portion of the net profit of the company before declaring dividend or a portion of net profit kept separately for future purpose is disclosed as general reserve.

b. Capital contribution

The resultant gain arising on extinguishment of existing debt and fair value of financial instruments issued as per the terms of Resolution plan is transferred to Capital contribution since the Lenders have potential exercisable participative rights.

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16. Borrowings

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Term loan from banks (secured)	45.50	55.70
Total	**45.50**	**55.70**
Current		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	10.19	5.40
Loans from related party (unsecured)	268.71	375.54
Total	**278.90**	**380.94**

16.1 Implementation of Resolution Plan

On June 30, 2020, the Resolution Plan was implemented between STG and consortium lenders upon completion of compliance of all conditions precedent to the satisfaction of the consortium lenders and the Resolution Plan is effective from June 30, 2020 (Effective date).

The existing facilities of STG is restructured in following manner and divided into 3 parts:

Part A – Existing facilities to the extent of ₹ 5,188.41 Crore is restructured as follows:

i. Repayment of Rupee Term Loan of ₹ 3,600.00 Crore in 40 structured quarterly instalments commencing from September 2020 to June 2031 at the rate of interest of 9.00% per annum, (RTL-II). The Lenders have restructured RTL of ₹ 3,500.99 Crore in SEL, ₹ 63.69 Crore in the Company and ₹ 35.32 Crore in SPIL,

ii. Repayment of Rupee Term Loan of SEL under Project Specific Facility ('PSF) of ₹ 261.00 Crore (RTL – III),

iii. Continuation of existing non-fund based ('NFB') working capital facilities of ₹ 1,300 Crore of STG.

Part B – Existing facilities to the extent of ₹ 4,100 Crore is converted in to 410,000 fully paid up 0.01% Secured Optionally Convertible Debentures ('OCD') of face value of ₹ 100,000 each of SEL issued to Lenders.

Part C – Existing facilities to the extent of ₹ 4,453.01 Crore is converted into 4,45,301, 0.0001% Unsecured Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ('CCPS') of face value of ₹ 100,000 each of SGSL (subsidiary of SEL) to the Lenders and 99,71,76,872 equity shares of face value of ₹ 2 each of SEL for an aggregated consideration of ₹ 1 per Lender.

i. Issuance of 49,85,88,439 warrants of SEL to the Lenders as a security towards achieving upgrade of the account on or before March 31, 2022. [$]

ii. Restructuring of foreign currency convertible bonds (FCCB) with bondholders i.e. roll over / conversion into equity shares of the SEL.

iii. Waiver of existing defaults, events of defaults and penal interest and charges and waiver of right to recompense in accordance with Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) dated March 28, 2013.

iv. Capital raising exercise by way of rights issue / preferential allotment or convertible instruments or unsecured loans from Promoters or Investors of upto ₹ 375 Crore, which was implemented by equity infusion of ₹ 342.16 Crore and issue of compulsory convertible debentures of ₹ 49.98 Crore by promoters and investors in SEL.

[$] Post March 31, 2022 and in terms of the Refinancing Proposal, 49,85,88,439 convertible warrants allotted on June 27, 2020 to the Existing Lenders stands cancelled with effect from May 24, 2022.

16.2 Loans from related parties comprise of Inter Corporate Deposit from the ultimate holding company SEL, which carry interest @ 9% p.a. and used for business operations. As per the terms of the agreement between the Company and SEL, SEL consents that it will not raise any demand on the Company to make any prepayment of the loan up to ₹ 650.00 Crore provided under the agreement during the term up to March 31, 2024.

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16.3 The details of security for the current and non-current secured loans are as follows:

Financial facilities by way of RTL II from Lenders in accordance with Resolution Plan aggregating to ₹ 55.69 Crore of which ₹ 45.50 Crore classified as long-term borrowings and ₹ 10.19 Crore classified as short-term borrowings and non-fund based working capital facilities are secured by first pari-passu charge over all current assets of the Company, SEL, SPIL and SGL (except for certain identified assets), first pari-passu charge over all current assets generated under identified orders both present and future, first pari-passu charge over all current assets of SGSL both present and future, first pari-passu charge with new PSF Lenders on current assets generated under identified orders of Borrowers except SGSL in certain scenario, second charge on cash flows of Borrowers except SGSL arising out of identified orders which are funded by new PSF Lenders, first pari-passu charge over all fixed assets of Borrowers whether movable or immovable, first charge over Trust and Retention Account ('TRA'), first charge on DSR Accounts, , first pari-passu pledge over 100% of fully paid-up equity capital of the Company and SPIL and 75% of SGL by SEL, first pari-passu pledge over 100% of fully paid-up equity capital of SGSL till conversion of CCPS into equity shares of SGSL, negative lien over the equity shares held by SEL in SE Forge Limited, Non disposal undertaking or pledge over the 100% of the equity share capital of Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius ('SELM') and AE Rotor Holding B.V. ('AERH'), first pari-passu pledge over certain equity shares of SEL held by the promoters and other members of the SEL promotor group, brand image of Suzlon, personal guarantee of the chairman and managing director of SEL and corporate guarantee of each Borrower.

16.4 The details of repayment of long-term borrowings are as follows:

Particulars	Up to 1 year	2 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Secured loans				
March 31, 2022	10.19	22.69	22.81	55.69
March 31, 2021	5.40	25.95	29.75	61.10
Unsecured loans				
March 31, 2022	268.71	-	-	268.71
March 31, 2021	375.54	-	-	375.54
Total				
March 31, 2022	**278.90**	**22.69**	**22.81**	**324.40**
March 31, 2021	**380.94**	**25.95**	**29.75**	**436.64**

16.5 The Company has non-fund based facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in complete agreement with the books of accounts.

16.6 The effective rate of interest on secured long-term and short-term borrowing is at 9.00% to p.a. during the year.

17. Other financial liabilities

Non-current – It consists of lease rent payable of ₹ 16.29 Crore (previous year: ₹ 17.83 Crore).

Current – It primarily includes employee payables including incentive and bonus payable of ₹ 12.77 Crore (previous year: ₹ 11.94 Crore).

All the financial liabilities are disclosed at amortised cost.

18. Provisions

Non-current: It consists of provision for employee benefits of ₹ 0.76 Crore (previous year: ₹ 0.80 Crore).

Current: It consists of provision for employee benefits of ₹ 0.76 Crore (previous year: ₹ 0.67 Crore).

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

19. Trade payables

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade payables to micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.10	-
Trade payables to related parties	6.24	6.24
Trade payables to others	90.68	73.35
Total	**97.02**	**79.59**

19.1 Ageing schedule for trade payables

As on March 31, 2022	Unbilled dues	Outstanding from due date of payment				
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0.08	-	-	0.02	0.10
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	38.51	26.15	3.49	24.93	3.70	96.78
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
Total	**38.51**	**26.37**	**3.49**	**24.93**	**3.72**	**97.02**
As on March 31, 2021						
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	19.15	23.50	29.65	3.38	3.91	79.59
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**19.15**	**23.50**	**29.65**	**3.38**	**3.91**	**79.59**

19.2 Relationship with struck off companies - Nil

19.3 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Sr. no.	Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
a.	The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.10	-
b.	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.00*	-
c.	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	0.02	-
d.	The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under this Act	0.00*	-
e.	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	Nil	Nil
f.	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	0.00*	-

The Company has identified small enterprises and micro enterprises, as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 by requesting confirmation from the vendors through the letters circulated by the Company.

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20. Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Statutory dues	0.13	0.27
Others*	10.21	8.89
Total	**10.34**	**9.16**

* Primarily includes other liabilities and current portion of lease rent payable.

21. Revenue from contract with customers

21.1 Disaggregated revenue information

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Type of goods and services		
Income from land and land development	63.46	48.14
Power generation income	3.82	4.50
Total	**67.28**	**52.64**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	16.39	18.50
Services transferred over time	50.89	34.14
Total	**67.28**	**52.64**

The above revenue from contracts with customer is received from India.

21.2 Contract balances

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade receivables	83.06	132.87
Contract liabilities (advances received to render services).	5.23	20.11

21.3 Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Revenue as per contracted price	67.28	52.64
Less: Variable consideration	-	-
Total	**67.28**	**52.64**

21.4 Performance obligation for land revenue

In case of leasehold, the performance obligation is satisfied upon the transfer of leasehold rights to the customers, for outright sale, the performance obligation is satisfied when title of land are transferred to the customers as per the terms of the respective sales order. The performance obligation for land development is satisfied upon rendering of the service as per the terms of the respective sales order.

22. Other income

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest income on:		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
on deposits with banks	0.44	0.19
on other financial assets	0.15	-
Total	**0.59**	**0.19**

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23. Cost of raw materials consumed and services rendered

		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Consumption of raw materials (including bought out costs)			
Opening inventory		-	59.09
Less: Transfer on account of demerger		-	(59.09)
Less: Closing inventory `		-	-
		-	-
Cost of land		37.89	33.74
Cost of project services and infrastructure development		1.44	1.39
Cost of raw material consumed/ services rendered		**39.33**	**35.13**
Changes in inventories:			
Opening inventory			
Work-in-progress		-	88.28
Less: Transfer on account of demerger		-	(88.28)
Finished goods		-	5.03
Less: Transfer on account of demerger		-	(5.03)
	A	-	-
Closing inventory	B	-	-
Changes in inventory	**(A – B)**	-	-

24. Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages, allowances and bonus	6.95	6.09
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	0.45	0.32
Staff welfare expenses	0.07	0.12
Total	**7.47**	**6.53**

25. Finance costs

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest expenses on:		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
on term loans	5.24	5.98
on inter corporate deposits	30.81	34.87
Total	**36.05**	**40.85**

26. Other expenses

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Site expenses	8.28	10.63
Repairs and maintenance:		
Plant and machinery	0.00*	-
Others	0.02	(0.00*)
Rent (refer Note 30)	0.47	0.78
Rates and taxes	0.19	0.99

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	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Insurance	0.14	0.10
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle expenses	1.16	0.58
Communication expenses	0.02	0.03
Auditors' remuneration and expenses (refer note below)	0.03	0.03
Consultancy charges	2.03	1.59
CSR, charity and donations	0.51	0.33
Security expenses	0.03	0.03
Miscellaneous expenses	0.40	0.36
Bad debts written off	-	0.01
Impairment allowance	(0.81)	(0.70)
Allowance / (reversal) for doubtful debts and advances, net	(1.29)	3.03
Loss/ (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	-	(0.00*)
Total	**11.18**	**17.79**

Note: Payment to auditors as statutory audit fees is ₹ 0.03 Crore (previous year ₹ 0.03 Crore).

* Less than ₹ 0.01 Crore.

27. Income tax

27.1 As the Company has tax losses, there is no income tax expense to statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

27.2 Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Accounting loss before income tax	(27.33)	(48.61)
Enacted tax rates in India	25.168%	25.168%
Computed tax expense	(6.88)	(12.23)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	0.35	2.66
Current year losses on which deferred tax assets not recognised	6.53	9.57
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	-	-

27.3 Carried forward losses

The following is the details of carry forward losses and unused credit on which no deferred tax asset is recognised by the Company. Unabsorbed depreciation is available for offsetting all future taxable profits of the Company. Business losses are available for offsetting future taxable profits of the Company for 8 years from the year in which losses arose. Majority of the business losses will expire between March, 2026 to March, 2030.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Business losses	391.19	382.85
Unabsorbed depreciation	14.29	13.15
Total	**405.48**	**396.00**

28. Earnings / (loss) per share (EPS)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Net loss after tax attributable to equity shareholders	(27.33)	(48.61)
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,245,915,359	1,245,915,359
Basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per share of ₹ 10/- each	(0.22)	(0.39)

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29. Post-employment benefit plans

Defined contribution plan:

During the year the Company has recognised ₹ 0.27 Crore (previous year: ₹ 0.30 Crore) in the statement of profit and loss towards employer contribution to provident fund/ pension fund.

Defined benefit plan:

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five or more years of service is eligible for gratuity. Gratuity is computed based on 15 days salary based on last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is partially funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

29.1 Net employee benefits expense recognised in statement of profit and loss and in other comprehensive income:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current service cost	0.12	0.13
Net interest cost	0.04	0.04
Total expense recognised in statement of profit and loss – A	**0.16**	**0.17**
Re-measurement for the period – obligation (gain) / loss	(0.11)	(0.01)
Re-measurement for the period – plan assets (gain) / loss	-	0.01
Total expense recognised in OCI – B	**(0.11)**	**-**
Grand total – C (A+B)	**0.05**	**0.17**

29.2 Changes in the defined benefit obligation:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening defined benefit obligation	1.45	4.85
Less: Transfer due to demerger	-	(3.50)
Current service cost	0.12	0.13
Interest cost	0.08	0.09
Benefits paid	(0.04)	(0.12)
Acquisition adjustments/ settlement cost	(0.01)	0.01
Re-measurement adjustment:		
Experience adjustments	(0.06)	0.01
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	0.03
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.05)	(0.05)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**1.49**	**1.45**

29.3 Changes in the fair value of plan assets:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening fair value of plan assets	0.69	2.60
Less: Transfer due to demerger	-	(1.88)
Interest income	0.04	0.05
Contributions by employer towards approved fund	0.12	0.04
Benefits paid	(0.04)	(0.12)
Acquisition adjustments/ settlement cost	(0.01)	0.01
Re-measurement adjustments:		
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	(0.01)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**0.80**	**0.69**

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29.4 Major categories of plan assets (as percentage of total plan assets):

Funds managed by insurer is 100% for March 31, 2022 (previous year: 100%).

The composition of investments in respect of funded defined benefit plans are not available with the Company, the same has not been disclosed.

29.5 Net asset/ (liability) recognised in the balance sheet:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current portion	0.11	0.11
Non-current portion	1.14	1.34
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at end of the year	1.49	1.45
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	0.80	0.69
Net asset/ (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	**(0.69)**	**(0.76)**

29.6 Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate (in %)	6.80	6.40
Future salary increases (in %)	8%	3% for first year and 8% thereafter
Life expectation (in years)	7.43	8.40
Attrition rate	21.50% at younger ages and reducing to 6.80% at older ages according to graduated scale	13.20% at younger ages and reducing to 7.40% at older ages according to graduated scale

During the year, the Company has re-assessed the actuarial assumption for attrition rate based on trend of attrition.

29.7 Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption:

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (- / + 1%)	0.14	(0.12)	0.15	(0.13)
Future salary increases (- / + 1%)	(0.12)	0.14	(0.13)	0.14
Attrition rate (- / + 50% of attrition rates)	0.05	(0.03)	0.07	(0.04)

For the year ending on March 31, 2023, the Company expects to contribute ₹ 0.68 Crore (previous year: ₹ 0.90 Crore) towards its defined benefit plan.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the financial year period is 9 years (previous year: 10 years).

30. Leases

The Company has lease contracts for land used in its operations. Leases of land have lease terms of 99 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Below are the carrying amounts of right of use assets recognised and the movements during the year ended March 31, 2022 are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	0.20	0.20
Additions	-	-
Depreciation	0.00*	0.00*
Closing balance	0.20	0.20

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The rent expenses includes rent paid to Suzlon Energy Limited for few workstations taken on lease at Suzlon One Earth, Magarpatta Pune. The implications of INDAS 116 is not applicable as the lease agreements are entered for one year and covered under short term leases.

31. Capital and other commitments - ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ Nil).

32. Contingent liabilities

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Disputed legal cases	14.23	13.41
Interest payable under MSMED Act, 2006	0.00*	-
Total	**14.23**	**13.41**

The Company has stood as co-borrower and guarantor for loans granted to the SEL and its identified domestic subsidiaries and a joint venture for which certain securities are provided, the amount of which is not ascertainable.

33. Segment information

Below segments have been identified taking into account the reportable segment as defined in Ind AS 108 – Operating Segment. The Company provides these facilities only in India and hence the entire amount of revenue is from external customers based in India and all non-current assets are also located in India.

Particulars	April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022			April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021			
	Land division	Power generation division	Total	Land division	Power generation division	Project and Power evacuation division	Total
Segment revenue	63.46	3.82	67.28	48.14	4.50	-	52.64
Segment results	7.17	0.96	8.13	(9.16)	1.29	(0.08)	(7.95)
Add / (less) items to reconcile with profit/ (loss) as per statement of profit and loss							
Add : Other income	-	-	0.59	-	-	-	0.19
Less : Finance costs	-	-	(36.05)	-	-	-	(40.85)
Loss before tax			**(27.33)**				**(48.61)**
Less : Tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss after tax	-	-	**(27.33)**	-	-	-	**(48.61)**
Segment assets	408.22	11.87	420.09	548.70	13.10	-	561.80
Common assets	-	-	40.50	-	-	-	35.19
Enterprise assets	-	-	460.59	-	-	-	596.99
Segment liabilities	143.16	-	143.16	145.50	-	-	145.50
Common liabilities	-	-	324.40	-	-	-	431.64
Enterprise liabilities	-	-	467.56	-	-	-	576.74
Depreciation	0.04	1.37	1.41	-	1.79	0.01	1.80

* Less than ₹ 0.01 Crore.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

34. Related party transactions

34.1 List of related parties and nature of relationship where control exists

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Nature of relationship
1	Suzlon Energy Limited	Ultimate holding company
2	Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited [(i)]	Holding company (Merged with Suzlon Global Services Limited w.e.f April 01, 2020)
3	Suzlon Global Services Limited [(i)]	Holding company
4	Suzlon Energy A/S	Fellow subsidiary
5	Suzlon Wind Energy Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd	Fellow subsidiary
6	Heramba Renewables Limited	Associate
7	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	Joint venture
8	Mr. Balrajsinh A. Parmar	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
9	Ms. Gita T. Tanti [(ii)]	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
10	Mr. Harish H. Mehta[(iii)]	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
11	Ms. Nimisha Agnihotri	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
12	Mr. Ranjitsinh A. Parmar[(iv)]	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
13	Mr. Vaidhyanathan Raghuraman	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
14	Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
15	Mr. Rakesh Bhandari	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
16	Ms. Seemantinee Khot [(v)]	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
16	Mr. Vinod R. Tanti[(vi)]	Key managerial personnel (KMP)
17	Samanvaya Holdings Private Limited	Entities where KMP have significant influence
18	SE Freight & Logistics (India) Private Limited	Entities where KMP have significant influence
19	Shubh Realty (South) Limited	Entities where KMP have significant influence
20	Suzlon Foundation	Entities where KMP have significant influence
21	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited - Gratuity Fund	Employee fund
22	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited - Superannuation Fund	Employee fund

(i) As per the Scheme of Amalgamation September 29, 2022, Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited is merged with Suzlon Global Services Limited with effect from April 01, 2020 and subsequently Suzlon Global Services became holding company of the Company.

(ii) Ceased to be a director with effect from January 31, 2022.

(iii) Ceased to be a director with effect from August 17, 2022.

(iv) Ceased to be CFO with effect from. August 08, 2022.

(v) Appointed as an additional director with effect from February 05, 2022.

(vi) Appointed as a director with effect from August 09, 2022.

34.2 Transactions between the Company and related parties during the year and the status of outstanding balances as at March 31, 2022:

Particulars	Ultimate holding company/ holding company	Fellow subsidiaries	Entities where KMP has significant influence	Joint venture	KMP	Employee funds
Loans received, net	750.33 (320.54)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Repayment of loan taken	887.96 (299.77)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Purchases of goods and services	1.42 (1.35)	- -	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Particulars	Ultimate holding company/ holding company	Fellow subsidiaries	Entities where KMP has significant influence	Joint venture	KMP	Employee funds
Sales of goods and services	1.18 (0.98)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Interest expenses	31.38 (34.87)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Rent expenses	0.26 (0.42)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Donation	- (-)	- (-)	0.46 (0.30)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Remuneration	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0.49 (0.35)	- (-)
Director sitting fees	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0.01 (0.01)	- (-)
Debt given pursuant to assignment of debt	- (33.75)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Reimbursement for amount receivable	2.15 (1.97)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Reimbursement for amount payable	0.14 (0.10)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Contribution to gratuity fund	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0.14 (0.05)

Outstanding balances:

Particulars	Ultimate holding company/ holding company	Fellow subsidiaries	Entities where KMP has significant influence	Joint venture	KMP	Employee funds
Trade payables/ other current liability	- (-)	- (-)	6.24 (6.24)	- (-)	- ( )	- (-)
Unsecured loan	268.71 (375.54)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Trade receivables	0.04 (-)	- (-)	- (1.26)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Director sitting fees payable	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (0.00*)	- (-)
Remuneration payable	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (0.04)	- (-)

* Less than ₹ 0.01 Crore.

Figure in the brackets are in respect of the previous year.

34.3 Disclosure of significant transactions with related parties

Type of transaction	Type of relationship	Name of the entity	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Sales of goods & services	Ultimate holding company	Suzlon Energy Limited	1.18	0.98
Purchase of goods and services	Holding company	Suzlon Global Services Limited	1.42	1.35
Advance received	Ultimate holding company	Suzlon Energy Limited	-	-
Interest expense	Ultimate holding company	Suzlon Energy Limited	30.81	34.87
Rent expense	Ultimate holding company	Suzlon Energy Limited	0.26	0.42
Corporate social welfare expenses	Entities where KMP have significant influence	Suzlon Foundation	0.46	0.30
Loans received, net	Ultimate holding company	Suzlon Energy Limited	526.33	320.54
	Holding company	Suzlon Global Services Limited	224.00	-

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Type of transaction	Type of relationship	Name of the entity	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Repayment of loan taken	Ultimate holding company	Suzlon Energy Limited	887.96	299.77
Reimbursement for amount receivable	Ultimate holding company	Suzlon Energy Limited	2.12	1.97
	Holding company	Suzlon Global Services Limited	0.03	-
Reimbursement for amount payable	Ultimate holding company	Suzlon Energy Limited	0.14	0.10
Director sitting fees	Key managerial personnel	Mr. Vaidhyanathan Raghuraman	0.01	0.00*
		Ms. Gita T. Tanti	0.00*	0.00*
		Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen	0.00*	0.00*
Debt given pursuant to assignment of debt	Ultimate holding company	Suzlon Energy Limited	-	33.75
Remuneration paid	Key managerial personnel	Ms. Nimisha Agnihotri	0.08	0.07
		Mr. Pawan Kumar Gupta	-	0.06
		Mr. Rakesh Bhandari	0.41	0.22
Contribution to gratuity fund	Employee fund	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited- Gratuity Fund	0.14	0.05

* Less than ₹ 0.01 Crore.

34.4 Compensation of key management personnel recognised as an expenses during the financial year:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	0.43	0.29
Post-employment benefits	0.06	0.06
Total	**0.49**	**0.35**

35. Fair value measurements

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are considered to be same as their carrying values. Accordingly the Company has not disclosed fair value hierarchy.

36. Disclosure required under Sec 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

For details of securities provided on behalf of borrowers under the Resolution Plan refer Note 16.3.

37. Financial risk management

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

37.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and deposits.

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a. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

b. Foreign currency risk and sensitivity

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. As the Company has Nil exposure to the foreign currency, there is no risk associated with changes in foreign exchange rates and therefore sensitivity to a possible change in all foreign currency exchange rates by 5%, with all other variables held constant is Nil.

37.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities (primarily loans). The Company consistently monitors the financial health of its customers, progress under its contracts and sales proceeds are being realized as per the milestone payment terms agreed to minimize the loss due to defaults or insolvency of the customer. Progressive liquidity management is being followed to de-risk the Company from any non-fulfilment of its liabilities to various creditors, statutory obligations, or any stakeholders.

a. Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to trade receivables is limited due to diversified customer base. The Company consistently monitors the financial health of its customers, progress under its contracts and sales proceeds are being realized as per the milestone payment terms agreed to minimize the loss due to defaults or insolvency of the customer.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. For determination of ECL on trade receivable, the Company considers the impact of net credit risk exposure on trade receivable after factoring the payable to customers, if any, by the ultimate parent company and parent company.

The Company is in the process of settlement of old outstanding trade receivables against which ultimate parent company is having payable/ provisions. Since, there are liabilities held by ultimate parent company, the Company does not foresee any risk over such receivable balance from customers.

Refer Note 2.3(m) for accounting policy on financial instruments.

b. Financial instruments

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, term deposit with banks and other financial assets. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2022 and as at March 31, 2021 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

37.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to that risk where the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring cash flow forecast and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company had losses during the previous year and has continued to incur losses during the current year, primarily due to lower volumes and finance costs which has resulted in negative net worth during the year and as at March 31, 2022.

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All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

The table below summarises the contractual maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

	Up to 1 year	2-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2022				
Borrowings	278.90	22.69	22.81	324.40
Other financial liabilities	12.77	3.62	12.67	29.06
Trade payables	97.02	-	-	97.02
Total	**388.69**	**26.31**	**35.48**	**450.48**
Year ended March 31, 2021				
Borrowings	380.94	25.95	29.75	436.64
Other financial liabilities	11.94	3.96	13.87	29.77
Trade payables	79.59	-	-	79.59
Total	**472.47**	**29.91**	**43.62**	**546.00**

38. Ratios and its elements

Ratio	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	% change
Current ratio *			
Current assets / Current liabilities	1.05	1.09	(3.43)
Debt - Equity ratio @			
Total debt / Shareholders equity	(46.64)	21.55	(316.42)
Debt service coverage ratio #			
EBITDA (excluding non-cash expenses)/ Interest + principal repayments	0.08	(0.63)	112.48
Return on Equity ratio #			
Net profit after tax - Preference dividend (if any) / Equity shareholder's funds * 100	3.93	(2.40)	263.77
Inventory turnover ratio #			
Sales / Average inventory	0.64	0.49	31.73
Trade receivables turnover ratio *			
Sales / average receivables	0.62	0.79	(20.87)
Trade payable turnover ratio %			
Net credit purchases / average payables	0.10	0.46	(77.60)
Net capital turnover ratio #			
Sales (includes only revenue from operation and other operating income) / Capital employed = total assets - current liabilities	1.21	0.56	115.59
Net profit ratio #			
Net profit / Sales	(0.41)	(0.92)	56.01
Return on capital employed (%) #			
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) / Capital employed = total assets - current liabilities	(14.63%)	(8.41%)	273.97
Return on investment (%) ^			
Finance income/ Investment	5.84%	1.92%	204.89

Reasons for variance

* There is no significant change (i.e. change of more than 25% as compared to the immediately previous financial year) in the key financial ratios.

@ The company has continued to incur loss after having positive EBITDA which reduced the equity.

The change is on account of better performance of business during the year.

% The company has made lesser credit purchases during the year as compared to previous year.

^ The change is on account of majority of fixed deposits that has been matured during the year that has been placed in previous year.

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39. Going concern

The Company incurred loss of ₹ 27.22 Crore during the year ended March 31, 2022, further the net worth of Company is negative ₹ 6.97 Crore as on that date. These events and conditions indicated a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern on the balance sheet date. The Management has plans to meet the financial obligations in the foreseeable future through various options such as cash flows from operations, realisation of trade receivables and financial assets and financial support from its parent entity. The management believes that the Company will continue as a going concern and there by realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of its business. Having regard to the above, the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern and there does not exist material uncertainty in the Company's ability to meet its financial obligations in foreseeable future.

40. Other information

a. The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

b. The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

c. The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

d. The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall

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

   ii. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

e. The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall

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

   ii. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

f. The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey).

g. Details of immovable properties disclosed under property, plant and equipment not held in the name of the Company:

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Crore)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
14 freehold lands located at various locations admeasuring 22.47 acres	1.14	Suzlon Infrastructure Services Limited ('SISL')	No	10 - 15 years	The title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Suzlon Infrastructure Limited ('SISL') which was merged with the Company.

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39. Going concern

The Company incurred loss of ₹ 27.22 Crore during the year ended March 31, 2022, further the net worth of Company is negative ₹ 6.97 Crore as on that date. These events and conditions indicated a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern on the balance sheet date. The Management has plans to meet the financial obligations in the foreseeable future through various options such as cash flows from operations, realisation of trade receivables and financial assets and financial support from its parent/ultimate parent entity. The management believes that the Company will continue as a going concern and there by realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of its business. Having regard to the above, the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern and there does not exist material uncertainty in the Company's ability to meet its financial obligations in foreseeable future.

40. Other information

a. The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

b. The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

c. The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

d. The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall

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

   ii. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

e. The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall

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

   ii. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

f. The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey).

g. Details of immovable properties disclosed under property, plant and equipment not held in the name of the Company:

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Crore)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
14 freehold lands located at various locations admeasuring 22.47 acres	1.14	Suzlon Infrastructure Services Limited ('SISL')	No	10 - 15 years	The title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Suzlon Infrastructure Limited ('SISL') which was merged with the Company.

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Crore)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
3 freehold lands admeasuring 6.17 acres	1.38	2 freehold lands are in the name of Suzlon Towers & Structures Limited (Merged with Suzlon Energy Limited) and 1 freehold land is in the name of Suzlon Generator Limited	No	3 - 5 years	The said private lands were mortgaged with bank and hence could not be transferred until released.

41. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard its ability to reduce the cost of capital and to maximise shareholder value.

The capital structure of the Company is based on the management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence.

The calculation of the capital for the purpose of capital management is as below.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Equity share capital	1,245.92	1,245.92
Other equity	(1252.89)	(1225.67)
Total	**(6.97)**	**20.25**

42. Prior year amounts have been reclassified wherever necessary to confirm with current year presentation.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited

Vinod R. Tanti
Chairman
DIN : 00002266

Nimisha Agnihotri
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30859

Rakesh Bhandari
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No. 077447

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants

Place : Pune
Date : October 20, 2022

SUZLON GUJARAT WIND PARK LIMITED