

SUYASH RENEWABLES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

TOGETHER WITH AUDITORS' REPORT

SNK & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

SNK & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Email :snk@snkca.com www.snkca.in

To,
The Members of,
Suyash Renewables Limited
Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's Report, but does not include the financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



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If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.



- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/ provided for managerial remuneration to its directors during the year and hence provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



- iv. a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- b. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- c. Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and hence section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

For SNK & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 109176W

per Vilesh Dalva
Partner

Membership No.: 133752

ICAI UDIN : 23133752BGUGGB7322

Date: 20th April 2023

Place: Pune



Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020

Annexure A – Annexure referred to in paragraph 5 of our report of even date under heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements"

Re : Suyash Renewables Limited

- (i) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment. Accordingly the provision 3(i) (a) to (e) of the order 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have inventory. Accordingly the provision 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs.5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, Firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly the provisions 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly the provisions 3(vi) of the order, is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, investor education and protection fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, customs duty, excise duty, goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues, wherever applicable, have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, duty of customs, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues, wherever applicable, were in arrears as at March 31, 2023, for a period of more than 6 months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no dues in respect of income tax, sales-tax, customs duty, excise duty, goods and services tax and cess, wherever applicable, that have not been deposited on account of any dispute.



- (viii) According to the information and explanation given by the management, there are no such transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) (a) The Company has not availed any loans or other borrowings from any lender/s. Hence reporting under clause (ix)(a) and (d) of the order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company does not have any outstanding term loans neither raised any term loan during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the funds raised on short term basis have, not been used during the year for long-term purposes.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised any funds during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) According to the information and explanations received by us, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) We have been informed that no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.



- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion the Company is in compliance with the sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of The Companies Act, 2013.
- (b) The Company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit and hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with the director and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.895.05 hundred during the financial year covered by our audit and cash losses of Rs.641.95 hundred in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when the fall due.



(xx) As section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the order is not applicable.

For SNK & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.:109176W

per Vilesh Dalva
Partner

Membership No.:133752

ICAI UDIN : 23133752BGUGGB7322

Date: 20th April 2023

Place: Pune



Annexure B to the Auditors' Report : Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Re : Suyash Renewables Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Suyash Renewables Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For SNK & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.:109176W

per Vilesh Dalya
Partner

Membership No.:133752

ICAI UDIN : 23133752BGUGGB7322

Date: 20th April 2023

Place: Pune



Suyash Renewables Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023
All amounts in ₹ Hundred, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	3	100.00	100.00
		<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	253.26	392.83
		<u>253.26</u>	<u>392.83</u>
Total assets		<u>353.26</u>	<u>492.83</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	5	2.00	2.00
Other equity	6	(3,525.99)	(2,630.94)
		<u>(3,523.99)</u>	<u>(2,628.94)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	7	3,580.64	2,821.78
		<u>3,580.64</u>	<u>2,821.78</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	8	267.85	282.61
Other liabilities	9	28.76	17.38
		<u>296.61</u>	<u>299.99</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>353.26</u>	<u>492.83</u>
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.3		

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

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration number: 109176W
per Vilesh Datta
Partner
Membership No. : 133752



Place: Pune
Date : April 20, 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Suyash Renewables Limited

S.B. PARMAR
Sheela B. Parmar
Director
DIN: 00512077

Rakesh Bhandari
Director
DIN: 07978499



Place: Pune
Date : April 20, 2023

Suyash Renewables Limited**Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023**

All amounts in ₹ Hundred, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	10	294.46	231.42
Other expenses	11	600.59	410.53
		895.05	641.95
Profit/ (loss) before tax		(895.05)	(641.95)
Tax expense		-	-
Profit/ (loss) after tax		(895.05)	(641.95)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(895.05)	(641.95)
Earnings/ (loss) per equity share:	12		
- Basic [Nominal value of share ₹ 10 (₹ 10)]		(4,475.25)	(3,209.75)
- Diluted [Nominal value of share ₹ 10 (₹ 10)]		(4,475.25)	(3,209.75)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.3		

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

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration number 109176W

per Vilesh Dalya
Partner

Membership No. : 133752

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Suyash Renewables Limited

S. B. PARMAR

Sheela B. Parmar
Director
DIN: 00512077Rakesh Bhandari
Director
DIN: 07978499

Place: Pune

Date : April 20, 2023

Place: Pune

Date : April 20, 2023



Suyash Renewables Limited**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023**

All amounts in ₹ Hundred, unless otherwise stated

a. Equity share capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

At April 01, 2021

Issue of share capital (refer Note 5)

At March 31, 2022

Issue of share capital (refer Note 5)

At March 31, 2023

No. of shares	Amount
20	2.00
-	-
20	2.00
-	-
20	2.00

b. Other equity

As at April 01, 2021

Profit/ (loss) for the year

Other comprehensive income

Total comprehensive income

As at March 31, 2022

As at April 01, 2022

Profit/ (loss) for the year

Other comprehensive income

Total comprehensive income

As at March 31, 2023

Retained earnings	Total other equity
(1,988.99)	(1,988.99)
(641.95)	(641.95)
-	-
(641.95)	(641.95)
(2,630.94)	(2,630.94)
(2,630.94)	(2,630.94)
(895.05)	(895.05)
-	-
(895.05)	(895.05)
(3,525.99)	(3,525.99)

Summary of significant accounting policies

2.3

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

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration number: 109176W

per Vilesh Dalya
Partner

Membership No. : 133752

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Suyash Renewables Limited

S. B. PARMAR

Sheela B. Parmar

Director

DIN: 00512077

Rakesh Bhandari

Director

DIN: 07978499



Place: Pune

Date : April 20, 2023

Place: Pune

Date : April 20, 2023

Suyash Renewables Limited

Statement of cashflow for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amounts in ₹ Hundred, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/ (loss) before tax	(895.05)	(641.95)
Adjustment for :		
Interest expense	287.62	224.79
Operating profit before working capital changes	(607.43)	(417.16)
Movements in working capital :		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	(3.38)	75.77
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets and financial assets	-	39.82
Cash generated from operations	(610.81)	(301.57)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
A Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities	(610.81)	(301.57)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	471.24	524.70
B Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities	471.24	524.70
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B)	(139.57)	223.13
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	392.83	169.70
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	253.26	392.83
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks	253.26	392.83
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer Note 4)	253.26	392.83

Note

1 The figures in brackets represents outflows.

Refer Note 2.3 for summary of significant accounting policies

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration number: 109176W

per Vilesh Dalva
Partner

Membership No. : 133752



Place: Pune

Date : April 20, 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Suyash Renewables Limited

S. B. PARMAR

Sheela B. Parmar

Director

DIN: 00512077

Rakesh Bhandari

Director

DIN: 07978499



Place: Pune

Date : April 20, 2023

Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

1. Corporate information

Suyash Renewables Limited ('Suyash' or the 'Company') having CIN U40108GJ2017PLC096154 domiciled in India and is incorporated in India under the provisions of Companies Act applicable in India and is a subsidiary of Suzlon Energy Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at "Suzlon", 5 Shrimali Society, Near Shree Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad – 380 009, India. The principal place of business is its headquarters located at One Earth, Hadapsar, Pune – 411 028, India.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 20, 2023.

2. Basic of preparation and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹).

2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

There are no new standards that are notified, but not yet effective, upto the date of adoption of the Company's 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:

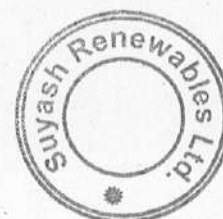
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability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



Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

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

i. Initial recognition

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.

ii. Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

iii. Exchange differences

Company accounts exchange differences as income or as expense in the period in which they arise.

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 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.



Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured 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.

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

d. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenues from renewable devises are recognised from sale/supply of power based on energy accounts/statements issued by appropriate government authority/agencies.

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.

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 other comprehensive income ('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 liability 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.

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 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 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.

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.



Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

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. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition 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 costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

h. Provisions

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

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.

i. 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.

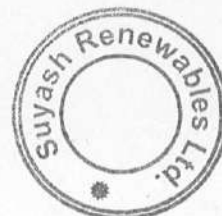
Financial assets

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.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets such as debt instruments are measured at amortised cost.



Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

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 finance 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.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss, loans and borrowings and payables

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.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of profit and 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 statement of profit and 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 fair value through statement of profit and loss ('FVTPL'), fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to statement 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 and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through statement of profit and loss.

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



Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

Loans and borrowings

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.

j. 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.

k. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.



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Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

3. Other financial assets

Non-current: It consists of security deposits of ₹ 100.00 Hundred (previous year: ₹ 100.00 Hundred).

4. Cash and cash equivalents

It consists of balances with banks for ₹ 253.26 Hundred (previous year: ₹ 392.83 Hundred).

5. Equity share capital

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Authorised shares		
10,000 (10,000) of equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,000.00	1,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
20 (20) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	2.00	2.00

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the financial year

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount in ₹ Hundred	Number of shares	Amount in ₹ Hundred
Opening balance	20	2.00	20	2.00
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	20	2.00	20	2.00

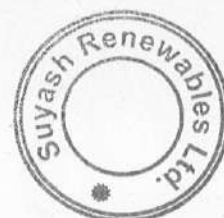
b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder 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.

c. Details of shares held by promoters, holding company 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, 2023						
1	Suzlon Energy Limited	14	-	14	70.00	-
2	Mr. Amarsinh A. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
3	Mr. Balrajsinh A. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
4	Mr. Ranjitsinh A. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
5	Mrs. Sheela B. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
6	Mr. Tejjas A. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
7	Mr. Vishwajitsinh B. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
Total		20	-	20	100.00	-



Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

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	14	-	14	70.00	-
2	Mr. Amarsinh A. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
3	Mr. Balrajsinh A. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
4	Mr. Ranjitsinh A. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
5	Mrs. Sheela B. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
6	Mr. Tejjas A. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
7	Mr. Vishwajitsinh B. Parmar	1	-	1	5.00	-
Total		20	-	20	100.00	-

As per the 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 ownerships of shares.

6. Other equity: Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for detailed movement in equity balance.

7. Borrowings

Non-current: It consists of loan from related parties (unsecured) amounting to ₹ 3,580.64 Hundred (previous year: ₹ 2,821.78 Hundred).

8. Trade payables: It stands at ₹ 267.85 Hundred (previous year: ₹ 282.61 Hundred).

8.1 Ageing schedule for current trade payables

As on March 31, 2023	Unbilled dues	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	224.20	43.65	-	-	-	267.85
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	224.20	43.65	-	-	-	267.85



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Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

As on March 31, 2022	Unbilled dues	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	224.20	58.41	-	-	-	282.61
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	224.20	58.41	-	-	-	282.61

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

Based on the information available with the Company, none of the vendors fall under the definition of micro, small & medium enterprises.

9. Other current liabilities: It consists of statutory dues of ₹ 28.76 Hundred (previous year: ₹ 17.38 Hundred).

10. Finance costs

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest on loan	287.62	224.79
Bank charges	6.84	6.63
Total	294.46	231.42

11. Other expenses

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Auditors' remuneration and expenses (refer note below)	118.00	118.00
Rates and taxes	170.00	-
Consultancy charges	149.86	149.86
Miscellaneous expenses	162.73	142.67
Total	600.59	410.53

Note: Payment to statutory auditor as audit fees stands at ₹ 118.00 Hundred (previous year: ₹ 118.00 Hundred).

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Basic and diluted earnings/ (loss) per share		
Loss after tax	(895.05)	(641.95)
Weighted average number of equity shares	20	20
Basic earnings /(loss)* per share of ₹ 10 each (EPS in ₹)	(4,475.25)	(3,209.75)

*Since the earnings/(loss) per share computation based on diluted weighted average number of shares is anti-dilutive, the basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share is the same.



Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

13. Capital and other commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil (₹ Nil).

14. Contingent Liabilities

Based on the information available with the Company, contingent liabilities exists as on balance sheet date is ₹ Nil (₹ Nil).

15. Segment information

The Company has not commenced its business activities therefore there are no business segments and geographical segments to be reportable as per Ind AS108 issued by ICAI.

16. Related party disclosures

16.1 List of related parties and nature of relationship

Name of party	Nature of relationship
Suzlon Energy Limited	Holding company
Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited	Fellow subsidiary company
Mr. Vishwajitsinh B. Parmar	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. Rakesh Bhandari	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mrs. Sheela B. Parmar	Key Management Personnel (KMP)

16.2 Transactions between the Company and the related parties and the status of outstanding balances as at March 31, 2023.

Particulars	Holding company	Fellow subsidiary
Transactions		
Interest expenses	- (50.99)	287.62 (173.80)
Outstanding balances		
Unsecured borrowings (including interest)	- (-)	3,580.64 (2,821.78)

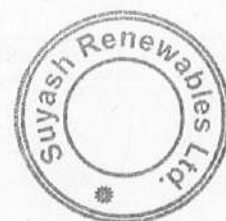
16.3 Disclosure of significant transaction with related parties

Type of the transaction	Type of relationship	Name of the entity	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest expenses	Holding company	Suzlon Energy Limited	-	50.99
	Fellow subsidiary	Vignaharta Renewables Energy Limited	287.62	173.80

Figures in bracket are in respect of previous year.



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Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

17. Fair value measurements and fair value hierarchy

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.

18. Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include 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.

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

The Company has not given any loans, nor any investments made, guarantees given or security provided under sec 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.



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Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

20. Ratios and its elements

Ratio	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% change
Current ratio ^			
Current assets/ Current liabilities	0.07	0.13	-48.09%
Debt-equity ratio			
Total debt/ Shareholders equity	(1.02)	(1.07)	-5.34%
Debt service coverage ratio			
EBITDA (excluding non-cash expenses)/ (Interest + principal repayments)	(3.11)	(2.86)	8.97%
Return on equity ratio			
Net profit after tax - Preference dividend (if any)/ Equity shareholder's funds * 100	25.40	24.42	4.01%
Trade receivables turnover ratio			
Sales/ average receivables	NA	NA	NA
Trade payable turnover ratio §			
Net credit purchases/ average payables	2.18	1.62	34.70%
Net capital turnover ratio			
Sales (includes only revenue from operation and other operating income)/ Capital employed = total assets - current liabilities	NA	NA	NA
Net profit ratio			
Net profit / Sales	NA	NA	NA
Return on capital employed (%)			
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)/ Capital employed = total assets - current liabilities	0.17	0.16	9.14%
Return on investment (%)			
Finance income/ Investment	NA	NA	NA

^ Due to increase in borrowings, there is reduction in Current ratio

§ Due to improved liquidity, resulted in improvement of ratio.

21. Other information

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956,
- The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 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
 - Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.



Suyash Renewables Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amount in ₹ Hundred, unless stated otherwise

- f. The Group 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.
- g. 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).

22. 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, 2023	March 31, 2022
Equity share capital	2.00	2.00
Other equity	(3,525.99)	(2,630.94)
Total capital	(3,523.99)	(2,628.94)

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 109176W

per Vilesh Dalya
Partner
Membership No. 133752

Place : Pune
Date : April 20, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suyash Renewables Limited

S.B. PARMAR
Sheela B. Parmar
Director
DIN: 00512077

Place: Pune
Date : April 20, 2023

Rakesh Bhandari
Director
DIN: 07978499

