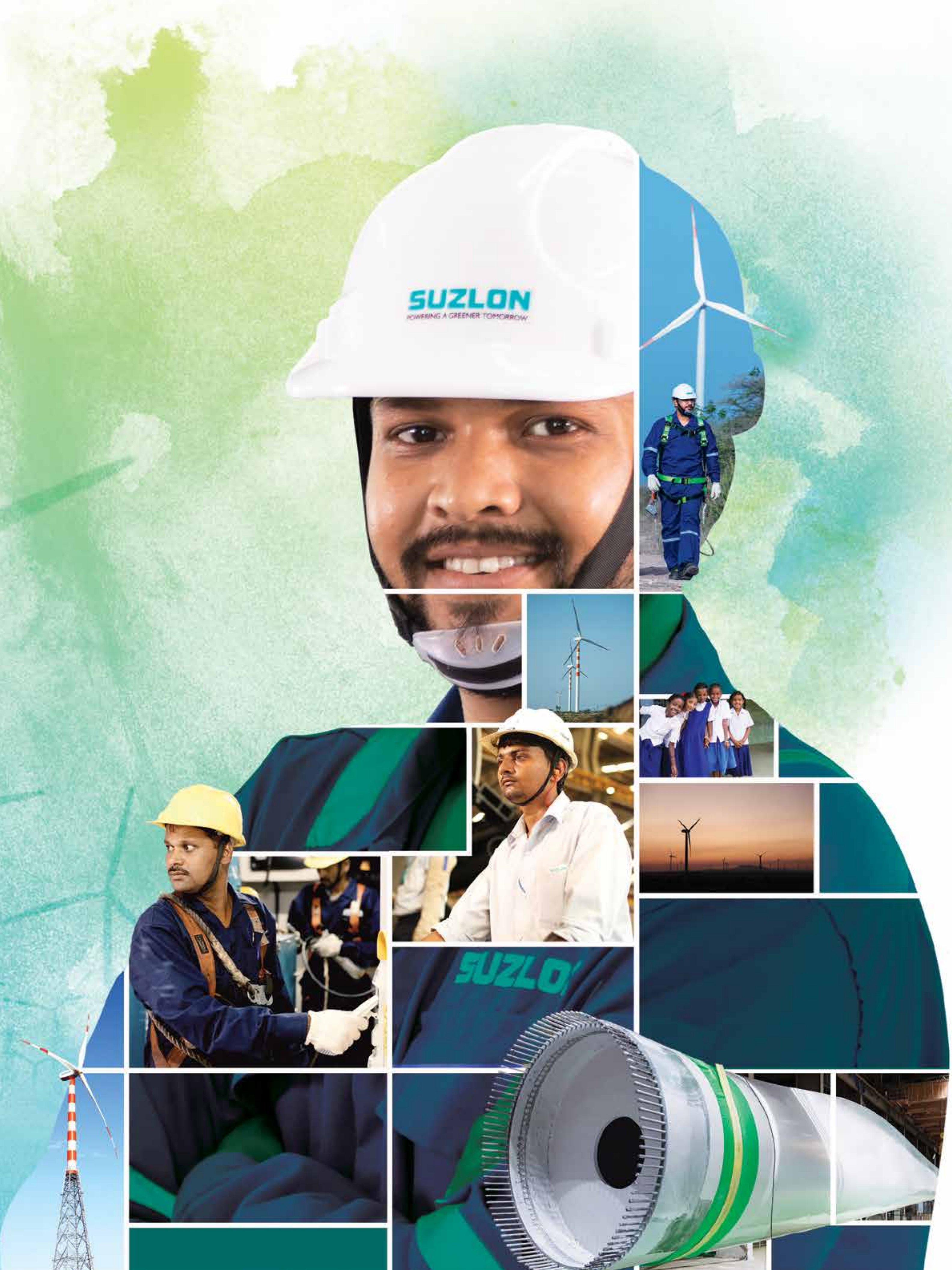
Financial Statements


SUZLON
POWERING A GREENER TOMORROW

STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Suzlon Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Suzlon Energy Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, in which are included the returns for the year ended on that date audited by the branch auditors of the Company's branches located at Germany and Netherlands.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors as referred to in paragraph 16 below, the aforesaid standalone 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 ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit (including other comprehensive loss), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 Standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained together with the audit evidence obtained by the branch auditors, in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 16 of the Other Matter section below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to Note 48(a) to the accompanying standalone financial statements, related to a show cause notice received by the Company from SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) in respect of certain specific transactions between the Company and its domestic subsidiaries and disclosure of a contingent liability in respect of earlier years. Management believes that there is no material impact of this matter on the standalone financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, and based on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors as referred to paragraph 16 below, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

6. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of investment in equity shares of and Inter Corporate Deposits given to SE Forge Limited As described in Note 9 and Note 11 to the standalone financial statements, carrying value of investment in equity shares of, and Inter Corporate Deposits given to SE Forge Limited (SEFL) as at 31 March 2024 amounted to ₹ 385.80 crores net off impairment allowance of ₹ 754.23 crores. The management has noted impairment indicators as Company's share in net asset is lower than the carrying value of investment in and Inter Corporate Deposits given as at 31 March 2024. The recoverable amount of the investment in and Inter Corporate Deposits are assessed based on assumptions that require the management to exercise their judgment such as future expected revenue, future expected revenue growth rate, gross margins, terminal growth rate, future cash flows and use of appropriate discount rate. As a result, the Company carried a total impairment allowance as on 31 March 2024 of ₹ 754.23 crores against these investments and Inter Corporate Deposits. Considering the materiality of the amounts and degree of judgement and subjectivity involved in the estimates and key assumptions used by the management in determining recoverable amount of aforesaid investments and Inter Corporate Deposits, we have considered this matter as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures in relation to assessing the recoverable amount of investments and Inter Corporate Deposits included but were not limited to, the following: • Obtained an understanding of management's impairment assessment process and evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of internal controls over the impairment assessment of investments and Inter Corporate Deposits; • Obtained the impairment analysis carried out by the management including report of external independent valuation expert; • Assessed the professional competence, objectivity and capabilities of the external independent valuation expert engaged by management; • Assessed the methodology used by the management to estimate the recoverable value of investment in and Inter Corporate Deposits; • Engaged auditor's expert to assess appropriateness of the valuation methodology used by the management and reasonableness of the valuation assumptions used; • Traced the projected cash flows to approved business plans and critically challenged underlying assumptions such as future expected revenue, future expected revenue growth rate, terminal growth rate and gross margins, basis our understanding of the business and market conditions; • Tested the arithmetical accuracy and sensitivity analysis performed by management of key assumptions such as discount and growth rates; and • Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
Recoverability and valuation of allowance for impairment of trade receivables and other financial assets: Power evacuation infrastructure receivables ('PE receivables') As described in Note 10 and Note 12 to the standalone financial statements, the Company has trade receivables of ₹ 1,115.63 crores and PE receivables of ₹ 67.73 crores respectively as on 31 March 2024. The Company recognizes loss allowance for trade receivables and other financial assets at the expected credit loss ('ECL'). Assessment of the recoverability of trade receivables and other financial assets together with the related ECL is inherently subjective and requires significant management judgement which includes repayment history and financial position of entities from whom these balances are recoverable, terms of underlying arrangements, overdue balances, market conditions, etc.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to the following: • Obtained an understanding of and evaluating the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the internal controls over the process of estimating recoverability and the allowance for impairment of trade receivables and PE receivables including adherence to the requirements of the relevant Indian Accounting Standards; • Assessed reasonableness of the method, assumptions and judgements used by the management with respect to recoverability and determination of the allowance for impairment of trade receivables and PE receivables; • Understanding the key inputs used in the provisioning model by the Company such as repayment history, terms of underlying arrangements, overdue balances, market conditions, etc.;

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Considering the materiality of the amounts involved and the risk that trade receivables and PE receivables may not be recoverable, judgement is required to evaluate whether any allowance should be made to reflect the risk and accordingly we have considered this matter as a key audit matter.	• Obtained balance confirmation for selected samples and verified the reconciliation for differences, if any for the confirmations received; • Assessed the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and PE receivables through inquiry with the management and by obtaining sufficient corroborative evidence to support the conclusion; • Assessed the net exposure after considering the other liabilities payable such as liquidated damages, claims payables to selected trade receivables; • Tested subsequent settlement of selected trade receivables after the balance sheet date; and • Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

   Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   The Annual Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

8. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone 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 specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

11. 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 Standards on Auditing 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 standalone financial statements.

12. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

    - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors’ 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and

    - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information / financial statements of the Company and its branches or the business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of standalone financial statements of the Company of which we are the independent auditors. For the branches included in the standalone financial statements, which have been audited by the branch auditors, such branch auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

13. 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.

14. 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.

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

Other Matter

16. We did not audit the annual financial statements of two branches included in the standalone financial statements of the Company whose financial statements reflects total assets of ₹ 78.19 crores as at 31 March 2024, and the total revenues of ₹ 107.87 crores, total net loss after tax of ₹ 0.97 crores, total comprehensive loss of ₹ 0.97 crores, and cash flows (net) of ₹ 3.53 crores respectively for the year ended on that date, as considered in the standalone financial statements. The financial statements have been audited by the branch auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion on the standalone financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of branches, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid branches, is based solely on the report of such branch auditors.

    Further, these branches are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by branch auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Company's management has converted the financial statements of such branches from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Company's management. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of such branches, is based on the report of branch auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Company and audited by us.

    Our opinion above on the standalone financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the branch auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

17. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit, and on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors as referred to in paragraph 16 above, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

18. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

19. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, and on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors as referred to in paragraph 16 above, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us, except for the matters stated in paragraph 19(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Further, the back-up of the books of accounts and other books and papers maintained in an electronic mode has been maintained on servers physically located in India, on a daily basis;

    c) The reports on the accounts of the branch offices of the Company audited under section 143(8) of the Act by the branch auditors have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report;

    d) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and with the returns received from the branches not visited by us;

    e) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

    f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 19(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 19(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2024 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

i) 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 and based on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors as referred to in paragraph 16 above:

i. The Company, as detailed in Note 40 to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2024;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2024;

iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, on the date of this audit report as disclosed in Note 48(f) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, on the date of this audit report as disclosed in Note 48(g) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the 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; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2024.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes, as described in Note 48(i) to the standalone financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Shashi Tadwalkar
Partner
Membership No.: 101797
UDIN: 24101797BKCPCO7965

Place: Pune
Date: 24 May 2024

Annexure I

Referred to in Paragraph 18 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Suzlon Energy Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and based on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, investment properties and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment, investment properties and relevant details of right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment, investment properties and relevant details of right-of-use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (including investment properties) held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in Note 4 and Note 7 to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has adopted cost model for its property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets, investment properties and intangible assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods-in-transit and inventory lying with third parties. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by the third parties and in respect of goods-in-transit, these have been confirmed from corresponding receipt and/or dispatch of inventory records.

(b) As disclosed in Note 19.3 to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a non-fund based working capital limit in excess of ₹ 5 crores during the year, by banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Pursuant to the terms of the sanction letters, the Company is not required to file any quarterly return or statement with such banks or financial institutions.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. The company has also not provided security or granted advances in the nature of loans to companies during the year. Further, the Company has made investments in, provided guarantee and granted unsecured loans to companies during the year, in respect of which:

(a) The Company has provided loans and guarantee to Subsidiaries during the year as per details given below:

Particulars	Guarantees	Loans
Aggregate amount provided/granted during the year (₹ In Crore):		
- Subsidiaries	97.63	45.87
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases (₹ In Crore):		
- Subsidiaries	104.47	979.07

(b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, guarantees provided and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and guarantees provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and principal amount including interest is not due for repayment currently.

(d) There is no overdue amount in respect of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to such companies, firms, LLPs or other parties.

(e) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans which has fallen due during the year. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans / advances in nature of loans that existed as at the beginning of the year.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of loans and investments made and guarantees provided by it, as applicable. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act in respect of security provided by it.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases pertaining to profession tax. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount (₹ In Crore)	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	97.83	2007-08 to 2011-12	The Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
		6.23	2010-11 to 2012-13	
		31.56	2012-13 and 2014-15	
Customs Act, 1962	Customs duty	0.17	2015-16 and 2021-22	The Commissioner of Customs (Appeals)
		* 2.87	2016-17 to 2018-19	The Honorable High Court
		0.45	2006-07	The Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
		0.15	2011-12	
		0.01	2012-13	
		2.35	2016-17 to 2018-19	
		# 3.68	2016-17 to 2018-19	
Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value added tax	1.34	2011-12 to 2013-14	The Honorable High Court
		0.09	2011-12	Joint Commissioner (Appeal), Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Services tax	0.98	2017-18	Special Commissioner, Appellate Authority
		0.70	2017-18	Commissioner (Appeals), Appellate Authority

** stated net of ₹ 5.09 Crore paid under protest.*

 # stated net of ₹ 5.19 Crore paid under protest.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of term loans during the year and there has been no utilisation during the current year of the term loans obtained by the Company during any previous years. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised 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, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has made private placement of shares. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder with respect to the same. Further, the amounts so raised have been utilised by the Company for the purposes for which these funds were raised.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has received whistle blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year but had incurred cash losses amounting to ₹ 96.10 crores in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has met the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, however, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years, there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Shashi Tadwalkar
Partner
Membership No.: 101797
UDIN: 24101797BKCPCO7965

Place: Pune
Date: 24 May 2024

Annexure II

To the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Suzlon Energy Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of Suzlon Energy Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in Guidance note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Shashi Tadwalkar
Partner
Membership No.: 101797
UDIN: 24101797BKCPCO7965

Place: Pune
Date: 24 May 2024

Standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2024

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	478.03	425.07
Right-of-use assets	38	29.92	9.19
Capital work-in-progress	5	3.37	0.87
Investment properties	7	27.01	29.21
Other intangible assets	6	53.64	62.90
Intangible assets under development	8	3.51	3.43
Financial assets			
Investments	9	1,756.46	1,753.90
Trade receivables	10	-	-
Loans	11	979.07	1,244.42
Other financial assets	12	841.67	383.39
Other non-current assets	13	42.12	71.31
		4,214.80	**3,983.69**
Current assets			
Inventories	14	1,188.45	760.42
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	1,115.63	546.32
Cash and cash equivalents	15	85.86	290.63
Bank balance other than above	15	177.27	-
Loans	11	0.25	0.61
Other financial assets	12	76.15	75.50
Other current assets	13	306.25	363.01
		2,949.86	**2,036.49**
Assets classified as held for sale	16	-	27.81
Total assets		**7,164.66**	**6,047.99**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	2,721.72	2,454.40
Other equity	18	885.13	(1,035.01)
		3,606.85	**1,419.39**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	636.18	2,008.98
Lease liabilities	38	14.50	4.99
Other financial liabilities	20	4.55	3.39
Provisions	21	144.14	144.83
Other non-current liabilities	22	0.48	0.48
		799.85	**2,162.67**

Standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2024

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	-	323.02
Lease liabilities	38	16.17	5.21
Trade payables	23		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		28.26	2.70
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises		1,910.55	1,059.39
Other financial liabilities	20	182.36	220.99
Contract liabilities		173.27	386.66
Provisions	21	427.83	451.20
Other current liabilities	22	19.52	16.76
		2,757.96	**2,465.93**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	16	-	-
Total liabilities		**3,557.81**	**4,628.60**
Total equity and liabilities		**7,164.66**	**6,047.99**
Summary of material accounting policy information	**2.3**		

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

As per our report of even date
For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

Shashi Tadwalkar
Partner
Membership No.: 101797

Vinod R. Tanti
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00002266

J. P. Chalasani
Group Chief
Executive Officer

Himanshu Mody
Group Chief Financial Officer

Geetanjali S. Vaidya
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A18026

Place: Pune
Date: May 24, 2024

Place: Pune
Date: May 24, 2024

Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	3,799.18	3,538.14
Other operating income	25	61.07	52.30
Finance income	26	192.88	192.22
Total income		**4,053.13**	**3,782.66**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials, components consumed and services rendered	27	2,853.13	2,662.97
Purchase of stock-in-trade		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, semi-finished goods and work-in-progress	27	(45.29)	77.53
Employee benefits expense	28	312.36	252.51
Finance costs	29	225.67	441.56
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	119.57	190.04
Other expenses	31	519.40	537.37
Total expenses		**3,984.84**	**4,161.98**
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**68.29**	**(379.32)**
Exceptional items	32	(25.14)	(2,542.08)
Profit before tax		**93.43**	**2,162.76**
Income tax expense	33	-	-
Profit after tax		**93.43**	**2,162.76**
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans	34	(0.32)	(5.71)
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax		**(0.32)**	**(5.71)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**93.11**	**2,157.05**
Earnings per equity share (EPS)	35		
- Basic earnings per share in ₹ [Nominal value of share ₹ 2 (₹ 2)]		0.07	2.01
- Diluted earnings per share in ₹ [Nominal value of share ₹ 2 (₹ 2)]		0.07	2.01
Summary of material accounting policy information	2.3		

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

As per our report of even date
For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

Shashi Tadwalkar
Partner
Membership No.: 101797

Vinod R. Tanti
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00002266

J. P. Chalasani
Group Chief
Executive Officer

Himanshu Mody
Group Chief Financial Officer

Geetanjali S. Vaidya
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A18026

Place: Pune
Date: May 24, 2024

Place: Pune
Date: May 24, 2024

Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

a. Equity share capital (refer Note 17)

Equity shares, subscribed and fully, partly paid	No. in Crore	₹ in Crore
As at April 01, 2023	**1,247.31**	**2,454.40**
Issue of equity share capital	113.96	267.32
At March 31, 2024	**1,361.27**	**2,721.72**
As at April 01, 2022	**921.74**	**1,843.49**
Issue of equity share capital	325.57	610.91
As at March 31, 2023	**1,247.31**	**2,454.40**

b. Other equity (refer Note 18)

	Equity component of compound financial Instruments	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Securities premium	Capital contribution	Share options outstanding account	Retained earnings	Money received against share warrants	Total
As at April 1, 2023	-	**23.30**	**15.00**	**908.56**	**10,667.59**	**5,698.74**	-	**(18,348.20)**	-	**(1,035.01)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.43	-	93.43
Other comprehensive income / (loss) (refer Note 34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.32)	-	(0.32)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**93.11**	-	**93.11**
Share based payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.14	-	-	29.14
Premium on issuance of equity shares to qualified institutional buyers ('QIB') (refer Note 17.6)	-	-	-	-	1,772.08	-	-	-	-	1,772.08
Premium on issue of rights equity shares (refer Note 17.7)	-	-	-	-	59.10	-	-	-	-	59.10
Share issue expenses w.r.t QIB	-	-	-	-	(33.29)	-	-	-	-	(33.29)
As at March 31, 2024	-	**23.30**	**15.00**	**908.56**	**12,465.48**	**5,698.74**	**29.14**	**(18,255.09)**	-	**885.13**

Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

	Equity component of compound financial Instruments	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Securities premium	Capital contribution	Share options outstanding account	Retained earnings	Money received against share warrants	Total
As at April 1, 2022	**13.93**	**23.30**	**15.00**	**908.56**	**9,610.93**	**5,466.90**	**-**	**(22,006.04)**	**231.84**	**(5,735.58)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,162.76	-	2,162.76
Other comprehensive income / (loss) (refer Note 34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.71)	-	(5.71)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,157.05**	**-**	**2,157.05**
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.79	-	1,500.79
Extinguishment of warrants	-	-	-	-	-	231.84	-	-	(231.84)	-
Conversion of August 2032 FCCB's	(13.93)	-	-	-	13.93	-	-	-	-	-
Premium on conversion of optionally convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	402.86	-	-	-	-	402.86
Premium on issue of Rights equity shares	-	-	-	-	659.66	-	-	-	-	659.66
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	-	(19.79)	-	-	-	-	(19.79)
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**23.30**	**15.00**	**908.56**	**10,667.59**	**5,698.74**	**-**	**(18,348.20)**	**-**	**(1,035.01)**

Refer Note 18 for nature and purpose of reserves

Summary of material accounting policy information (refer Note 2.3)

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

As per our report of even date
For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Shashi Tadwalkar
Partner
Membership No.: 101797

Place: Pune
Date: May 24, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

Vinod R. Tanti
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00002266

Himanshu Mody
Group Chief Financial Officer

J. P. Chalasani
Group Chief
Executive Officer

Geetanjali S. Vaidya
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A18026

Place: Pune
Date: May 24, 2024

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**93.43**	**2,162.76**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense		119.57	190.04
Exceptional items		(25.14)	(2,542.08)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net		7.40	1.05
Gain on sale of investment		(0.85)	(0.01)
Rental income from investment properties		(14.47)	(11.08)
Finance income		(192.88)	(192.22)
Interest expenses and other borrowing cost		165.47	408.11
Operation, maintenance and warranty expenditure		62.89	99.33
Share based payment expenses (refer Note 37)		22.08	-
Liquidated damages expenditure		35.65	34.61
Performance guarantee expenditure		6.28	19.32
Bad debts written off		-	2.45
Impairment allowance/ (reversal)		5.75	(5.89)
Allowance/ (reversal) for doubtful debts and advances, net		(6.59)	(7.95)
Exchange differences, net		(0.04)	(0.82)
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		**278.55**	**157.62**
Movements in working capital			
(Increase)/ decrease in financial assets and other assets		(389.34)	73.87
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables		(568.68)	124.99
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories		(428.03)	407.05
(Decrease)/ increase in other liabilities, financial liabilities and provisions		512.24	(778.61)
Cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**(595.26)**	**(15.08)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(0.93)	(2.12)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	**A**	**(596.19)**	**(17.20)**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work-in-progress and capital advances		(183.65)	(81.98)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		0.98	85.52
Proceeds from sale of stake in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		44.53	64.23
Income from investment properties		14.47	11.08
Inter-corporate deposits given		(45.87)	(419.59)
Inter-corporate deposits repaid		486.19	704.43
Interest received		59.91	43.98
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	**B**	**376.56**	**407.67**

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(1,777.38)	(4,135.33)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		-	2,960.96
Proceeds from subsidiary towards share based payment		7.06	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(12.81)	(13.95)
Proceeds from issuance of Rights equity shares including premium, net of expenses (refer Note 17.7)		98.50	1,079.67
Proceeds from issuance of QIP, net of expenses (refer Note 17.6)		1,966.71	-
Interest and other borrowing cost paid		(89.95)	(401.21)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities	**C**	**192.13**	**(509.86)**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	**A+B+C**	**(27.50)**	**(119.39)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		290.63	410.02
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		**263.13**	**290.63**

Components of cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks	85.81	290.58
Bank balance other than above	177.27	-
Cash on hand	0.05	0.05
Total	**263.13**	**290.63**

Summary of material accounting policy information (refer Note 2.3)

The figures in brackets represent outflows.

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

As per our report of even date
For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Shashi Tadwalkar
Partner
Membership No.: 101797

Place: Pune
Date: May 24, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

Vinod R. Tanti
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00002266

J. P. Chalasani
Group Chief
Executive Officer

Himanshu Mody
Group Chief Financial Officer

Geetanjali S. Vaidya
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A18026

Place: Pune
Date: May 24, 2024

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

All amounts in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated

1. Company information

Suzlon Energy Limited ('SEL' or 'the Company') having CIN: L40100GJ1995PLC025447 is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its equity shares are listed on BSE and NSE in India. 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 Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing of Wind Turbine Generators ('WTGs') and sale of related components of various capacities.

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 24, 2024.

2. Basis of preparation and material accounting policies information

2.1 Basis of preparation

The standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) is measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;
- share-based payments at amortised cost.

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest Crore (INR 0,000,000) up to two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the standalone financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company applied for the first-time the amendment.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Apart from above there are few other amendments apply for the first time for the year ended March 31, 2024, but do not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies information

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 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 standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), 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.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income ('OCI') or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively.

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 standalone 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.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the standalone 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 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.

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

- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy [refer Note 44];
- Investment properties [refer Note 2.3 (h)];
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) [refer Note 2.3(q)].

d. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods or services 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. The policy of recognising the revenue is determined by the five-stage model proposed by Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers".

i. Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised in the statement of profit and loss at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the buyer as per the terms of the respective sales order, generally on dispatch of the goods.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price allocated to that performance obligation. In determining the transaction price for the sale of equipment, the Company considers the effects of:

- **Variable consideration:** The contracts for sale of equipment provide customers with a right for penalty in case of delayed delivery or commissioning and in some contracts compensation for performance shortfall expected in future over the life of the guarantee assured. The Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer.
- **Existence of significant financing component:** Generally, the Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.
- **Cost to obtain a contract:** The Company pays sales commission for contracts obtained and is immediately expensed because the amortisation period is one year or less.
- **Consideration payable to the customer (if any):** 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 (e.g. warranties). At the time of equipment sale, the Company provides operations and maintenance warranty for a standard period for all contracts and extended warranty beyond standard period in few contracts existed at the time of sale. These service-type warranties are bundled together with the sale of equipment. Contracts for bundled sales of goods and a service-type warranty comprise two performance obligations because the promises to transfer the equipment and to provide the service-type warranty are capable of being distinct. Using the relative stand-alone selling price method, a portion of the transaction price is allocated to the service-type warranty and recognised as a contractual liability. These assurance-type warranties are accounted for under Ind AS 37, refer Note 21. Revenue is recognised over the period in which the service-type warranty is provided based on the time elapsed.

ii. Operation and maintenance service income ('OMS')

Revenues from OMS contracts are recognised over the period of the contract and measured using output method because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided to them.

iii. Power evacuation infrastructure facilities

Revenue from power evacuation infrastructure facilities is recognised at a point in time upon commissioning and electrical installation of the WTG to the said facilities followed by approval for commissioning of WTG from the concerned authorities.

iv. Land

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 goods 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.

v. Sale of services

Revenue from sale of services is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the services are rendered.

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).

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

iii. **Contract liabilities:** 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. Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

f. 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 OCI 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 liabilities ('DTL') are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the DTL 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 and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets ('DTA') are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. DTA 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 DTA 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 and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, DTA is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of DTA 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 DTA to be utilised. Unrecognised

DTA is re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the DTA to be recovered.

DTA and DTL 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. DTA and DTL 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised either in OCI or in equity.

g. Property, plant and equipment ('PPE') and Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP')

PPE 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, transportation cost 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 stated at cost, net of impairment 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 follows. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal PPE.

Type of asset	Useful lives (years)
Buildings	28 to 58
Plant and machinery	15 to 22
Moulds	Lower of : 15 years or useful life based on usage
Wind research and measuring equipment	3
Computers and office equipment	3 to 5
Furniture & fixtures and vehicles	10

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Gains or losses arising from de recognition of PPE 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 PPE are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

h. Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment properties are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

The Company depreciates building component of investment property over 58 years from the date of original purchase / date of capitalisation. Though the Company measures investment properties using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment properties is disclosed in the notes.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period of de-recognition.

i. Other intangible assets

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

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful economic life which generally does not exceed five years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite life is recognized in the statement of profit and loss under the head Depreciation and amortization expense.

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

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale,
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset,
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits,
- The availability of resources to complete the asset,
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised on a straight line basis over the period of expected future benefit from the related project, i.e., the estimated useful life. Amortisation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

j. Borrowing costs

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. 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.

k. Leases

- **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.

  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.

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

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land, buildings and vehicles. The Company recognises ROU assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). ROU assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement 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 Note 2.3(m) for the accounting policies.

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 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 remeasured 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**

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leased asset (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. 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 lease. Assets subject to operating leases other than land, building and vehicles are included in PPE. 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.

l. Inventories

Inventories of raw materials including stores and spares and consumables, packing materials, semi-finished goods, components, work-in-progress, project work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

The cost of work-in-progress, project work-in-progress, semi-finished goods and finished goods includes the cost of material, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads.

Stock of land and land lease rights is valued at lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

m. 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.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/ forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life. Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

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.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually as at year end. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

The Company assesses whether climate risks, including physical risks and transition risks could have a significant impact. If so, these risks are included in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts.

n. 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.

o. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits:

Employee benefits such as short-term compensated absences, bonus, ex-gratia and performance linked rewards falling due within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the service.

ii. Post-employment benefits:

A. Defined contribution schemes:

The Company provides defined contribution schemes such as statutory provident fund, employee state insurance, voluntary superannuation and the pension plan. The Company has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the funds which 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 recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

B. Defined benefit plan:

The employee's gratuity fund scheme managed by board of trustees established by the Company, represent defined benefit plan. Gratuity is provided for on the basis of 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 or 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.

Gains or losses on settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the settlement occurs. In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans to recognise the obligation on a net basis.

iii. Long-term employee benefits:

The Company provides long-term benefits such as Retention bonus (i.e long service award) and compensated absences. Retention bonus is awarded to certain cadre of employees on completion of specific years of service. The obligation recognised in respect of these long-term benefits is measured at present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be made by the Company and is recognised on the basis of 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. Long-term compensated balances and retention bonus are unfunded.

p. Share-based payments

The fair value of employee options granted under the "Employee Stock Option Plan" is recognised as an employee benefits expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in share option outstanding account in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the grant date fair value of the options including any market performance conditions and excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in statement of profit and loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Where shares are forfeited due to a failure by the employee to satisfy the service conditions, any expenses previously recognised in relation to such shares are reversed effective from the date of the forfeiture.

Employees of the subsidiary companies also received the options in the form of share-based payment transactions. The cost of equity settled transactions are recovered by the Company from the subsidiary companies on yearly basis based on the estimated options that will vest to the employees of the subsidiary companies.

q. 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.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, on initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit or loss, its transaction cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost is attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in 2.3 (d) - Revenue from contracts with customers.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortized 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. 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.

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 recognized in the OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & 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 categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised 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 Business Combinations applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI 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 recognized 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.

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

Investment in equity shares, compulsorily convertible debentures ('CCD') and compulsorily convertible preference shares of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures have been measured at cost less impairment allowance, if any.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of Company's similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's 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:

a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

b. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI.

c. 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 Revenue from contracts with customers.

d. Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL.

e. 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 assets. 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 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 statement of 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.

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified at FVTPL, at fair value through other equity, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

The resultant gain or loss arising on extinguishment of the existing debt with restructured debt and fair value of financial instruments issued to Lenders as per the terms of Resolution plan shall be recognised to other equity.

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 FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. 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 FVTPL 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 recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses 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 at FVTPL.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the 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. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. 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 expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the 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.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through statement of profit and loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at FVTPL. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

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.

r. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit/ (loss) after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year 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.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit/ (loss) after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders (as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income, net of attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been outstanding on issue / conversion 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 year, unless issued at a later date.

s. 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.

t. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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 and contingent assets 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. Other accounting policies

a. Government grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant / subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

b. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising of assets and liabilities are classified as 'held for sale' if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered high probable to be concluded within 12 months from the balance sheet date.

Such non-current assets or disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets including those that are part of a disposal group held for sale are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

c. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Commodity contracts that are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the Company's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are held at cost.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment,
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment,
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging / economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

i. **Fair value hedges**

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in statement of profit and loss.

ii. **Cash flow hedges**

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in finance income or expenses.

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to statement of profit and loss when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs.

When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

iii. **Foreign exchange forward contract**

While the Company entered into other foreign exchange forwards contract with the intention of reducing the foreign exchange risk of expected sales and purchases, these other contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

2.5. Climate-related matters

The Company considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the Company due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Company believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Company is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation. The items and considerations that are most directly impacted by climate-related matters are:

a. **Useful life of property, plant and equipment:** When reviewing the residual values and expected useful lives of assets, the Company considers climate-related legislation and regulations that may restrict the use of assets or require significant capital expenditures.

b. **Impairment of non-financial assets:** The value-in-use may be impacted in several different ways by transition risk in particular, such as climate-related legislation and regulations and changes in demand for the Company's products. The Company considered expectations for increased costs of emissions, increased demand for goods sold by the Company's WTG equipment CGU and cost increases due to stricter recycling requirements in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts.

c. **Fair value measurement:** For revalued office properties, the Group considers the effect of physical and transition risks and whether investors would consider those risks in their valuation. The group believes it is not currently exposed to severe physical risks, but believes that investors, to some extent, would consider impacts of transition risks in their valuation, such as increasing requirements for energy efficiency of buildings due to climate-related legislation and regulations as well as tenants' increasing demands for low-emission buildings.

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.

3.1 Significant judgements in applying the Company's accounting policy

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements:

a. Operating lease commitments – Company as a lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

b. Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

- **Identifying performance obligations**

  The Company supplies WTG that are either sold separately or bundled together with project execution activities to customers.

  The Company determined that both the supply of WTGs and project execution activities can be performed distinctly on a stand-alone basis which indicates that the customer can benefit from respective performance obligations on their own. The Company also determined that the promises to supply the WTG and execute projects are distinct within the context of the contract and are not inputs to a combined item in the contract. Further, the WTG supply and project execution activities are not highly interdependent or highly interrelated, as the Company would be able to supply WTGs wherein the project execution activities can be performed by customers directly. Further, the Company uses output method for measuring the progress of performance obligation as it represents a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services.

- **Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint**

  Contracts for the supply of WTGs and project execution activities include a right for penalty in case of delayed delivery or commissioning and compensation for performance shortfall expected in future over the life of the guarantee assured that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Company considers the dynamics of each contract and the factors relevant to that sale on a case-to-case basis.

  Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

3.2 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.

a. Allowance for trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowance for expected credit loss ("ECL"). The Company recognises impairment loss allowance based on management judgment and the financial position of customers. For recognition of impairment loss, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. The carrying value of allowance for credit impairment and ECL is ₹ 83.93 Crore as at March 31, 2024 (previous year: ₹ 83.91 Crore), refer Note 10.2.

b. 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, business losses and capital losses details of which are given in Note 33.3.

c. 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. 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 increase consider the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 36.

d. 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 Discounted cash flow ("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. Refer Note 43 for further disclosures.

e. Intangible assets under development

The Company capitalises intangible assets under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits. The carrying value of intangible assets under development has been disclosed in Note 8.

f. Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 2.3 (g) for the estimated useful life and Note 4 for carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

g. Share-based payments

The Company initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using a binomial model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 37.

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

Particulars	Gross block					Accumulated depreciation					Net block
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions	Translation adjustment	Deductions / adjustment	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	Charge for the year	Translation adjustment	Deductions/ adjustment	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Freehold land	108.30	-	-	-	108.30	-	-	-	-	-	108.30
Buildings	356.38	7.19	-	1.43	362.14	181.87	13.57	-	0.61	194.83	167.31
Plant and machinery	440.11	100.82	-	81.41	459.52	324.73	36.01	-	78.26	282.48	177.04
Wind research & measuring equipment	16.05	4.46	-	3.74	16.77	10.09	4.13	-	3.37	10.85	5.92
Computers and office equipment	57.80	7.80	0.15	7.69	58.06	46.64	4.82	0.12	6.76	44.82	13.24
Furniture and fixtures	37.83	0.07	0.02	13.28	24.64	31.86	0.19	0.02	11.09	20.98	3.66
Vehicles	20.37	-	-	2.18	18.19	16.58	0.99	-	1.94	15.63	2.56
Total	**1,036.84**	**120.34**	**0.17**	**109.73**	**1047.62**	**611.77**	**59.71**	**0.14**	**102.03**	**569.59**	**478.03**

Particulars	Gross block					Accumulated depreciation					Net block
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions	Translation adjustment	Deductions / adjustment	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	Charge for the year	Translation adjustment	Deductions/ adjustment	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Freehold land	108.17	0.13	-	-	108.30	-	-	-	-	-	108.30
Buildings	481.98	13.77	-	139.37	356.38	286.10	25.58	-	129.81	181.87	174.51
Site development	28.04		-	28.04	-	28.04	-	-	28.04	-	-
Plant and machinery	472.70	31.15	-	63.74	440.11	333.60	48.95	-	57.82	324.73	115.38
Wind research & measuring equipment	18.32	6.85	-	9.12	16.05	15.15	3.22	-	8.28	10.09	5.96
Computers and office equipment	53.56	4.87	1.10	1.73	57.80	43.53	3.86	0.88	1.63	46.64	11.16
Furniture and fixtures	38.97	0.01	0.15	1.30	37.83	32.47	0.43	0.13	1.17	31.86	5.97
Vehicles	19.71	1.12		0.46	20.37	15.78	1.18	-	0.38	16.58	3.79
Total	**1,221.45**	**57.90**	**1.25**	**243.76**	**1,036.84**	**754.67**	**83.22**	**1.01**	**227.13**	**611.77**	**425.07**

Notes:

a. Buildings include those constructed on leasehold land forming part of ROU assets.

b. For contractual commitment with respect to property, plant and equipment refer Note 39.

c. The translation adjustment is the difference resulting from translating foreign currency to Indian currency at closing exchange rate.

d. For details of property, plant and equipment given as security to lenders refer note 19

5. Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

CWIP as at March 31, 2024 stood at ₹ 3.37 Crore (previous year: ₹ 0.87 Crore), which primarily includes office building and plant and machinery under construction / installation.

5.1 Movement of CWIP during the year:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	0.87	7.63
Additions during the year	100.82	9.65
Capitalized during the year	(98.32)	(16.41)
Closing balance	**3.37**	**0.87**

5.2 CWIP ageing schedule

	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2024					
Projects in progress	3.37	-	-	-	3.37
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.37**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.37**
As at March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress	0.87	-	-	-	0.87
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.87**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.87**

There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan during the financial year 2023-24. The expected completion schedule for amounts lying in CWIP as at the year-end is within 1 to 2 years.

6. Other intangible assets

	Designs and drawings	SAP and other software	Total
Gross block			
Balance as of April 1, 2023	**719.33**	**33.44**	**752.77**
Additions	37.99	0.79	38.78
Translations adjustment	-	0.08	0.08
Deductions/ adjustments	(0.53)	(-)	(0.53)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**756.79**	**34.31**	**791.10**
Balance as of April 1, 2022	**827.56**	**33.92**	**861.48**
Additions	33.15	0.31	33.46
Translations adjustment	-	0.61	0.61
Deductions/ adjustments	(141.38)	(1.40)	(142.78)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**719.33**	**33.44**	**752.77**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as of April 1, 2023	**656.49**	**33.38**	**689.87**
Amortisation	47.25	0.80	48.05
Translations adjustment	-	0.07	0.07
Deductions/ adjustments	(0.53)	-	(0.53)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**703.21**	**34.25**	**737.46**

	Designs and drawings	SAP and other software	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2022	**704.18**	**32.60**	**736.78**
Amortisation	93.68	1.62	95.30
Translations adjustment	-	0.56	0.56
Deductions/ adjustments	(141.37)	(1.40)	(142.77)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**656.49**	**33.38**	**689.87**
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**53.58**	**0.06**	**53.64**
Net block as at March 31, 2023	**62.84**	**0.06**	**62.90**

Notes:-

(a) Designs and drawings represent internally generated intangible asset.

(b) The translation adjustment is the difference resulting from translating foreign currency to Indian currency at closing exchange rate.

7. Investment properties

The Company's investment properties consist of three commercial properties given on lease.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gross block		
Opening balance	53.44	53.44
Additions	-	-
Deduction / adjustments	(3.67)	(-)
Closing balance (a)	**49.77**	**53.44**
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	24.23	22.58
Depreciation	1.52	1.65
Deduction / adjustments	(2.99)	(-)
Closing balance (b)	**22.76**	**24.23**
Net block (a-b)	**27.01**	**29.21**

7.1 Information regarding income and expenditure of investment properties:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Rental income derived from investment properties	11.67	8.88
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance)	(1.69)	(1.51)
Depreciation	(1.52)	(1.65)
Profit before indirect expenses	**8.46**	**5.72**

7.2 Fair value and valuation techniques:

As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 the fair value of the investment properties were ₹ 64.80 Crore and ₹ 65.74 Crore respectively. The fair valuation is derived by management internally on the basis of Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") method. Description of key inputs to valuation on investment properties is as below:

Investment property	Significant unobservable inputs	Percentage	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Godrej Millennium Condominium	Rent growth p.a.	5%	5%
	Rent growth p.a. (for terminal value)	2%	2%
	Long term vacancy rate	0%	0%
	Long term vacancy rate (for terminal value)	Nil	Nil
	Discount rate	14.03%	10.42%
Aqua Lounge One Earth	Rent growth p.a.	5%	5%
	Rent growth p.a. (for terminal value)	2%	2%
	Long term vacancy rate	10%	10%
	Long term vacancy rate (for terminal value)	7%	7%
	Discount rate	14.03%	10.42%

Investment property	Significant unobservable inputs	Percentage	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sun Lounge	Rent growth p.a.	5%	5%
One Earth	Rent growth p.a. (for terminal value)	2%	2%
	Long term vacancy rate	10%	10%
	Long term vacancy rate (for terminal value)	7%	7%
	Discount rate	14.03%	10.42%

Under the DCF method, fair value is estimated using assumptions regarding the benefits and liabilities of ownership over the investment property life including an exit or terminal value. This method involves the projection of a series of cash flows on a real property interest. To this projected cash flow series, a market-derived discount rate is applied to establish the present value of the income stream associated with the investment property.

8. Intangible assets under development (IAUD)

Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2024 stood at ₹ 3.51 Crore (previous year: ₹ 3.43 Crore), which primarily includes designs and drawings under development.

8.1 Movement of IAUD during the year:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	3.43	4.42
Additions during the year	38.07	32.16
Capitalized during the year	(37.99)	(33.15)
Closing balance	**3.51**	**3.43**

8.2 IAUD ageing schedule

	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2024					
Projects in progress	3.51	-	-	-	3.51
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.51**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.51**
As at March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress	3.43	-	-	-	3.43
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.43**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.43**

There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan during the financial year 2023-24.

9. Investments

Non-current

9.1 Investments in equity instrument in an associate, at cost (Unquoted)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited, China	58.33	58.33
Less: Impairment allowance	(58.33)	(58.33)
Total	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments in an associate	**58.33**	**58.33**
Aggregate impairment allowance for investments in an associate measured at cost	**(58.33)**	**(58.33)**

9.2 Investments in subsidiaries (Unquoted)

			March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a.	in equity instrument of Indian subsidiaries, at cost			
	i.	20 (previous year: 20) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of Varadvinayak Renewables Limited	0.00*	0.00*
	ii.	20 (previous year: 20) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of Manas Renewables Limited	0.00*	0.00*
	iii.	20 (previous year: 20) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of Vakratunda Renewables Limited	0.00*	0.00*
	iv.	29,371,254 (previous year: 29,371,254) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of Suzlon Global Services Limited ('SGSL')	961.50	961.50
	v.	375,020 (previous year: 375,020) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of Vignaharta Renewables Limited	37.50	37.50
	vi.	20 (previous year: 20) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of Sirocco Renewables Limited	0.00*	0.00*
	vii.	784,920,791 (previous year: 784,920,791) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of SE Forge Limited	1,044.96	1,044.96
		Less: Impairment allowance	(754.23)	(754.23)
	viii.	125,420 (previous year: 125,420) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of SWE Wind Project Services Limited	12.54	12.54
		Less: Impairment allowance	(0.57)	(0.57)
	ix.	62,820 (previous year: 62,820) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of Suryodaya Renewables Limited	6.28	6.28
		Less: Impairment allowance	(0.25)	(0.25)
	x.	14 (previous year: 14) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of Suyash Renewables Limited	0.00*	0.00*
	xi.	14 (previous year: 14) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of Gale Green Urja Limited	0.00*	0.00*
	xii.	250,420 (previous year: 250,420) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of SWE Renewables Limited	25.04	25.04
		Less: Impairment allowance	(1.05)	(1.05)
	Total		**1,331.72**	**1,331.72**
b.	in equity instrument of overseas subsidiaries, at cost			
	i.	5,423,712 (previous year: 5,423,712) equity shares of Euro 10 each fully paid of AE Rotor Holding B.V., The Netherlands	418.21	418.21
		Less: Impairment allowance	(418.21)	(418.21)
	ii.	37,790,592 (previous year: 4,401,315,657) equity shares of Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius (refer Note 32 b below)	71.99	6,396.08
		Less: Impairment allowance	(71.99)	(6,396.08)
	iii.	Suzlon Wind Energy Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co. Limited, China	10.11	10.11
		Less: Impairment allowance	(10.11)	(10.11)
	Total		-	-
c.	in preference shares of Indian subsidiaries, at FVTPL			
	i.	1,000,000 (previous year: 1,000,000) 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid of Suzlon Global Services Limited ('SGSL')	29.55	27.32
	ii.	10,000 (previous year: 10,000) non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid of SGSL	0.10	0.10
	Total		**29.65**	**27.42**

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
d.	**in preference shares of overseas subsidiaries, at FVTPL**		
	4,699,567 (previous year: Nil) 10% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of MUR 100 each fully paid of Suzlon Energy Limited Mauritius (refer Note 32 b below)	84.86	-
	Less: Impairment allowance	(84.86)	-
	Total	**-**	**-**
e.	**in CCD of Indian subsidiary, at amortised cost**		
	4,000,000 (previous year: 4,000,000) 9% compulsory convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000 each fully paid of SGSL	395.06	394.74
	Total	**395.06**	**394.74**

9.3 Other investments, at FVTPL

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a.	Investments in government securities	0.01	0.01
b.	7,550 (previous year: 7,550) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid of Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	0.01	0.01
c.	30 (previous year: 30) equity shares of ₹ 10 of Godrej Millennium Condominium	0.00*	0.00*
	Total	**0.02**	**0.02**
	Total investments	**1,756.46**	**1,753.90**
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (cost)	**3,084.74**	**9,323.97**
	Aggregate impairment allowance	**(1,341.27)**	**(7,580.50)**

9.4 The fair values of the investments in unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

**Less than ₹ 0.01 Crore.*

10. Trade receivables

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Credit impaired	72.58	78.31
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	(72.58)	(78.31)
Total	**-**	**-**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	1,126.98	551.92
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(11.35)	(5.60)
Total	**1,115.63**	**546.32**

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.

Trade receivables are disclosed at amortised cost. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms as per contractual milestone.

10.1 Ageing schedule for trade receivables

	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	
As at March 31, 2024							
Undisputed trade receivables							
Considered good	-	850.66	125.73	60.96	17.51	48.96	1,103.82
Credit impaired	-	0.34	1.33	2.47	4.22	62.89	71.25
Disputed trade receivables							
Considered good	-	0.78	0.01	0.03	0.07	22.28	23.17
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.32
Gross trade receivables		**851.78**	**127.07**	**63.46**	**21.80**	**135.45**	**1,199.56**
Allowance for credit impairment and expected credit loss		-	-	-	-	-	(83.93)
Total							**1,115.63**
As at March 31, 2023							
Undisputed trade receivables							
Considered good	-	353.30	31.36	50.55	6.12	85.36	526.69
Credit impaired	-	0.08	0.36	1.09	5.99	69.62	77.14
Disputed trade receivables							
Considered good	-	1.52	0.15	0.29	1.20	22.07	25.23
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	1.17	1.17
Gross trade receivables		**354.90**	**31.87**	**51.93**	**13.31**	**178.22**	**630.23**
Allowance for credit impairment and expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(83.91)
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**546.32**

10.2 Movement in allowance for credit impairment and expected credit loss is as under:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance as at the beginning of the year	83.91	148.28
Add: Impairment / (reversal) during the year, net	0.02	(64.37)
Balance as at the end of the year	**83.93**	**83.91**

10.3 Transactions with struck off companies: Nil (previous year: Nil).

11. Loans

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Inter-corporate deposits to related parties		
Unsecured, considered good	979.07	1,244.42
Credit impaired	82.85	718.82
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	(82.85)	(718.82)
Total	**979.07**	**1,244.42**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits to related parties	-	0.02
Loans to employees	0.25	0.59
Total	**0.25**	**0.61**

11.1 Loans to related parties that are repayable on demand are ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ 0.02 Crore which is 3.28% of total loans).

11.2 Loans to related parties are repayable till June 30, 2030 and carry interest rate @ 10% per annum. The subsidiaries has an option to make early prepayment of the loans during the term.

12. Other financial assets

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Bank balances (refer Note a below)	774.98	312.68
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	13.79	17.81
Unsecured, considered doubtful	2.31	0.00*
Less: Allowance for doubtful deposits	(2.31)	(0.00)*
	13.79	**17.81**
Advances recoverable in cash		
Unsecured, considered doubtful	317.47	5,053.68
Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	(317.47)	(5,053.68)
	-	-
Other assets (refer Note b below)	52.90	52.90
Total	**841.67**	**383.39**
Current		
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	3.00	1.06
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	15.35	3.40
Advances recoverable in cash (considered good)	20.80	24.83
Other assets (refer Note b below)	37.00	46.21
Total	**76.15**	**75.50**

** Less than ₹ 0.01 Crore*

a. Bank balances mainly represents margin money deposits, which are subject to first charge towards non-fund based facilities from Lenders.

b. Other assets primarily include ₹ 67.73 Crore (previous year: 72.35 Crore) towards expenditure incurred by Company on development of infrastructure facilities for power evacuation arrangements as per authorisation of the State Electricity Board ('SEB') / Nodal agencies in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The expenditure is reimbursed, on agreed terms, by the SEB/ Nodal agencies. In certain cases, the Company had received contribution towards power evacuation infrastructure from customers in the ordinary course of business. The cost incurred towards development of infrastructure facility is reduced by the reimbursements received from SEB/ Nodal agencies and the net amount is shown as 'Infrastructure Development Asset' under other financial assets. During the year, the Company had provided for Nil (previous year: ₹ 1.26 Crore) based on ECL at the reporting date.

All the financial assets are disclosed at amortised cost.

13. Other assets

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Capital advances (unsecured, considered good)	22.18	0.24
Advances recoverable in kind (unsecured, considered good)		
Advances to related parties	-	61.14
Advances recoverable in kind (unsecured, considered doubtful)		
Advances to others	0.06	0.27
Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	(0.06)	(0.27)
	-	-
Advance income tax (net of provisions)	10.42	9.49
Prepaid expenses	9.52	0.44
Total	**42.12**	**71.31**

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Advances recoverable in kind (unsecured, considered good)		
Advances to related parties	-	90.75
Advances to others	79.03	143.40
Advances to employees	1.26	0.85
Prepaid expenses	59.64	13.87
Balances with government / statutory authorities	166.32	114.14
Total	**306.25**	**363.01**

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

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Raw materials [including goods in transit of ₹ 147.86 Crore (previous year: ₹ 56.84 Crore)]	654.37	282.48
Finished goods, semi-finished goods and work-in-progress	409.05	364.95
Stores and spares	123.59	112.74
Land and lease rights	1.44	0.25
Total	**1,188.45**	**760.42**

15. Cash and cash equivalents

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a.	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with banks	85.81	290.58
	Cash on hand	0.05	0.05
		85.86	**290.63**
b.	**Bank balance other than (a) above**	177.27	-
	Total	**263.13**	**290.63**

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

16. Assets held for sale

Investment type	Investments in	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Equity shares and compulsorily convertible debentures (refer Note 32 c)	Aalok Solarfarms Limited	-	4.63
	Abha Solarfarms Limited	-	4.64
	Heramba Renewables Limited	-	9.27
	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	-	9.27
Equity shares	Suzlon Energy A/S, Denmark	-	23.24
	Less: Impairment allowance	-	(23.24)
	Tarilo Holdings B.V. (refer Note 42.1)	-	61.32
	Less: Impairment allowance	-	(61.32)
Total assets held for sale		**-**	**27.81**
Total liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale		**-**	**-**

17. Equity share capital

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised shares		
55,00,00,00,000 (previous year: 55,00,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	**11,000.00**	**11,000.00**
Issued shares		
13,62,34,26,136 (previous year: 12,08,98,41,003) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	2,724.69	2,417.97
81,94,063 (previous year: 40,21,78,057) equity shares of ₹ 2 each partly paid-up ₹ 1 each.	1.64	80.44
	2,726.33	**2,498.41**
Subscribed shares		
13,60,44,94,159 (previous year: 12,07,09,09,026) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	2,720.90	2,414.18
81,94,063 (previous year: 40,21,78,057) equity shares of ₹ 2 each partly paid-up ₹ 1 each.	1.64	80.44
	2,722.54	**2,494.62**
Paid-up shares		
Fully paid-up shares		
13,60,44,94,159 (previous year: 12,07,09,09,026) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	2,720.90	2,414.18
Partly paid-up shares		
81,94,063 (previous year: 40,21,78,057) equity shares of ₹ 2 each partly paid-up ₹ 1 each.	0.82	40.22
	2,721.72	**2,454.40**

17.1 Reconciliation of the equity shares:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares (Crore)	₹ Crore	Number of shares (Crore)	₹ Crore
Opening balance	1,247.31	2,454.40	921.74	1,843.49
Issued during the year				
- To Lenders on conversion of OCD	-	-	57.15	114.29
- On conversion of bonds	-	-	28.42	56.84
- Rights issue (refer Note 17.7)	-	39.40	240.00	439.78
- Qualified Institutional Placement (Note 17.6)	113.96	227.92	-	-
Total	**113.96**	**267.32**	**325.57**	**610.91**
Closing balance	**1,361.27**	**2,721.72**	**1,247.31**	**2,454.40**

17.2 Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 each. The voting rights of the shareholders shall be in proportion to their shares in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company i.e. each holder of fully paid-up equity share is entitled to one vote per share and each holder of partly paid-up equity share is entitled to half a vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees (₹). The dividend proposed 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.

During the year, Dilip Shanghvi and Associates (the "Investor Group") who had entered into a Shareholder Agreement dated February 13, 2015 as amended by an Amendment Agreement dated December 11, 2015 and further amended by the Amended and Restated Shareholders' Agreement dated February 28, 2020 ("Agreement") with the Promoters / Promoter Group of the Company and the Company, have terminated the Agreement w.e.f. September 26, 2023 in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

17.3 Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, share issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Nil during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

- **Securities convertible into equity/ preference shares issued along with the date of conversion**

In June 2020, the Company had allotted securities in the form of Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs) aggregating to ₹ 4,100 Crore, due 2040, on preferential basis to the Erstwhile Lenders in accordance with the Resolution Plan, convertible only in the event of default. The Company had also allotted 49.86 Crore full paid-up share warrants, on preferential basis to the Erstwhile Lenders in accordance with the Resolution Plan, convertible only in the event that Part A Facilities under Resolution Plan are not classified as "Standard" as per IRAC norms within the stipulated timelines. Subsequently, on May 24, 2022, pursuant to the implementation of the refinancing proposal, the entire outstanding value of OCDs was converted into 57.14 Crore equity shares having a face value of ₹ 2/- and the share warrants were lapsed.

17.4 Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option ('ESOP) plan of the Company, refer Note 37.1 under heading of "options outstanding".

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

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	% of total shares	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
	As at March 31, 2024						
1	Late Tulsi R. Tanti	4,834,761	0.04	(4,834,761)	-	-	(0.04)
2	Gita T. Tanti	12,000	0.00	4,834,761	4,846,761	0.04	0.04
3	Pranav T. Tanti as karta of Tulsi Ranchhodbhai HUF	18,000,000	0.14	-	18,000,000	0.13	(0.01)
4	Vinod R.Tanti as karta of Ranchhodbhai Ramjibhai HUF	52,705,714	0.42	-	52,705,714	0.39	(0.04)
5	Tulsi R. Tanti J/w. Vinod R.Tanti J/w. Jitendra R.Tanti	52,817,142	0.42	-	52,817,142	0.39	(0.04)
6	Vinod R.Tanti	30,267,000	0.24	-	30,267,000	0.22	(0.02)
7	Jitendra R.Tanti	9,023,000	0.07	-	9,023,000	0.07	(0.01)
8	Rambhaben Ukabhai	473,177,759	3.79	(1,000)	473,176,759	3.48	(0.32)
9	Girish R. Tanti	100,019,000	0.80	-	100,019,000	0.73	(0.07)
10	Tanti Holdings Private Limited	701,972,874	5.63	-	701,972,874	5.16	(0.47)
11	Samanvaya Holdings Private Limited	365,856,353	2.93	-	365,856,353	2.69	(0.25)
12	The Tanti Trust	-	-	1,000	1,000	0.00	0.00
	Total	**1,808,685,603**	**14.50**	**-**	**1,80,86,85,603**	**13.29**	**(1.21)**
	Total paid-up shares	**12,473,087,083**	**100.00**	**-**	**13,612,688,222**	**100.00**	**-**

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	% of total shares	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	Tulsi R. Tanti	3,905,000	0.04	9,29,761	4,834,761	0.04	0.00
2	Gita T. Tanti	64,512,000	0.70	(6,45,00,000)	12,000	0.00	(0.70)
3	Pranav T. Tanti as karta of Tulsi Ranchhodbhai HUF	18,000,000	0.20	0	18,000,000	0.14	(0.06)

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	% of total shares	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
4	Vinod R. Tanti as karta of Ranchhodbhai Ramjibhai HUF	42,570,000	0.46	1,01,35,714	52,705,714	0.42	(0.04)
5	Tulsi R. Tanti J/w. Vinod R. Tanti J/w. Jitendra R. Tanti	42,660,000	0.46	1,01,57,142	52,817,142	0.42	(0.04)
6	Vinod R.Tanti	25,267,000	0.27	50,00,000	30,267,000	0.24	(0.03)
7	Jitendra R.Tanti	16,100,000	0.17	(70,77,000)	9,023,000	0.07	(0.10)
8	Sangita V. Tanti	70,182,000	0.76	(7,01,82,000)	-	-	(0.76)
9	Lina J. Tanti	70,182,000	0.76	(7,01,82,000)	-	-	(0.76)
10	Rambhaben Ukabhai	16,566,000	0.18	45,66,11,759	473,177,759	3.79	3.61
11	Vinod R. Tanti as karta of Vinod Ranchhodbhai HUF	5,000,000	0.05	(50,00,000)	-	-	(0.05)
12	Jitendra R. Tanti as karta of Jitendra Ranchhodbhai HUF	9,023,000	0.10	(90,23,000)	-	-	(0.10)
13	Pranav T. Tanti	42,504,000	0.46	(4,25,04,000)	-	-	(0.46)
14	Nidhi T. Tanti	3,052,000	0.03	(30,52,000)	-	-	(0.03)
15	Rajan V. Tanti	16,605,000	0.18	(1,66,05,000)	-	-	(0.18)
16	Brij J. Tanti	37,117,000	0.40	(3,71,17,000)	-	-	(0.40)
17	Trisha J. Tanti	15,120,000	0.16	(1,51,20,000)	-	-	(0.16)
18	Girish R. Tanti	100,019,000	1.09	-	100,019,000	0.80	(0.29)
19	Tanti Holdings Private Limited	566,978,093	6.15	13,49,94,781	701,972,874	5.63	(0.52)
20	Samanvaya Holdings Private Limited	295,499,363	3.21	7,03,56,990	365,856,353	2.93	(0.28)
	Total	**1,460,861,456**	**15.85**	**34,78,24,147**	**1,808,685,603**	**14.50**	**(1.35)**
	Total paid-up shares	**9,217,444,037**	**100.00**		**12,473,087,083**	**100.00**	

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.

17.6 Qualified Institutions Placement ('QIP')

On August 14, 2023, the Securities Issue Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company approved allotment of 113,96,01,139 fully paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹ 2.00 each to eligible qualified institutional buyers at an issue price of ₹ 17.55 per equity share, i.e. at a premium of ₹ 15.55 per equity share, which reflects a discount of ₹ 0.89 (i.e. 4.83%) on the floor price of ₹ 18.44 calculated with reference to the relevant date of August 9, 2023, aggregating to ₹ 2,000.00 Crore pursuant to the QIP undertaken in terms of placement document dated August 14, 2023.

The QIP issue proceeds are utilised in accordance with the objects of the issue as stated in the placement document. Details of utilisation of QIP issue proceeds are given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Sources of funds	
Proceeds from issue	2,000.00
Utilisation of funds	
Repayment of loan	1,500.00
Payment towards issue expenses	33.29
Payment towards general corporate purposes	466.71
Total utilisation of funds	2,000.00
Unutilised fund	-

17.7 Rights issue

Pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors at their meeting dated August 10, 2022, the Company offered 240 Crore partly-paid equity shares to the existing eligible shareholders on a right basis in the ratio of five equity shares for every twenty one equity shares held by them on the record date of October 4, 2022. On October 31, 2022, the Company allotted 240 Crore partly paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹ 2.00 each at an issue price of ₹ 5.00 per equity share, i.e. at a premium of ₹ 3.00 per equity share. The applicants were required to pay ₹ 2.50 per equity share on application of which ₹ 1.00 per equity share is appropriated towards face value and remaining ₹ 1.50 per equity share is appropriated towards securities premium. Subsequently, the Securities Issue Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on February 24, 2023 approved the making of first and final call of ₹ 2.50, of which ₹ 1.00 per equity share is appropriated towards face value and remaining ₹ 1.50 per equity share is appropriated towards securities premium.

During the financial year, the Company having received the call money, the Securities Issue Committee has approved conversion of partly paid-up equity shares bearing ISIN IN9040H01011 into fully paid-up equity shares bearing ISIN INE040H01021 as under:

Sl. No.	Date of allotment	Number of partly paid shares converted into fully paid	₹ in Crore
1	May 08, 2023	11,04,20,880	27.60
2	May 25, 2023	21,84,41,785	54.61
3	June 12, 2023	92,65,406	2.32
4	July 07, 2023	1,59,13,280	3.98
5	August 22, 2023	63,48,593	1.59
6	September 12, 2023	33,14,044	0.83
7	October 11, 2023	16,20,352	0.41
8	November 24, 2023	14,45,977	0.36
9	December 15, 2023	12,60,749	0.32
10	January 12, 2024	1,75,96,117	4.40
11	February 08, 2024	60,70,134	1.52
12	March 20, 2024	22,86,677	0.56
Total		**39,39,83,994**	**98.50**

Out of the total shares allotted in right issue, 81,94,063 equity shares remain partly paid up as at March 31, 2024.

Details of utilisation of Rights issue proceeds are given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sources of funds	**231.06**	**1,099.46**
Opening unutilised funds	132.56	-
Proceeds from issue	98.50	1,099.46
Utilisation of funds	**230.44**	**966.90**
Repayment of loan to New Lenders	-	900.00
Payment towards issue expenses	-	16.50
Payment towards general corporate purposes	230.44	50.40
Unutilised funds	**0.62**	**132.56**

18. Other equity

Refer statement of changes in equity for detailed movement in other equity

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Capital reserve	23.30	23.30
Capital redemption reserve	15.00	15.00
General reserve	908.56	908.56
Securities premium	12,465.48	10,667.59
Capital contribution	5,698.74	5,698.74
Share options outstanding account (refer Note 37)	29.14	-
Retained earnings	(18,255.09)	(18,348.20)
Total	**885.13**	**(1,035.01)**

Nature and purposes of various items in other equity:

a. Capital reserve

The Company recognises profit or loss on purchase / sale of the equity instruments in case of merger to capital reserve.

b. Capital redemption reserve

The Company has transferred amount from statement of profit or loss to capital redemption reserve on redemption of preference shares issued by the Company.

c. 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.

d. Securities premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

e. Capital contribution

The resultant gain arising on extinguishment of debt and fair value of financial instruments issued as per the terms of Resolution plan had been transferred to Capital contribution.

f. Share option outstanding account

The share options outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employed under Employee Stock Option Plan.

19. Borrowings

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Term loans from financial institutions (secured)	-	1,445.99
Payable towards debt assignment (unsecured)	636.18	562.99
Total	**636.18**	**2,008.98**
Current		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	-	323.02
Total	**-**	**323.02**

19.1 Payable towards debt assignment

As part of implementation of Resolution Plan in June 2020, pursuant to the assignment of debt, the Company recognised an amount of ₹ 4,453.01 Crore as loan payable to SGSL at an interest rate of 0.0001% and maturity date of March 31, 2040.

The loan payable was initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method at 13.00%. The resultant gain or loss at initial recognition was recognised at fair value through other equity.

19.2 The details of security for the secured loans are as follows:

Financial facilities by way of Rupee Term Loan RTL from REC Ltd and IREDA in accordance with the RTL Agreement aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ 1,764.44 Crore) of which ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ 1,445.98 Crore) classified as long-term borrowings and ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ 318.46 Crore) classified as current maturities of long-term borrowings and non-fund based working capital facilities are secured by first pari-passu charge over all present and future current assets of each Borrower except land forming part of inventories, first pari-passu charge over all fixed assets of Borrowers whether movable or immovable both present and future, first pari-passu charge by way of assignment or creation of security interest in the project contracts, any letter of credit, guarantee provided by, insurance contracts and clearances related to project, first charge over all accounts including Trust and Retention Account ('TRA'), first pari-passu pledge over 100% of fully paid-up equity capital of SPIL (since merged into SGSL), SGWPL and SGSL by SEL, 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 promoter group, brand image of Suzlon and corporate guarantee provided by each of the Borrowers guaranteeing the obligations of the other Borrowers in compliance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

During the year, the Company has repaid the entire secured RTL borrowings and released all the above-mentioned securities.

19.3 Non-Fund Based ('NFB') facilities:

The Company has availed Non-Fund Based (NFB) facilities from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets of the Company, charge on bank accounts (including TRA, DSRA and cash margin accounts), pari-passu charge fixed assets, assignment of all rights and benefits arising out of the contracts in respect of the projects for which the facility is being availed , including all rights of SEL under these contracts, charge on Suzlon Global Services Limited ('SGSL') current assets, corporate guarantee of SGSL and non-disposal undertaking of SE Forge Limited shares.

Loan covenants

Under the terms of non-fund based facilities, the Company is required to comply with certain covenants relating to working capital ratio, ratio of the total financial indebtedness to consolidated earnings before interest, tax and depreciation ("EBITDA"), minimum level of net worth of the Company on standalone basis and achieving standalone and quarterly EBITDA targets as per the terms of facility agreement.

The Company has complied with these covenants throughout the tenure of the facility falling within the reporting period.

19.4 Foreign currency convertible bonds (FCCBs)

On May 02, 2023, the Company has redeemed the entire outstanding FCCBs at their principal amount aggregating to USD 529,338.11 together with accrued but unpaid interest upto the redemption date @ 1.25% p.a. amounting to USD 1,378.48 in accordance with terms of FCCB. Accordingly, the FCCB have been cancelled and delisted from The Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. Consequent to the redemption, there are no outstanding FCCBs.

19.5 The details of repayment of borrowing are as follows :

Particulars	Year	Up to 1 year	2 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Secured loans	March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2023	318.67	1,329.66	116.33	1,764.66
Unsecured loans	March 31, 2024	-	-	636.18	636.18
	March 31, 2023	4.35	-	562.99	567.34
Total	**March 31, 2024**	**-**	**-**	**636.18**	**636.18**
	March 31, 2023	**323.02**	**1,329.66**	**679.32**	**2,332.00**

19.6 Reconciliation of liabilities whose cash flow movements are disclosed as part of financing activities in the statement of cash flows:-

Balance sheet caption	Statement of cash flow line item	As at April 01, 2023	Cash outflow	Non-Cash changes/Impact of foreign exchange rates	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings	Repayment of long-term borrowings	2,332.00	(1,777.38)	81.56	636.18
Lease liabilities	Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	10.20	(12.81)	33.28	30.67

Balance sheet caption	Statement of cash flow line item	As at April 01, 2022	Cash outflow	Non-Cash changes/Impact of foreign exchange rates	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	Repayment of long-term borrowings	4,261.23	(1,174.37)	(754.86)	2,332.00
Lease liabilities	Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	53.01	(13.95)	(28.86)	10.20

Borrowings are disclosed at amortised cost.

20. Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Other liabilities	4.55	3.39
Total	**4.55**	**3.39**
Current		
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	0.01
Other liabilities (refer Note below)	182.36	220.98
Total	**182.36**	**220.99**

Other liabilities include claim payables, provision for employee payables and advances.

All the financial liabilities are disclosed at amortised cost.

21. Provisions

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Employee benefits	36.39	31.46
Provision for operation, maintenance and warranty	107.75	113.37
Total	**144.14**	**144.83**
Current		
Employee benefits	14.76	15.09
Provision for performance guarantee, operation maintenance and warranty and liquidated damages	413.07	436.11
Total	**427.83**	**451.20**

In pursuance of Ind AS 37 - 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets, the provisions required have been recognised in the books of account in the following manner:

Particulars	Performance guarantee	Operation, maintenance and warranty	Liquidated damages	Total
Opening balance	**54.82**	**268.77**	**225.89**	**549.48**
	(39.90)	(228.12)	(201.57)	(469.59)
Additions, net	**7.10**	**64.33**	**80.27**	**151.70**
	(20.62)	(101.08)	(59.82)	(181.52)
Unwinding of warranty discounting and deferral of O & M	**-**	**-0.48**	**-**	**-0.48**
	(-)	(-0.98)	(-)	(-0.98)
Utilisation	**18.49**	**49.20**	**66.75**	**134.44**
	(4.40)	(59.45)	(10.29)	(74.14)
Reversal	**0.82**	**-**	**44.62**	**45.44**
	(1.30)	(-)	(25.21)	(26.51)
Closing balance	**42.61**	**283.42**	**194.79**	**520.82**
	(54.82)	(268.77)	(225.89)	(549.48)
Non-current	-	107.75	-	**107.75**
Current	42.61	175.67	194.79	**413.07**

Figures in the brackets represents balance of previous year.

Performance guarantee ('PG') represents the expected outflow of resources against claims for performance shortfall expected in future over the life of the guarantee assured. The period of performance guarantee varies for each customer according to the terms of contract. The key assumptions in arriving at the performance guarantee provisions are wind velocity, plant load factor, grid availability, load shedding, historical data, wind variation factor etc.

Operation, maintenance and warranty represents the expected liability on account of field failure of parts of WTG and expected expenditure of servicing the WTGs over the period of free operation, maintenance and warranty, which varies according to the terms of each sales contract.

Liquidated damages ('LD') represents the expected claims which the Company may need to pay for non-fulfilment of certain commitments as per the terms of the respective sales / purchase contracts. These are determined on a case to case basis considering the dynamics of each contract and the factors relevant to that sale.

The figures shown against 'Utilisation' represent withdrawal from provisions credited to statement of profit and loss to offset the expenditure incurred during the year and debited to statement of profit and loss.

22. Other liabilities

Non-current – It includes deferred revenue of ₹ 0.48 Crore (previous year: ₹ 0.48 Crore).

Current	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Statutory dues	19.40	16.73
Other liabilities	0.12	0.03
Total	**19.52**	**16.76**

23. Trade payables

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payables to micro and small enterprises ('MSE')	28.26	2.70
Trade payables to related parties	682.42	745.39
Trade payables to others	1,228.13	314.00
Total	**1,938.81**	**1,062.09**

23.1 Ageing schedule for trade payables

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
		Not due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
As at March 31, 2024							
Undisputed dues of MSE	-	14.94	13.24	0.07	-	0.01	28.26
Undisputed dues of creditors other than MSE	11.78	1,100.49	304.38	3.09	18.81	471.99	1,910.55
Disputed dues of MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**11.78**	**1,115.43**	**317.62**	**3.16**	**18.81**	**472.00**	**1,938.81**
As at March 31, 2023							
Undisputed dues of MSE	-	0.42	2.20	-	-	0.08	2.70
Undisputed dues of creditors other than MSE	51.90	56.55	338.84	2.27	266.18	343.66	1,059.39
Disputed dues of MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**51.90**	**56.97**	**341.04**	**2.27**	**266.18**	**343.74**	**1,062.09**

23.2 Details of due to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Sl.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a.	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year.	28.26	2.70
b.	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.13	0.17
c.	Amount of interest paid along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond due date.	70.75	8.37
d.	Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	3.45	0.23
e.	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
f.	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.	3.58	0.40

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

23.3 Transactions with struck off companies: Nil (previous year: Nil).

24. Revenue from operations

24.1 Disaggregated revenue information

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a.	**Revenue from contracts with customers**		
	Sale of wind turbines and other spare parts	3,617.05	3,356.27
	Income from operation and maintenance service	121.97	119.56
	Sale of services	27.38	23.95
	Total	**3,766.40**	**3,499.78**
b.	Scrap sales	32.78	38.36
	Total (a + b)	**3,799.18**	**3,538.14**
	Geography		
	India	3,797.82	3,517.39
	Outside India	1.36	20.75
	Total	**3,799.18**	**3,538.14**
	Timing of revenue recognition		
	Goods transferred at a point in time	3,649.83	3,394.63
	Services transferred at a point in time / over time	149.35	143.51
	Total	**3,799.18**	**3,538.14**

24.2 Contract balances

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	1,115.63	546.32
Contract liabilities	173.26	386.66

Refer Note 10.2 for movement in allowance for expected credit loss.

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

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue as per contracted price	3,841.11	3,592.15
Less: Variable consideration		
Liquidated damages (refer Note 21)	(35.65)	(34.61)
Performance guarantee (refer Note 21)	(6.28)	(19.32)
Sales commission	-	(0.08)
Total	**3,799.18**	**3,538.14**

24.4 Performance obligation

Information about the Company's performance obligations are summarised below:

i. **Sale of goods - WTG equipment**

The performance obligation is satisfied upon dispatch of the equipment and payment is generally due within 30 to 45 days from completion of contract milestone.

Standard warranty period beyond fixing the defects that existed at the time of sale is provided to customers. The warranty is accounted for as a separate performance obligation and a portion of transaction price is allocated. The performance obligation for the warranty service is satisfied over the standard period on time elapsed.

ii. **Operation and maintenance service income**

The performance obligation is satisfied over-time and payment is due within 30 days from invoice date which is raised as per contractual agreement.

iii. Power evacuation infrastructure facilities

The performance obligation is satisfied upon commissioning and electrical installation of the WTG to the said facilities followed by approval for commissioning of WTG from the concerned authorities.

iv. Land

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 is transferred to the customer 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.

25. Other operating income: It includes rental income of ₹ 14.47 Crore (previous year: ₹ 11.08 Crore), management fee of ₹ 40.00 Crore (previous year: ₹ 40.00 Crore) and other miscellaneous income of ₹ 0.54 Crore (previous year: ₹ 1.22 Crore), It also includes receipt of ₹ 6.06 Crore (previous year: Nil) towards an old legal case involving recovery proceedings pending before Hon'ble Bombay High Court. Since the timing and quantum of eventual recovery is not certain and is linked with final decree to be passed by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court, the legal claim has not accrued and hence it would be accounted for as and when amount is received pursuant to judicial orders.

26. Finance income

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest income on		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
on inter corporate deposit	106.80	128.30
on deposits with banks	30.78	9.95
on other financial assets	54.06	53.64
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1.24	0.33
Total	**192.88**	**192.22**

27. Cost of raw materials, components consumed and services rendered

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Consumption of raw materials, components consumed and services rendered			
Opening inventory		282.48	600.26
Add: Purchases		3,225.02	2,345.19
		3,507.50	**2,945.45**
Less : Closing inventory		654.37	282.48
		2,853.13	**2,662.97**
Changes in inventories:			
Opening inventory			
Finished, semi-finished goods and work- in- progress		364.95	442.13
Land and land lease rights		0.25	0.60
	(A)	**365.20**	**442.73**
Closing inventory			
Finished, semi-finished goods and work- in- progress		409.05	364.95
Land and land lease rights		1.44	0.25
	(B)	**410.49**	**365.20**
Changes in inventories	**(C) = (A) - (B)**	**(45.29)**	**77.53**

28. Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages, allowances and bonus	261.73	232.88
Contribution to provident fund and other funds*	16.33	13.68
Share-based payment to employees (refer Note 37)	12.22	-
Staff welfare expenses	22.08	5.95
Total	**312.36**	**252.51**

**Includes gratuity expense of ₹ 6.98 Crore (previous year: ₹ 5.11 Crore).*

The employee benefits expense includes expenses of ₹ 47.25 Crore (previous year: ₹ 38.26 Crore) pertaining to research and development.

29. Finance costs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest expense on		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	164.52	361.58
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	-	45.77
Unwinding interest on long-term provisions	0.95	0.76
Bank charges	60.20	33.45
Total	**225.67**	**441.56**

30. Depreciation and amortisation expense

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer Note 4)	59.71	83.22
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer Note 6)	48.05	95.30
Depreciation on investment properties (refer Note 7)	1.52	1.65
Amortisation on right-of-use assets (refer Note 38)	10.29	9.87
Total	**119.57**	**190.04**

31. Other expenses

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Stores and spares consumed	53.66	47.64
Power and fuel	13.28	14.70
Factory and site expenses	15.43	24.73
Repairs and maintenance:		
-Plant and machinery	6.15	6.27
-Building	6.33	5.42
-Others	16.20	12.98
Operation and maintenance charges	122.67	120.80
Rent	9.18	11.78
Rates and taxes	8.06	7.99
Operation, maintenance and warranty expenditure (refer Note 21)	62.89	99.33
Quality assurance expenses	1.22	0.37
R & D, certification and product development	8.82	6.80
Insurance	10.22	8.74
Advertisement and sales promotion	8.47	2.63
Freight outward and packing expenses	0.09	1.45
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle expenses	20.89	16.74
Communication expenses	2.90	2.91
Auditors' remuneration and expenses (refer Note 31.1)	0.76	0.91
Consultancy charges	49.69	37.37
CSR, charity and donations	0.92	1.32
Security expenses	4.33	4.09
Outsource manpower cost	56.07	50.81
Miscellaneous expenses	27.66	21.05
Exchange differences, net	7.80	40.89
Bad debts written off	-	2.45
Impairment allowance/ (reversal)	5.75	(5.89)
Allowance/ (reversal) for doubtful debts and advances, net	(6.59)	(7.95)
Gain on sale of investment	(0.85)	(0.01)
Loss on disposal of PPE and investment property, net	7.40	1.05
Total	**519.40**	**537.37**

31.1 Payment to auditors includes:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Statutory audit fees	0.72	0.82
Certification	0.60	-
Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses	0.04	0.09
Total	**1.36**	**0.91**

31.2 The Company has average negative net loss for preceding three financial years as computed in accordance with provisions of section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") therefore there is no requirement for the company to spend any amount under section 135(5) of the Act. Therefore, CSR disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

31.3 The other expense includes expenses of ₹ 20.63 Crore (previous year: ₹ 17.36 Crore) pertaining to research and development.

32. Exceptional items

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Write-off of loan and financial assets (refer Note a below)	5,495.44	-
Utilisation of impairment allowance (refer Note a below)	(5,495.44)	-
Buyback of equity shares of subsidiary (refer Note b below)	6,239.23	-
Utilisation of impairment allowance (refer Note b below)	(6,239.23)	-
Difference on de-recognition as a result of conversion in full of OCD and option value liability, net off transaction cost	-	(2,524.10)
Gain on sale of assets held for sale (refer Note c below)	(14.46)	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (refer Note d below)	-	(55.66)
Impairment provision/ (reversal) on financial assets (refer Note e below)	(10.68)	37.68
Total	**(25.14)**	**(2,542.08)**

a. Pursuant to the write-off agreements dated August 11, 2023 executed between the Company and AE Rotor Holding B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company in accordance with the approval of the Board of Directors, the Company has incurred business loss on account of writing off the outstanding amount of loan receivable amounting to ₹ 459.76 Crore (equivalent to Euro 51.44 Million), interest accrued on loan amounting to ₹ 296.96 Crore (equivalent to Euro 33.23 Million) and SBLC receivable amounting to ₹ 4,738.72 Crore (equivalent to Euro 530.19 Million or USD 576.74 Million), aggregating to ₹ 5,495.44 Crore which was originally utilised for the business purpose. The Company had recognised impairment allowance in respect of this outstanding amount in earlier year, which has been reversed in view of such write-off.

b. Pursuant to the approval from Supreme Court of Mauritius dated September 26, 2023 and from Registrar of Companies Mauritius dated January 31, 2024, Suzlon Energy Limited Mauritius ('SELM') completed the buy-back of 436.35 Crore equity shares held by the Company against a consideration of 4,699,567 non-cumulative redeemable preference shares, each of Mauritian Rupee 100 as part of its right sizing the balance sheet. Accordingly, there is a loss on buy back of investments aggregating to ₹ 6,239.23 Crore. The Company had recognised impairment allowance in respect of this amount in earlier year, which has been reversed in view of buy back.

   Further, the investment in non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 84.86 Crore issued by SELM to the Company pursuant to buyback is impaired and utilized from the impairment allowance.

c. During the year, the Company has sold its investments which were reclassified under "Assets held for sale" and gain on its disposal is disclosed under exceptional items.

d. During financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has disposed property, plant and equipment of one of its plant and a freehold land for a consideration of ₹ 45.63 Crore and ₹ 38.25 Crore respectively and gain on its disposal is disclosed under exceptional items.

e. The Company has made net reversal of provision ₹ 10.68 Crore (previous year: ₹ 37.68 Crore net provision) towards impairment of investments in, loans given and other financial assets given to subsidiaries, associates and joint venture.

33. Income tax expense

Current tax

33.1 Current tax charged to statement of profit and loss is ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ Nil).

33.2 Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Accounting profit before income tax	**93.43**	**2,162.76**
Enacted tax rates in India	25.168%	25.168%
Computed tax expense	23.51	544.32
Non-deductible expenses for tax purpose	56.98	120.92
Deductible expenses for tax purpose	(73.71)	(751.86)
Expenses taxable at different rates @ 22.88%	-	(29.56)
Effect of unrecognized deferred tax assets	(6.78)	116.18
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	**-**	**-**

33.3 Details of carry forward losses, material disputes and unused credit on which no deferred tax asset is recognised by the Company are as follows:

The unabsorbed depreciation is available for offsetting all future taxable profits of the Company and can be carried forward indefinitely. The business losses and capital losses can be carried forward for 8 years from the year in which losses arose. Majority of business losses and capital losses, to the extent remaining unutilized will expire between FY 2024-25 to FY 2031-32. The Company has opted for concessional tax regime u/s.115BAA since FY 20-21 and accordingly MAT is not applicable.

The Company has unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses amounting to ₹ 6,121.92 Crore (previous year: ₹ 5,907.46 Crore).

34. Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)

It includes loss on account of re-measurement of defined benefit plans of ₹ 0.32 Crore (previous year: gain of ₹ 5.71 Crore), refer Note 36.1.

35. Earnings per equity share (EPS)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Basic		
Net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	93.43	2,162.76
Weighted average number of equity shares	13,14,90,93,386	10,77,52,50,532
Basic earnings per share of ₹ 2 each	**0.07**	**2.01**
Diluted		
Net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	93.43	2,162.75
Weighted average number of equity shares	13,14,90,93,386	10,77,52,50,532
Add: Effect of dilution on account of ESOP	6,63,57,696	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	**13,21,54,51,082**	**10,77,52,50,532**
Diluted earnings per share (₹) of face value of ₹ 2 each	**0.07**	**2.01**

36. Post-employment benefit plans

Defined contribution plan:

During the year the Company has recognised ₹ 9.01 Crore (previous year: ₹ 8.50 Crore) in the statement of profit and loss towards defined contribution plans as detailed in Note 2.3 (o)(ii)(A).

The Company manages domestic provident fund plan for its domestic employees which is permitted under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The plan mandates contribution by employer at a fixed percentage of employee's salary. Employees also contribute to the plan at a fixed percentage of their salary as a minimum contribution and additional sums at their discretion. The plan guarantees interest at the rate notified by Employees' Provident Fund

Organisation. The contribution by employer and employee together with interest are payable at the time of separation from service or retirement whichever is earlier. The benefit under this plan vests immediately on rendering of service.

The Superannuation scheme of the Company has the form of a trust and is governed by the Board of Trustees. The scheme is partially funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

Defined benefit plan:

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, Employee who has completed five 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 fund has the form of a trust and is governed by the Board of Trustees. The scheme is partially funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

36.1 Net defined benefits expense recognised in statement of profit and loss and OCI:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	4.16	3.62
Net interest cost	2.15	1.40
Total expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	**6.31**	**5.02**
Re-measurement for the period - obligation (gain)/ loss	0.32	6.30
Re-measurement for the period – plan assets (gain)/ loss	-	(0.59)
Total expense recognised in OCI	**0.32**	**5.71**
Total	**6.63**	**10.73**

36.2 Changes in the defined benefit obligation:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	45.47	40.68
Current service cost	4.16	3.62
Interest cost	3.37	2.77
Benefits paid	(2.28)	(7.90)
Re-measurement adjustment:		
Experience adjustments	0.59	4.50
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1.03)	0.43
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.76	1.37
Closing defined benefit obligation	**51.04**	**45.47**

36.3 Changes in the fair value of plan assets:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	16.43	20.17
Interest income	1.22	1.37
Contributions by employer towards approved fund	1.22	2.21
Benefits paid	(2.28)	(7.90)
Acquisition adjustments / settlement cost	-	-
Re-measurements - return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	0.59
Closing fair value of plan assets	**16.59**	**16.44**
Actual return on plan assets	1.22	1.96

36.4 Funds managed by insurer is 100% for March 31, 2024 (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.

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

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the financial year		
Current portion	5.86	3.81
Non-current portion	45.18	41.66
Total liability	**51.04**	**45.47**
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	16.59	16.44
Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	**(34.45)**	**(29.03)**

36.6 Principal assumptions used in determining long term employee benefits:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate (in %)	7.10	7.40
Future salary increases (in %)	7.5% for FY 2025 and 9% thereafter	9%
Life expectation (in years)	6.86	8.51
Attrition rate	23.90 % at younger ages and reducing to 8.30 % at older ages according to graduated scales.	25.60 % at younger ages and reducing to 6.20 % at older ages according to graduated scales.

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

36.7 Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption and risk analysis:

Interest rate risk: The plan exposes the company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.

Salary escalation risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (- / + 1%)	4.03	(3.56)	4.21	(3.66)
Future salary increases (- / + 1%)	(3.55)	3.93	(3.64)	4.10
Attrition rate (- / + 50% of attrition rates)	2.27	(1.44)	1.59	(1.09)

36.8 Expected benefit payment for the next years:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1 year	5.86	3.81
2 to 5 years	21.28	17.71
6 to 10 years	23.00	20.14
More than 10 years	45.98	57.52

For the year ending on March 31, 2025, the Company expects to contribute ₹ 38.72 Crore (previous year: ₹ 32.96 Crore) towards its defined benefit plan.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the financial year is 7 years (previous year: 9 years).

37. Share-based payments

37.1 Employees Stock Option Plan 2022

On May 22, 2023, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company ("NRC") granted 10,92,90,000 Options convertible into 10,92,90,000 equity shares of ₹ 2.00 each to the eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the Employee Stock Option Plan 2022 at an exercise price of ₹ 5.00 per option.

Out of the Options granted in May 2023 under the ESOP 2022, 50% Options were to vest on 1st anniversary from the date of grant in terms of the approval of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company and accordingly, 4,55,44,500 Options got vested in the month of May 2024.

Summary of options granted under the plan :

Particulars	ESOP 2022 (Grant I)
Board approval date	10-Aug-2022
Shareholder approval	29-Sept-2022
Grant date	22-May-2023
Options granted (Nos)	10,92,90,000
Options lapsed during the year (Nos)	48,00,000
Options outstanding as at March 31, 2024 (Nos)	10,44,90,000
Exercise price (₹)	5/-
Vesting period	2 (Two) years from the date of grant
First vesting on	22-May-2024 – 50% (25% retention based and 25% performance based)
Second vesting on	22-May-2025 – 50% (25% retention based and 25% performance based)
Exercise period	2 (Two) years from the date of respective vesting
Exercise period for first vesting	22-May-2026
Exercise period for second vesting	22-May-2027

Further, on May 23, 2024, the NRC has granted following stock options to the eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under ESOP 2022 with 50% vesting at the end of first year from the date of grant and balance 50% at the end of second year from the date of grant with exercise period of two years from the date of respective vesting:

a. 3,59,10,000 Options convertible into 3,59,10,000 equity shares of ₹ 2/- each at an exercise price of ₹ 30/- per Option ("Grant 2"); and

b. 3,86,30,000 Options convertible into 3,86,30,000 equity shares of ₹ 2/- each at an exercise price of ₹ 24/- per Option ("Grant 3").

37.2 Fair value of options granted

The fair value on the date of first exercise is ₹ 9.88 per options for Tranch I and fair value on the date of second exercise is ₹ 10.50 per option for Tranch II. The fair value at grant date is independently determined using the Black-Scholes Model which takes into account the following inputs:

a. exercise price : ₹ 5/- (previous year : Nil);

b. term of the option : 1 year for Tranch 1 and 2 years for Tranch II (previous year : Nil);

c. share price at grant date : ₹ 9.25/- (previous year : Nil);

d. expected price volatility of the underlying share : ~64% (previous year : Nil);

e. expected dividend yield : Nil (previous year : Nil) and

f. risk-free interest rate for the term of the option : ~7% (previous year : Nil).

The expected life of the stock options is based on the Company's expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may actually occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility of the options is indicative of future trend, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome. Further, the expected volatility is based on the Company's equity shares volatility for a period of 5 years upto grant date of an option.

37.3 The total expenses arising from share-based payment transaction recognised in statement of profit and loss as part of employee benefit expense is ₹ 22.08 Crore (previous year: ₹ Nil).

38. Leases

38.1 Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for land, buildings and vehicles used in its operations. Leases of land, building and vehicles generally have lease terms between 2 to 3 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 also has certain leases of premises with lease terms of 12 months or less and with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

a. **The movement in ROU assets during the year and carrying value are as follows:**

Particulars	ROU assets category			
	Building	Land	Vehicles	Total
Cost				
Balance as of April 1, 2023	40.57	1.85	-	42.42
Additions	26.67	-	4.34	31.01
Deletions	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2024	**67.24**	**1.85**	**4.34**	**73.43**
Balance as of April 1, 2022	40.57	31.19	-	71.76
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	(29.34)	-	(29.34)
Balance as of March 31, 2023	**40.57**	**1.85**	**-**	**42.42**
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance as of April 1, 2023	32.84	0.38	-	33.22
Additions	9.78	0.04	0.47	10.29
Deletions	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2024	**42.62**	**0.42**	**0.47**	**43.51**
Balance as of April 1, 2022	24.63	18.39	-	43.02
Additions	8.21	0.58	-	8.79
Deletions	-	(18.59)	-	(18.59)
Balance as of March 31, 2023	**32.84**	**0.38**	**-**	**33.22**
Net balance as at March 31, 2024	**24.62**	**1.42**	**3.87**	**29.92**
Net balance as at March 31, 2023	**7.73**	**1.47**	**-**	**9.19**

b. **The movement in lease liabilities during the year are as follows:**

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	10.20	53.01
Additions	30.60	-
Deletions	-	(33.06)
Finance cost accrued during the year	2.68	4.20
Payment of lease liabilities	(12.81)	(13.95)
Closing balance	**30.67**	**10.20**

c. **The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss:**

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Amortisation on right-of-use assets	10.29	9.87
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2.68	4.20
Rental expense for short-term leases (under other expenses)	9.18	11.78
Total	**22.15**	**25.85**

d. **Details of contractual maturities of lease liabilities are as follows:**

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Not later than one year	16.17	5.21
Later than one year and not later than five years	14.50	4.99
Later than five years	-	-
Total	**30.67**	**10.20**

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9% with maturity between 2025 and 2026.

During the year, the Company had total cash outflows for leases of ₹ 21.99 Crore (previous year ₹ 25.73 Crore). The Company also had non-cash additions to ROU assets of ₹ 31.01 Crore and lease liabilities of ₹ 30.60 Crore (previous year: ₹ Nil).

38.2 Company as a lessor

The Company has entered into operating leases on its investment property portfolio consisting of certain office premises (refer Note 7). These leases have terms between two to ten years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions. Rental income recognised by the Company during the year is ₹ 11.67 Crore (previous year: ₹ 8.88 Crore).

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at year-end are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Not later than 1 year	2.04	0.94
1st to 2nd year	2.18	0.99
2nd to 3rd year	1.09	1.04
3rd to 4th year	0.02	1.09
Later than five years	-	0.01
Total	**5.33**	**4.07**

39. Capital commitments: Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for, net of advances stands at ₹ 19.39 Crore (previous year: ₹ 8.58 Crore).

40. Contingent liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (refer Note a below)	148.47	156.34
Guarantees given on behalf of subsidiaries towards loans/ guarantee granted to them by banks/ financial institutions	6.84	26.65
Amounts in respect of MSMED for which the Company is contingently liable	0.13	0.40
Total	**155.44**	**183.39**

a. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts includes demand from customs duty, service tax, VAT and GST for various matters. The Company/ tax department has preferred appeals on these matters and the same are pending with various appellate authorities. Considering the facts of the matters, no provision is considered necessary by the management.

b. The Company has also various income tax matters where the Company/ tax department has preferred appeals on these matters and the same are pending with various appellate authorities. As the Company has sufficient carry forward losses available for set-off in case the Company loses, the liability is neither provided nor disclosed above under contingent liabilities.

c. The Company received the penalty order u/s 271(1)(c) for FY 2015-16 and u/s 270A for FY 2016-17 levying penalty aggregating to ₹ 260.35 Crore. The Company has filed a writ petition before Gujarat High Court against these penalty orders wherein the Honourable Gujarat High Court has granted an ad interim stay against the operation and implementation of the penalty orders. Considering the facts of the matters, neither provision nor disclosure above under contingent liabilities is considered necessary by the management.

d. The Company has received a SCN from SEBI and has responded to the SCN denying the allegations and filed a settlement application in accordance with the SEBI Settlement Regulations (refer Note 48 a). Considering the facts of the matters, neither provision nor disclosure above under contingent liabilities is considered necessary by the management.

e. A few lawsuits have been filed on the Company by some of their suppliers for disputes in fulfilment of obligations as per supply agreements. Further, few customers of the Company have disputed certain amount as receivable which the Company believes is contractually not payable. These matters are pending for hearing before respective courts, the outcome of which is uncertain. The management has provided portion of an amount as a matter of prudence which it believes shall be the probable outflow of resources. Rest of the claim is not disclosed above under contingent liabilities is considered necessary by the management.

41. Segment information

As permitted by paragraph 4 of Ind AS-108, 'Operating Segments', if a single financial report contains both consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements of the parent, segment information need to be presented only on the basis of the consolidated financial statements. Thus, disclosures required by Ind AS-108 are given in consolidated financial statements.

42. Related party transactions

42.1 List of related parties

Subsidiaries

1.	AE-Rotor Holding B.V.	18	Suzlon Wind Energy Limited
2	Gale Green Urja Limited	19	Suzlon Wind Energy (Lanka) Private Limited
3	Manas Renewables Limited	20	Suzlon Wind Energy Espana, S. L
4	SE Blades Technology B.V.	21	Suzlon Wind Energy Nicaragua Sociedad Anonima
5	SE Drive Technik GmbH (i)	22	Suzlon Wind Energy Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co., Limited
6	SE Forge Limited	23	Suzlon Wind Energy Romania SRL
7	Sirocco Renewables Limited	24	Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa (PTY) Limited
8	Suryoday Renewables Limited	25	Suzlon Wind Energy Uruguay SA
9	Suyash Renewables Limited	26	Suzlon Wind Energy Portugal Energia Elocia Unipessoal Lda
10	Suzlon Energy A/S, Denmark	27	Suzlon Wind Enerji Sanayi Ve Ticaret Sirketi
11	Suzlon Energy Australia Pty Limited	28	SWE Renewables Limited
12	Suzlon Energy B.V.	29	SWE Wind Project Services Limited
13	Suzlon Energy Korea Co Limited	30	Tarilo Holding B.V. (i)
14	Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius	31	Vakratunda Renewables Limited
15	Suzlon Global Services Limited	32	Valum Holding B.V. (ii)
16	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	33	Varadvinayak Renewables Limited
17	Suzlon Rotor Corporation (i)	34	Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited

Associates

1	Aalok Solarfarms Limited (iii)	4	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited (iii)
2	Abha Solarfarms Limited (iii)	5	Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited
3	Heramba Renewables Limited (iii)		

Joint ventures

1	Consortium Suzlon Padgreen Co Ltd (ii)

Entities where KMP have significant influence (EKMP)

1	SE Freight and Logistics India Private Limited	4	Shubh Realty (South) Private Limited
2	Samanvaya Holdings Private Limited	5	Tanti Holdings Private Limited
3	Sarjan Realities Private Limited		

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

1.	Mr. Vinod R. Tanti	8	Ms. Geetanjali S. Vaidya
2	Mr. Girish R. Tanti	9	Mr. Gautam Doshi
3	Mr. Pranav T. Tanti	10	Mr. Sameer Shah
4	Mr. Marc Desaedeleer	11	Mr. Hiten Timbadia (vi)
5	Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen	12	Mr. Ajay Mathur (v)
6	Mr. J. P. Chalasani	13	Ms. Seemantinee Khot
7	Mr. Himanshu Mody	14	Mr. Ashwini Kumar (iv)

Relatives of Key Management Personnel (RKMP)

1.	Ms. Rambhaben Ukabhai

Employee funds

1	Suzlon Energy Limited – Superannuation fund	2.	Suzlon Energy Limited – Employees group gratuity scheme

i. Liquidated during the year

ii. Valum Holding B.V. ceased to be subsidiary with effect from May 15, 2023 pursuant to dissolution. Consequently, Consortium Suzlon Padgreen Co Ltd ceased to be joint venture of the Company with effect from May 15, 2023.

iii. The Company has sold its investments engaged in the business of generation of electricity through solar energy and were re-classified as “held for sale”.

iv. Ceased w.e.f April 05, 2023

v. Ceased w.e.f September 21, 2023

vi. Ceased w.e.f September 26, 2023

42.2 Transactions between the Company and related parties during the year and the status of outstanding balances as at March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Subsidiaries	EKMP	Associate	KMP/ RKMP	Employee funds
Sale of property, plant and equipment	0.18	-	-	-	-
	(0.88)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Subscription to equity shares of the Company under Rights issue	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(112.83)	(-)	(61.18)	(-)
Loan given	45.87	-	-	-	-
	(419.59)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Realisation of loan given	485.83	-	0.01	-	-
	(704.09)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Purchase of goods and services	378.62	-	-	-	-
	(300.67)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Write off of loan and financial assets receivable from subsidiaries pursuant to restructuring of balance sheet	5,495.44	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

Particulars	Subsidiaries	EKMP	Associate	KMP/ RKMP	Employee funds
Utilisation of impairment allowance on loans and financial assets written off	5,495.44 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Buyback of equity shares of subsidiary pursuant to right sizing of the balance sheet	6,324.09 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Utilisation of impairment allowance on investment in subsidiary	6,324.09 (-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Investment in preference shares of subsidiary against buyback of equity shares of subsidiary	84.86 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Impairment in preference shares of subsidiary	84.86 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Sale of goods and services	34.32 (49.60)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Finance Income	162.08 (217.78)	- (-)	- (0.00*)	- (-)	- (-)
Lease rent income	0.26 (0.91)	0.71 (0.92)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Other Income	40.00 (40.00)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Finance Cost	106.14 (69.78)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Managerial remuneration	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	21.19 (21.23)	- (-)
Director sitting fees	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0.68 (0.46)	- (-)
Share based payments	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	2.26 (-)	- (-)
Contribution to various funds	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	2.43 (2.52)
Reimbursement of expenses payable	- (4.89)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Reimbursement of expenses receivable	23.02 (23.45)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Sale of Investment	0.85 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Corporate guarantee given	97.63 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Corporate guarantee taken	2,800 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Outstanding balances:

Particulars	Subsidiaries	EKMP	Associates	KMP	Employee funds
Contract liabilities	1.00 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Investments in equity shares and preference shares	2,702.64 (9,024.18)	- (-)	58.33 (65.33)	- (-)	- (-)
Impairment allowance on investments	1,341.25 (7,665.03)	- (-)	58.33 (59.74)	- (-)	- (-)
Investments in Compulsorily Convertible Debentures	395.05 (394.73)	- (-)	- (22.22)	- (-)	- (-)

Particulars	Subsidiaries	EKMP	Associates	KMP	Employee funds
Trade receivables	17.71	-	-	-	-
	(42.60)	(0.01)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Impairment allowance on trade receivable	-	-	-	-	-
	(4.84)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Loan given	1,061.92	-	-	-	-
	(1,963.24)	(-)	(0.01)	(-)	(-)
Impairment allowance on loans	82.85	-	-	-	-
	(718.82)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-	-
	(0.00*)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Payable towards debt assignment	636.18	-	-	-	-
	(562.99)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Security deposit taken	-	0.07	-	-	-
	(-)	(0.08)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Advance to supplier and other asset	333.86		-	-	-
	(5,226.25)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Impairment allowance on other assets	313.06	-	-	-	-
	(5,049.53)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Director sitting fees payable	-	-	-	0.01	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Trade payables	680.53	1.90	-	-	-
	(739.83)	(5.56)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Corporate guarantee given	6.84	-	-	-	-
	(26.65)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Corporate guarantee taken	2,800.00	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Other current financial liabilities	73.26	-	-	-	-
	(78.09)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

Figures in bracket are in respect of previous year.

42.3 Disclosure of significant transactions with related parties

Type of transaction	Type of relationship	Name of the entity	Year ended March 31,	
			2024	2023
Sale of property, plant and equipment	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global services Limited	0.18	0.88
Loan given	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	5.50	166.13
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	40.37	253.46
Realisation of loan given	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services limited	479.72	575.63
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	6.11	128.46
Write off of loan and financial assets receivable from subsidiaries pursuant to restructuring of balance sheet	Subsidiary	AE Rotor Holding B.V.	5,495.44	-
Utilisation of impairment allowance on loans and financial assets written off	Subsidiary	AE Rotor Holding B.V.	5,495.44	-
Buyback of equity shares of subsidiary	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius	6,324.09	-
Utilisation of impairment allowance on investment in Subsidiary	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius	6,324.09	-
Investment in preference shares of subsidiary against buyback of equity shares of subsidiary	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius	84.86	-

Type of transaction	Type of relationship	Name of the entity	Year ended March 31, 2024	2023
Impairment in preference shares of subsidiary	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius	84.86	-
Subscription to equity shares of the Company under Rights issue	RKMP	Rambhaben Ukabhai	-	60.62
	EKMP	Tanti Holdings Private Limited	-	67.50
	EKMP	Samanvaya Holdings Private Limited	-	35.18
Purchase of goods and services	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	191.87	204.52
	Subsidiary	SE Forge Limited	175.38	86.07
Sale of goods and services	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	33.70	44.40
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	-	0.38
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy A/S, Denmark	0.00*	0.43
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Australia Pty. Limited	0.61	-
Finance income	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	4.23	0.57
	Subsidiary	AE Rotor Holding B.V.	-	40.09
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	147.77	168.79
Lease rent income	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	0.25	0.24
	EKMP	Sarjan Realties Private Limited	0.71	0.92
Other operating income	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	40.00	40.00
Finance cost	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	106.14	69.76
Managerial remuneration	KMP	Mr. Tulsi R. Tanti	-	4.62
	KMP	Mr. Vinod R Tanti	6.29	5.05
	KMP	Mr. Himanshu Mody	6.22	6.93
	KMP	Mr. J.P.Chalasani	5.37	-
	KMP	Mr. Ashwani Kumar	2.70	4.01
Director sitting fees	KMP	Mr. Girish R. Tanti	0.10	0.07
	KMP	Mr. Marc Desaedeleer	0.07	0.05
	KMP	Mr. Sameer Shah	0.11	0.06
	KMP	Ms. Seemantinee Khot	0.08	0.05
	KMP	Mr. Gautam Doshi	0.08	0.04
	KMP	Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen	0.10	0.07
	KMP	Mr. Rakesh Sharma	-	0.01
	KMP	Mr. Hiten Timbadia	0.04	0.05
	KMP	Mr. Pranav Tanti	0.07	-
Share based payments	KMP	Mr. Himanshu Mody	2.09	-
	KMP	Mrs. Geetanjali Vaidya	0.17	-
Sale of investments	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Limited Mauritius	0.85	-
Corporate guarantee given	Subsidiary	Suzlon Wind Energy South-Africa (PTY) Limited	97.63	-
Corporate guarantee taken	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	2,800.00	-
Contribution to various funds	Employee funds	SEL-Superannuation fund	0.54	0.20
		SEL-Employees group gratuity scheme	1.88	2.32
Reimbursement of expenses payable	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	-	0.82
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	-	4.06
Reimbursement of expenses receivable	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	1.52	0.13
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	20.43	22.98
	Subsidiary	SE Forge Limited	1.07	0.34

42.4 Compensation of key management personnel of the Company recognised as an expense during the financial year:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Short-term employee benefits	19.93	20.24
Post-employment benefits	1.26	0.99
Share based payments	2.26	-
Total	**23.45**	**21.23**

42.5 Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. 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. 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.

43. Fair value measurements

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are considered to be same as their carrying values except for investments in unquoted redeemable cumulative preference shares and put option liability where the fair value has been estimated using the discounted cash flow ('DCF') model. The valuation requires the management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, the discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted instruments.

43.1 Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value and impact on Profit before tax and Equity
FVTPL redeemable cumulative preference shares	DCF method	Incremental borrowing rate	March 31, 2024 :10 % to 12% March 31, 2023: 10% to 12%	1% increase in growth rate would result in increase of income by ₹ 0.16 Crore (previous year: ₹ 0.12 Crore) and 1% decrease in growth rate would result in decrease of income by ₹ 0.16 Crore (previous year: ₹ 0.13 Crore)

44. Fair value hierarchy

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 and level 3 during the year and earlier comparative periods. The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the financial year.

44.1 Fair value measurement hierarchy of the company's financial assets and liabilities at Level- 3:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Investments at fair value through profit and loss:		
Investment in Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0.01	0.01
Investment in government securities	0.01	0.01
Investment in redeemable preference shares	114.52	27.41
Total	**114.54**	**27.43**
Financial liabilities	-	-

44.2 Reconciliation of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investment		
Opening balance	27.43	25.32
Additions during the year	84.86	0.10
Finance income recognised in statement of profit and loss	2.24	2.01
Closing balance	**114.53**	**27.43**
Financial liabilities		
Opening balance	-	2,347.50
Finance cost recognised in statement of profit and loss	-	45.78
Extinguishment of liability during the year	-	(2,393.28)
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

45. Financial risk management

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has constituted an internal Risk Management Committee ('RMC'), which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management framework. The focus of the RMC is that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Risk Management Policy is approved by the Board of Directors.

45.1 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 price risk, such as commodity risk. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of interest risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, FVTPL investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's borrowings and loans and investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk as at the end of the financial year expressed in INR Crore are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	USD	EURO	Others	USD	EURO	Others
Financial assets						
Loans	-	-	-	-	635.36	-
Investments	-	575.06	68.43	-	6,898.85	68.43
Trade receivables	43.68	-	0.05	51.35	0.57	0.06
Other assets	8.38	13.52	2.58	1.79	3.45	19.59
Total	**52.06**	**588.58**	**71.06**	**53.14**	**7,538.23**	**88.08**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	4.35	-	-
Trade payables	429.29	41.72	58.94	336.68	4.27	58.99
Total	**429.29**	**41.72**	**58.94**	**341.03**	**4.27**	**58.99**

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company's currency exposures in respect of monetary items as at March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 that result in net currency gains and losses in the income statement and equity arise principally from movement in US Dollar and Euro exchange rates.

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EURO exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. The other currencies includes Australian Dollar, Great Britain Pound, Danish Kroner etc.

Currency	Change in currency rate	Effect on profit before tax and equity	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
USD	+5%	(18.86)	(14.39)
USD	-5%	18.86	14.39
EURO	+5%	(1.41)	31.76
EURO	-5%	1.41	(31.76)

45.2 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. 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 progress under its contracts with customers and sales proceeds are being realised as per the milestone payment terms agreed to minimise 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.

b. Financial instruments

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, term deposit with banks, loans given to subsidiaries 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, 2024 and as at March 31, 2023 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

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

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

	On demand	Upto 1 year	2-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2024					
Borrowings	-	-	-	636.18	636.18
Lease liabilities	-	14.50	16.17	-	30.67
Other financial liabilities	-	182.30	4.55	-	186.85
Trade and other payables	-	1,938.81	-	-	1,938.81
Total	**-**	**2,135.61**	**20.72**	**636.18**	**2,792.51**
Year ended March 31, 2023					
Borrowings	-	323.02	1,329.67	679.31	2,332.00
Lease liabilities	-	5.21	4.99	-	10.20
Other financial liabilities	-	220.99	3.39	-	224.38
Trade and other payables	-	1,062.09	-	-	1,062.09
Total	**-**	**1,611.31**	**1,338.05**	**679.31**	**3,628.67**

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

For details of loans and guarantees given to related parties for general corporate purposes refer Note 11 and Note 42.

For details of investments made refer Note 9.

47. Ratios and its elements

Ratio	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% change
Current ratio (iii)			
Current assets/ Current liabilities	1.07	0.84	27.77
Debt - Equity ratio (ii)			
Total debt/ Shareholders equity	0.18	1.64	(89.26)
Debt service coverage ratio (ii), (iv)			
EBITDA (excluding non-cash expenses)/ (Interest + principal repayments)	0.13	0.06	98.60
Return on Equity ratio (ii), (iv)			
Net profit after tax - Preference dividend (if any)/ Equity shareholder's funds	0.03	1.52	(98.30)
Inventory turnover ratio (i)			
Sales/ average inventory	3.90	3.67	6.22
Trade receivables turnover ratio (i)			
Sales/ average receivables	4.57	5.83	(21.57)
Trade payable turnover ratio (iv) Net credit purchases/ average payables	2.49	1.98	25.43
Net capital turnover ratio (v) Sales / Working capital = current assets - current liabilities	19.80	(8.81)	(324.73)
Net profit ratio (%) (iv) Net profit before exceptional items/ Sales	1.80%	(10.72) %	116.77
Return on capital employed (%) (iv) Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)/ Capital employed = total assets - current liabilities	2.29%	(3.63) %	163.21
Return on investment (%) (i) Finance income/ Investment	5.84%	5.93%	(1.56)

Reasons for variance

(i) *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.*

(ii) *During the year, pursuant to infusion of capital by way of QIP, secured borrowings have been repaid fully and thereby reduction in finance cost, resulting in change in the ratio.*

(iii) *Primarily reduction in current maturities of borrowings and contract liabilities has resulted into improved current ratio.*

(iv) *The operating performance and liquidity position for the year has improved due to increase in gross margin and reduction in finance cost and depreciation leading to improvement of certain ratios.*

(v) *The movement in ratio is due to increase in trade receivables and inventory resulting into net current assets as against net current liabilities in previous year.*

48. Other information

a. During the financial year 2022-23, the Company received a show cause notice (SCN) from SEBI, in respect of certain specific transactions between the Company and its domestic subsidiaries and disclosure of contingent liability in respect of earlier financial years from 2013-14 to 2017-18. The management has responded to the SCN and has denied the allegations made by the SEBI. Additionally, the management has also filed a settlement application in accordance with of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement Proceedings) Regulations, 2018 (the “SEBI Settlement Regulations”) to settle the matter without admission of guilt with respect to such allegations. This matter has been disclosed under contingent liability and the management believes that there is no material impact of this matter on these standalone financial statements.

b. On May 02, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company has approved the Scheme of amalgamation involving merger by absorption of Suzlon Global Services Limited (the “Transferor Company” or “SGSL”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, with the Company (the “Transferee Company”), their respective shareholders and creditors under Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Scheme”), subject to requisite statutory / regulatory approvals including the approval of the Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench (“NCLT”).

   Further, on May 24, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company has approved reduction and reorganisation of reserves of the Company vide Scheme of Arrangement, entailing the following:

   - setting-off of negative balance in the retained earnings of the Company against the reserves, viz., capital redemption reserve, capital contribution, capital reserves, securities premium, and general reserve of the Company with appointed date of March 31, 2024; and
   - reclassification and transfer of general reserves to retained earnings of the Company with appointed date of March 31, 2024

   Further the Board of Directors of the Company granted an in-principle approval for the following restructuring exercises:

   i. Transfer vide slump sale of the Project business, which would be vested with the Company from the Appointed Date pursuant to the approval of the Scheme of Amalgamation of Suzlon Global Services Limited with the Company by the NCLT, to one or more wholly owned subsidiary(ies) of the Company; and

   ii. Merger of Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, with the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

h. 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).

i. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for company under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining books of account. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has enabled audit trail (edit log), which has operated throughout the year at the application level for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. The company has not enabled the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) at the database level for the said accounting software to log certain transactions recorded with privileged access and any direct data changes on account of recommendation in the accounting software administration guide which states that enabling the same all the time consumes storage space on the disk and can impact database performance significantly. The end user of the Company do not have any access to database IDs which can make direct data changes (create, change, delete) at database level.

49. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium 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 Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt (total borrowings and lease liabilities net of cash and cash equivalents divided by total equity (as shown in the balance sheet).

The gearing ratios are as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net debt	403.72	2,051.56
Total equity	3,606.85	1,419.39
Net debt to equity	**0.11**	**1.45**

The net debt to equity ratio for the current year reduced as a result of QIP and tighter monitoring of trade receivable payments, which resulted in an increase in operating cash flows and cash held by the Company at the end of the year.

50. The Company have regrouped/ reclassified the figures of the previous year wherever necessary to confirm with current year presentation. The impact of such reclassification/ regrouping is not material to the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Shashi Tadwalkar
Partner
Membership No.: 101797

Place: Pune
Date: May 24, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

Vinod R. Tanti
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00002266

J. P. Chalasani
Group Chief
Executive Officer

Himanshu Mody
Group Chief Financial Officer

Geetanjali S. Vaidya
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A18026

Place: Pune
Date: May 24, 2024