This Preliminary Placement Document relates to an issue made to Eligible QIBs under Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and no offer is being made through this Preliminary Placement Document to the public or any other categories of investors other than the Eligible QIBs. This Preliminary Placement Document is not an offer to sell securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy securities in any jurisdiction where such offer or sale or subscription is not permitted. The information in this Preliminary Placement Document is not complete and may be changed.

Preliminary Placement Document
Subject to Completion
Not for circulation
Private and confidential
Serial No.________

ENERGY FOR EVER
इरेडा IREDA
ONCE IREDA ALWAYS IREDA
(A Navratna CPSE)

INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LIMITED
(A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ENTERPRISE)

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (the "**Company**" or "**Issuer**") was incorporated in Delhi as "Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited", a public limited company under the Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to a certificate of incorporation dated March 11, 1987, issued by the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana ("**RoC**"). Our Company received a certificate of commencement of business dated March 21, 1987 by the RoC. Our Company was notified as a public financial institution under Section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 by the Department of Company Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Government of India on October 17, 1995. Further, the Reserve Bank of India granted a certificate of registration to our Company on January 23, 2008 permitting us to commence/carry on the business of non-banking financial institution without accepting public deposits, and classified as an investment and credit company, which was further reclassified as an infrastructure finance company on March 13, 2023. For details of change of name of our Company, please see "*Organisational Structure of our Company*" and "*General Information*" on pages 290 and 833, respectively.

CIN: L65100DL1987GOI027265

Registered Office: India Habitat Centre, 1st Floor, East Court, Core 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003, India; **Tel.:** +91 11 2468 2214
Corporate Office: 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi – 110 066, India; **Tel.:** +91 11 2671 7400 / 2671 7412
Email: equityinvestor2023@ireda.in; **Website:** www.ireda.in
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer: Ekta Madan

Issue of up to [●] equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each (the "**Equity Shares**") at a price of ₹ [●] per Equity Share (the "**Issue Price**"), including a premium of ₹ [●] per Equity Share, aggregating up to ₹ [●] crores (the "**Issue**"). For further details, please see "*Summary of the Issue*" on page 32.

THE ISSUE IS BEING UNDERTAKEN IN RELIANCE UPON CHAPTER VI OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (ISSUE OF CAPITAL AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2018, AS AMENDED (THE "SEBI ICDR REGULATIONS"), SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013, AS AMENDED (THE "COMPANIES ACT, 2013"), READ WITH RULE 14 OF THE COMPANIES (PROSPECTUS AND ALLOTMENT OF SECURITIES) RULES, 2014, AS AMENDED (THE "PAS RULES"), AND OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND THE RULES MADE THEREUNDER.

OUR COMPANY HAS PREPARED THIS PRELIMINARY PLACEMENT DOCUMENT SOLELY FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED ISSUE. THE ISSUE AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THIS PRELIMINARY PLACEMENT DOCUMENT IS BEING MADE TO ELIGIBLE QIBs (*AS DEFINED HEREINAFTER*) IN RELIANCE UPON CHAPTER VI OF THE SEBI ICDR REGULATIONS, SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013, READ WITH RULE 14 OF THE PAS RULES AND OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND OTHER RULES MADE THEREUNDER. THIS PRELIMINARY PLACEMENT DOCUMENT SHALL BE CIRCULATED TO ONLY SUCH ELIGIBLE QIBs WHOSE NAMES ARE RECORDED BY OUR COMPANY, PRIOR TO MAKING AN INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE EQUITY SHARES. THIS PRELIMINARY PLACEMENT DOCUMENT IS PERSONAL TO EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER OR INVITATION TO OFFER OR SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO THE PUBLIC OR TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR CLASS OF INVESTORS WITHIN OR OUTSIDE INDIA OTHER THAN TO QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS AS DEFINED IN THE SEBI ICDR REGULATIONS.

YOU ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO AND MAY NOT (1) DELIVER THIS PRELIMINARY PLACEMENT DOCUMENT TO ANY OTHER PERSON; OR (2) REPRODUCE THIS PRELIMINARY PLACEMENT DOCUMENT, IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER; OR (3) RELEASE ANY PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENTS OR UTILIZE ANY MEDIA, MARKETING OR DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS OR AGENTS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC AT LARGE ABOUT THE ISSUE. ANY DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THIS PRELIMINARY PLACEMENT DOCUMENT IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORIZED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS INSTRUCTION MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SEBI ICDR REGULATIONS, THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND THE RULES MADE THEREUNDER OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS OF INDIA AND OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

INVESTMENT IN EQUITY SHARES INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK AND PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD NOT INVEST IN THE ISSUE UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO TAKE THE RISK OF LOSING ALL OR PART OF THEIR INVESTMENT. PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO CAREFULLY READ "*RISK FACTORS*" BEGINNING ON PAGE 64 BEFORE MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION RELATING TO THE ISSUE. EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR IS ADVISED TO CONDUCT ITS OWN DUE DILIGENCE ON US AND THE EQUITY SHARES AND CONSULT ITS OWN ADVISORS ABOUT THE PARTICULAR CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE EQUITY SHARES BEING ISSUED PURSUANT TO THIS PRELIMINARY PLACEMENT DOCUMENT AND THE PLACEMENT DOCUMENT. IF YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE CONTENTS OF THIS PRELIMINARY PLACEMENT DOCUMENT AND/OR THE PLACEMENT DOCUMENT, YOU SHOULD CONSULT AN AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL ADVISOR AND/OR LEGAL ADVISOR.

The Equity Shares of our Company are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("**NSE**") and BSE Limited ("**BSE**", and together with NSE, the "**Stock Exchanges**"). The closing prices of the Equity Shares on NSE and BSE as on June 5, 2025 were ₹ 176.44 and ₹ 176.50, respectively, per Equity Share. Our Company has received in-principle approvals pursuant to Regulation 28(1)(a) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended (the "**SEBI Listing Regulations**") for listing of the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to this Issue, from NSE and BSE. Our Company shall make applications to the Stock Exchanges for obtaining final listing and trading approvals for the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to this Issue. The Stock Exchanges assume no responsibility for the correctness of any statements made, opinions expressed or reports contained herein. Admission of the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to this Issue for trading on the Stock Exchanges should not be taken as an indication of the merits of our Company or the Equity Shares.

A copy of this Preliminary Placement Document, which includes disclosures prescribed under Form PAS-4, has been delivered to the Stock Exchanges and a copy of the Placement Document (which will include disclosures prescribed under Form PAS-4) will be delivered to the Stock Exchanges in due course. Our Company shall also make the requisite filings with the RoC, within the stipulated period as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and PAS Rules. This Preliminary Placement Document has not been reviewed by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**"), the Reserve Bank of India ("**RBI**"), the Stock Exchanges, the RoC or any other listing or regulatory authority and is intended only for use by Eligible QIBs. This Preliminary Placement Document has not been and will not be filed as a prospectus with the RoC and will not be circulated or distributed to the public in India or any other jurisdiction and the Issue will not constitute a public offer in India or any other jurisdiction. The placement of Equity Shares proposed to be made pursuant to this Preliminary Placement Document is meant solely for Eligible QIBs on a private placement basis and is not an offer to the public or to any other class of investors.

Invitations, offers and sales of the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to this Issue shall only be made pursuant to this Preliminary Placement Document together with the Application Form, the Placement Document and the Confirmation of Allocation Note (*each as defined hereinafter*). For further details, please see "*Issue Procedure*" on page 296. The distribution of this Preliminary Placement Document or the disclosure of its contents without the prior consent of our Company to any person, other than Eligible QIBs, to whom this Preliminary Placement Document is specifically addressed, and persons retained by such Eligible QIBs to advise them with respect to their purchase of Equity Shares, is unauthorized and prohibited. Each prospective investor, by accepting delivery of this Preliminary Placement Document, agrees to observe the foregoing restrictions and make no copies of this Preliminary Placement Document or any documents referred to in this Preliminary Placement Document.

The information on the websites of our Company and our Subsidiary, or any other website directly or indirectly linked to the websites of our Company and our Subsidiary, or the respective websites of the Book Running Lead Managers (*as defined hereinafter*) or their respective affiliates, does not constitute nor form part of this Preliminary Placement Document and prospective investors should not rely on such information contained in, or available through, any such websites for their investment in this Issue.

OUR COMPANY HAS PREPARED THIS PRELIMINARY PLACEMENT DOCUMENT SOLELY FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED ISSUE.

The Equity Shares offered in the Issue have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "U.S. Securities Act"), or the securities laws of any state of the United States and unless so registered, may not be offered or sold in the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and any applicable U.S. state securities laws. Accordingly, the Equity Shares are being offered and sold ((a) in the United States only to persons who are qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Regulation 144A under the U.S. Securities Act) ("U.S. QIBs") pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) or another available exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act, for avoidance of doubt, the term U.S. QIBs does not refer to a category of institutional investors defined under applicable Indian regulations and referred to in this Preliminary Placement Document as "QIBs", and (b) outside the United States, in "offshore transactions", as defined in and in reliance on Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act ("Regulation S") and the applicable laws of the jurisdictions where those offers and sales are made. The Equity Shares are transferable only in accordance with the restrictions described in the sections "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively.

This Preliminary Placement Document is dated June 5, 2025

BOOK RUNNING LEAD MANAGERS

IDBI capital	BNP PARIBAS	Emkay® Your success is our success	motilal oswal Investment Banking	SBICAPS Complete Investment Banking Solutions
IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited	**BNP Paribas**	**Emkay Global Financial Services Limited**	**Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited**	**SBI Capital Markets Limited**

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NOTICE TO INVESTORS

Our Company has furnished and accepts full responsibility for all of the information contained in this Preliminary Placement Document and confirms that to the best of its knowledge and belief, having made all reasonable enquiries, this Preliminary Placement Document contains all information with respect to our Company, Subsidiary and Equity Shares which our Company considers material in the context of the Issue. The statements contained in this Preliminary Placement Document relating to our Company, our Subsidiary and the Equity Shares are, in all material respects, true and accurate and are not misleading, and the opinions and intentions expressed in this Preliminary Placement Document with regard to our Company, Subsidiary and Equity Shares are honestly held, have been reached after considering all relevant circumstances and are based on reasonable assumptions and information presently available to us. There are no other facts in relation to our Company, Subsidiary or Equity Shares, the omission of which would, in the context of the Issue, make any statement in this Preliminary Placement Document misleading in any material respect. Further, our Company has made all reasonable enquiries to ascertain such facts and to verify the accuracy of all such information and statements. Unless otherwise stated, all information in this Preliminary Placement Document is provided as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document and neither our Company nor the BRLMs have any obligation to update such information to a later date. The information contained in this Preliminary Placement Document has been provided by our Company and from other sources identified herein.

The information contained in this Preliminary Placement Document has been provided by our Company and from other sources

identified herein, as applicable. IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited, BNP Paribas, Emkay Global Financial Services Limited, Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited, and SBI Capital Markets Limited (collectively, "**Book Running Lead Managers**" or "**BRLMs**") have made reasonable enquiries but not separately verified all of the information contained in this Preliminary Placement Document (financial, legal or otherwise). Accordingly, neither the BRLMs nor any of their respective shareholders, employees, officers, directors, representatives, agents, associates, affiliates or counsel makes any express or implied representation, warranty or undertaking, and no responsibility or liability is accepted by the BRLMs or any of their respective shareholders, employees, officers, directors, representatives, agents, associates, affiliates or counsel as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Preliminary Placement Document or any other information (financial, legal or otherwise) supplied in connection with the Issue or the distribution of the Equity Shares. Each person receiving this Preliminary Placement Document acknowledges that such person has neither relied on the BRLMs nor any of their respective shareholders, employees, officers, directors, representatives, agents, associates, affiliates or counsel in connection with such person's investment decision, and each such person must rely on its own examination of us and the merits and risks involved in investing in the Equity Shares offered in the Issue.

This Preliminary Placement Document is being furnished on a confidential basis solely for the purpose of enabling prospective Eligible QIBs to consider subscribing for the particular securities described herein. The distribution of this Preliminary Placement Document to any person other than the Eligible QIBs specified by the Book Running Lead Managers or their respective representatives, and those persons, if any, retained to advise such investor with respect thereto, is unauthorised, and any disclosure of its contents, is prohibited. Any reproduction or distribution of this Preliminary Placement Document, in whole or in part, and any disclosure of its contents to any other person is prohibited. Each prospective investor, by accepting delivery of this Preliminary Placement Document, agrees to observe the foregoing restrictions and make no copies of this Preliminary Placement Document or any offering material in connection with the Issue.

No person is authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this Preliminary Placement Document and any information or representation not so contained must not be relied upon as having been authorised by, or on behalf of our Company or the BRLMs. The delivery of this Preliminary Placement Document at any time does not imply that the information contained in it is correct as of any time subsequent to its date.

The Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue have not been approved, disapproved or recommended by any regulatory authority in any jurisdiction including the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, any other federal or state authorities in the United States, the securities authorities of any non-United States jurisdiction or any other United States or non-United States regulatory authority. No authority has passed on or endorsed the merits of this Issue or the accuracy or adequacy of this Preliminary Placement Document. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence in the United States and may be a criminal offence in other jurisdictions.

The Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act or any other applicable state securities laws of the United States and, unless so registered, may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the Equity Shares are being offered and sold (a) in the United States, only to persons who are reasonably believed to be "qualified institutional buyers" (as defined in Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act ("Rule 144A")) ("U.S. QIB(s)") pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) or another available exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act; for avoidance of doubt, the term U.S. QIBs does not refer to a category of institutional investors defined under applicable Indian regulations and referred to in this Preliminary Placement Document as "QIBs" and (b) outside the United States in offshore transactions in reliance upon Regulation

S and the U.S. Securities Act ("Regulation S") and the applicable laws of the jurisdictions where those offers and sales are made. The Equity Shares will be transferable only in accordance with the restrictions described under "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively.

The subscribers of the Equity Shares offered in the Issue will be deemed to make the representations, warranties, acknowledgments and agreements set forth in "*Notice to Investors*", "*Representations by Investors*", "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 3, 6, 311 and 319, respectively. The distribution of this Preliminary Placement Document and the issuance of Equity Shares pursuant to the Issue may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. As such, this Preliminary Placement Document does not constitute and may not be used for or in connection with, an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. No action has been taken by our Company and the Book Running Lead Managers which would permit an issue of the Equity Shares offered in the Issue or the distribution of this Preliminary Placement Document in any jurisdiction, other than India, where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, the Equity Shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Preliminary Placement Document nor any other Issue-related materials in connection with the Issue may be distributed or published in or from any country or jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable rules and regulations of any such country or jurisdiction. For a description of the restrictions applicable to the offer and sale of the Equity Shares in the Issue in certain jurisdictions, please see "*Selling Restrictions*" on page 311.

In making an investment decision, the prospective investors must rely on their own examination of our Company, the Equity Shares and the terms of the Issue, including the merits and risks involved. Investors should not construe the contents of this Preliminary Placement Document as legal, business, tax, accounting or investment advice. Investors should consult their own counsel and advisors as to business, investment, legal, tax, accounting and related matters concerning the Issue. In addition, neither our Company nor the BRLMs are making any representation to any investor, purchaser, offeree or subscriber of the Equity Shares regarding the legality of an investment in the Equity Shares by such offeree or subscriber under applicable laws or regulations. Prospective investors should conduct their own due diligence on the Equity Shares and our Company.

Each Bidder in the Issue is deemed to have acknowledged, represented and agreed that it is an Eligible QIB and is eligible to invest in India and in our Company under Indian laws, including Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and Section 42, other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 14 of the PAS Rules and is not prohibited by SEBI or any other regulatory authority from buying, selling or dealing in securities. This Preliminary Placement Document contains summaries of certain terms of certain documents, which are qualified in their entirety by the terms and conditions of such documents and disclosures included in the section titled "*Risk Factors*" on page 64.

This Preliminary Placement Document does not purport to contain all the information that any Eligible QIB may require. Further, this Preliminary Placement Document has been prepared for information purposes to this Issue only and upon the express understanding that it will be used for the purposes set forth herein.

Neither our Company nor the BRLMs are liable for any amendment or modification or change to applicable laws or regulations, which may occur after the date of this Preliminary Placement Document. QIBs are advised to make their independent investigations and satisfy themselves that they are eligible to apply. QIBs are advised to ensure that any single application from them does not exceed the investment limits or maximum number of Equity Shares that can be held by them under applicable law or regulation or as specified in this Preliminary Placement Document. Further, QIBs are required to satisfy themselves that their Bids would not eventually result in triggering a tender offer under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, as amended (the "**SEBI Takeover Regulations**") and the QIB shall be solely responsible for compliance with the provisions of the SEBI Takeover Regulations, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("**SEBI Insider Trading Regulations**") and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and circulars.

The information on our Company's website at www.ireda.in or any website directly or indirectly linked to our Company's website or the websites of the BRLMs, their respective associates or affiliates, or the websites of the Stock Exchanges does not constitute or form part of this Preliminary Placement Document. Prospective investors should not rely on any such information contained in, or available through, any such websites.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS IN CERTAIN OTHER JURISDICTIONS

This Preliminary Placement Document is not an offer to sell securities and is not soliciting an offer to subscribe to or buy securities in any jurisdiction where such offer, solicitation, sale or subscription is not permitted. For information to investors in certain other jurisdictions, please see "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively.

Any information about our Company available on the websites of the Stock Exchanges, our Company or the BRLMs, other than this Preliminary Placement Document, shall not constitute a part of this Preliminary Placement Document and no investment decision should be made on the basis of such information.

REPRESENTATIONS BY INVESTORS

All references to "you" and "your" in this section are to the prospective investors in the Issue. By Bidding for, and/or subscribing to, Equity Shares under the Issue, you are deemed to have made the representations, warranties, acknowledgements, and agreements set forth in the sections titled "*Notice to Investors*", "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 3, 311 and 319, respectively, and have represented, warranted, acknowledged and agreed to our Company and the BRLMs, as follows:

1. Your decision to subscribe to the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue has not been made based on any information relating to our Company or its Subsidiary which is not set forth in this Preliminary Placement Document;

2. You are a "qualified institutional buyer" as defined under Regulation 2(1)(ss) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations (the "**QIB**") and not excluded pursuant to Regulation 179(2)(b) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, having a valid and existing registration under the applicable laws and regulations of India, and undertake to (i) acquire, hold, manage or dispose of any Equity Shares that are Allotted (*hereinafter defined*) to you in accordance with Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the Companies Act 2013, to the extent applicable, and all other applicable laws; and (ii) undertake to comply with the SEBI ICDR Regulations and all other applicable laws, including any reporting obligations, requirements/ making necessary filings, if any, with appropriate regulatory authorities, including the RBI and Stock Exchanges, in connection with the Issue;

3. You are eligible to invest in India and in the Equity Shares under applicable law, including the FEMA Rules *(as defined hereinafter)*, and any notifications, circulars or clarifications issued thereunder and have not been prohibited by the SEBI, the RBI or any other regulatory or statutory authority from buying, selling or dealing in securities or otherwise accessing capital markets in India. Further, you are subscribing to the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue in accordance with applicable laws and by participating in this Issue, you are not in violation of any applicable law, including but not limited to the SEBI Insider Trading Regulations, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003, as amended, and the Companies Act, 2013;

4. You are aware that in terms of the FEMA Rules, and any notifications, circulars or clarifications issued thereunder, the total holding by each foreign portfolio investor ("**FPI**"), including its investor group (which means having common ownership of more than 50% or common control), shall be below 10% of the total paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company on a fully diluted basis and the total holdings of all FPIs put together shall not exceed the sectoral cap applicable our Company. In terms of the FEMA Rules, for calculating the total holding of FPIs in a company, holding of all registered FPIs shall be included. Hence, Eligible FPIs may invest in such number of Equity Shares in the Issue such that (i) the individual investment of the FPI in our Company does not exceed 10% of the post-Issue paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company on a fully diluted basis, and (ii) the aggregate investment by FPIs in our Company does not exceed the sectoral cap applicable to our Company. In case the holding of an FPI, together with its investor group, increases to 10% or more of the total paid-up Equity Share capital, on a fully diluted basis, such FPI shall divest the excess holding within a period of five trading days from the date of settlement of the trades resulting in such breach or such other time as may be prescribed by SEBI and RBI from time to time. If, however, such excess holding has not been divested within the specified period of five trading days, the entire shareholding of such FPI will be re-classified as FDI, subject to the conditions as specified by the SEBI and the RBI in this regard and compliance by our Company and the investor with applicable reporting requirements and the FPI and its investor group will be prohibited from making any further portfolio investment in our Company under the SEBI FPI Regulations;

5. If you are not a resident of India, but a QIB, you are an Eligible FPI (and are not an individual, corporate body or a family office) having a valid and existing registration with the SEBI under the applicable laws in India or a multilateral or bilateral development financial institution, and are eligible to invest in India under applicable laws, including the FEMA Rules, and any notifications, circulars or clarifications issued thereunder, and have not been prohibited by the SEBI or any other regulatory authority, from buying, selling or dealing in securities or otherwise accessing the capital markets. Since FVCIs (*as defined hereinafter*) are not permitted to participate in the Issue, you confirm that you are not an FVCI;

6. You will make all necessary filings with appropriate regulatory authorities, including the RBI, as required pursuant to applicable laws;

7. You agree that our Company shall make necessary filings with the RoC (which shall include certain details, such as your name, address and number of Equity Shares Allotted), in terms of Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 14 of the PAS Rules, or other provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and you consent to such disclosure being made by us. You will provide the information as required under the Companies Act, 2013, the PAS Rules and the applicable provisions of the SEBI ICDR Regulations for record keeping by our Company, including your name,

complete address, phone number, e-mail address, permanent account number and bank account details, and such other details as may be prescribed or otherwise required even after the closure of the Issue;

8. If you are Allotted the Equity Shares pursuant to the Issue, you shall not, for a period of one year from the date of Allotment, sell the Equity Shares so acquired except on the Stock Exchanges and in accordance with any other resale restrictions applicable to you (additional restrictions apply if you are in certain jurisdictions outside India). You hereby make the representations, warranties, acknowledgements, undertakings and agreements in "*Selling Restrictions*", "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively;

9. You are aware that this Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document has not been, and will not be, filed as a prospectus with the RoC under the Companies Act, 2013, the SEBI ICDR Regulations or under any other law in force in India and, no Equity Shares will be offered in India or overseas to the public or any members of the public in India or any other class of prospective investors, other than Eligible QIBs. This Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document, which includes or will include disclosures under Form PAS-4, have not been and will not be reviewed, verified or affirmed by RBI, SEBI, the Stock Exchanges, the RoC or any other regulatory or listing authority, and are intended only for use by the Eligible QIBs. This Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document has been and will be filed with the Stock Exchanges only for the purposes of their records and will be displayed on the websites of our Company and the Stock Exchanges;

10. You are entitled to subscribe for and acquire the Equity Shares under the laws of all relevant jurisdictions which apply to you and you have the necessary capacity and that you have fully observed such laws and obtained all such governmental and other consents and authorisations, in each case which may be required thereunder and have complied with all necessary formalities, to enable you to commit to participation in the Issue and to perform your obligations in relation thereto (including, without limitation, in the case of any person on whose behalf you are acting, all necessary consents and authorizations to agree to the terms set out or referred to in this Preliminary Placement Document), and will honour such obligations;

11. You confirm that, either: (i) you have not participated in or attended any investor meetings or presentations by our Company or its agents (the "**Company's Presentations**") with regard to our Company, the Equity Shares or the Issue; or (ii) if you have participated in or attended any Company's Presentations: (a) you understand and acknowledge that the BRLMs may not have knowledge of the statements that our Company or its agents may have made at such Company's Presentations and are therefore unable to determine whether the information provided to you at such Company's Presentations may have included any material misstatements or omissions, and, accordingly you acknowledge that the BRLMs have advised you not to rely in any way on any information that was provided to you at such Company's Presentations, and (b) confirm that you have not been provided any material information that was not publicly available;

12. None of our Company, the BRLMs or any of their respective shareholders, directors, officers, employees, counsel, representatives, agents, associates or affiliates are making any recommendations to you or advising you regarding the suitability of any transactions you may enter into in connection with the Issue and your participation in the Issue is on the basis that you are not and will not, up to the Allotment, be a client of the BRLMs. Neither the BRLMs nor any of their respective shareholders, employees, counsel, officers, directors, representatives, agents, associates or affiliates have any duties or responsibilities to you for providing the protection afforded to their clients or for providing advice in relation to the Issue and are in no way acting in your fiduciary capacity;

13. You are aware that if you, together with any other Eligible QIBs belonging to the same group or under common control, are Allotted more than 5% of the Equity Shares in the Issue, our Company shall be required to disclose your name and the number of Equity Shares Allotted to you to the Stock Exchanges, and the Stock Exchanges will make the same available on their website and you consent to such disclosures being made by our Company;

14. You acknowledge that all statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Preliminary Placement Document, including, without limitation, those regarding our financial position, business strategy, plans and objectives of management for future operations (including development plans and objectives relating to our business), are forward-looking statements. You acknowledge that such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause actual results to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. You acknowledge that such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding our present and future business strategies and environment in which we will operate in the future. You shall not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document. None of our Company, the BRLMs or any of their respective shareholders, directors, officers, employees, counsels, representatives, agents or affiliates assumes any responsibility to update any of the forward-looking statements contained in this Preliminary Placement Document;

15. You have been provided a serially numbered copy of this Preliminary Placement Document and have read it in its entirety, including, in particular, the section titled "*Risk Factors*" on page 64;

16. You are aware and understand that the Equity Shares are being offered only to Eligible QIBs on a private placement basis and are not being offered to the general public or any other category of investors other than Eligible QIBs and the Allotment shall be on a discretionary basis;

17. You are aware that in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 upon Allocation, our Company will disclose names and percentage of post-Issue shareholding of the proposed Allottees in the Placement Document. However, disclosure of such details in relation to the proposed Allottees in the Placement Document will not guarantee Allotment to them, as Allotment in the Issue shall continue to be at the sole discretion of our Company;

18. You are able to purchase the Equity Shares in accordance with the restrictions described in the section titled "*Selling Restrictions*" on page 311 and you hereby make the representations, warranties, acknowledgements, undertakings and agreements in the section titled "*Selling Restrictions*" on page 311 and you warrant that you will comply with such representations, warranties, acknowledgments and undertakings;

19. In making your investment decision, you have (i) relied on your own examination of our Company, the Equity Shares and the terms of the Issue, including the merits and risks involved, (ii) made and will continue to make your own assessment of our Company, the Equity Shares and the terms of the Issue based solely on the information contained in this Preliminary Placement Document and as will be contained in the Placement Document, (iii) consulted your own independent advisors or otherwise have satisfied yourself concerning, without limitation, the effects of local laws, (iv) relied solely on the information contained in this Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document and no other disclosure or representation by our Company or our Directors and affiliates, or any other party, (v) received all information that you believe is necessary or appropriate in order to make an investment decision in respect of our Company and the Equity Shares, and (vi) relied upon your own investigation and resources in deciding to invest in the Issue;

20. You are a sophisticated investor and have such knowledge and experience in financial, business and investment matters as to be capable of evaluating the merits and risks of an investment in the Equity Shares. You and any accounts for which you are subscribing the Equity Shares (i) acknowledge that an investment in the Equity Shares involves a high degree of risk and that the Equity Shares are, therefore, a speculative investment are each able to bear the economic risk of the investment in the Equity Shares, including a complete loss on the investment in the Equity Shares; (ii) will not look to our Company, the BRLMs or any of their respective shareholders, employees, counsel, officers, directors, representatives, agents, associates or affiliates for all or part of any such loss or losses that may be suffered; (iii) have no need for liquidity with respect to the investment in the Equity Shares; and (iv) are seeking to subscribe to the Equity Shares in the Issue for your own investment and not with a view to resale or distribute and have no reason to anticipate any change in your or their circumstances, financial or otherwise, which may cause or require any sale or distribution by you or them of all or any part of the Equity Shares acquired in the Issue;

21. Neither our Company or the BRLMs nor any of their respective shareholders, directors, officers, employees, counsel, representatives, agents or affiliates have not provided you with any tax advice or otherwise made any representations regarding the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of the Equity Shares (including but not limited to the Issue and the use of the proceeds from the Equity Shares). You will obtain your own independent tax advice and will not rely on our Company, the BRLMs or any of their respective shareholders, employees, counsel, officers, directors, representatives, agents or affiliates when evaluating the tax consequences in relation to the Equity Shares (including but not limited to the Issue and the use of the proceeds from the sale of the Equity Shares). You waive and agree not to assert any claim against either our Company, the BRLMs or their respective shareholders, directors, officers, employees, counsel, representatives, agents or affiliates, with respect to the tax aspects of the Equity Shares or the Issue or as a result of any tax audits by tax authorities, wherever situated;

22. That where you are acquiring the Equity Shares for one or more managed accounts, you represent and warrant that you are authorised in writing, by each such managed account to acquire the Equity Shares for each managed account; and to make the representations, warranties, acknowledgements, undertakings and agreements herein for and on behalf of each such account, reading the reference to "you" to include such accounts;

23. You are not (a) a 'promoter' (as defined under the SEBI ICDR Regulations) of our Company and your Bid does not directly or indirectly represent the promoter or promoter group (as defined under the SEBI ICDR Regulations) of our Company or persons or entities related thereto; or (b) an affiliate of our Company or any of the BRLMs or a person acting on behalf of such affiliate. As on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, our Promoter is the President of India acting through the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.

24. You have no rights under a shareholders' agreement or voting agreement, no veto rights or right to appoint any nominee director on our Board of Directors other than the rights, if any, acquired in the capacity of a lender not holding any Equity Shares;

25. The Bid made by you would not result in triggering a tender offer under the SEBI Takeover Regulations and you shall be solely responsible for compliance with all other applicable provisions of the SEBI Takeover Regulations;

26. You have no right to withdraw your Application or revise your Bid downwards after the Issue Closing Date (*as defined hereinafter*);

27. You are eligible to apply for and hold Equity Shares so Allotted and together with any securities of our Company held by you prior to the Issue. You further confirm that your aggregate holding upon the issue and Allotment of the Equity Shares shall not exceed the level permissible as per any applicable law;

28. To the best of your knowledge and belief, your aggregate holding together with other Bidders in the Issue that belong to the same group or that are under common control as you, pursuant to the Allotment under the Issue shall not exceed 50% of the Issue Size. For the purposes of this representation:

    - the expression 'belongs to the same group' shall mean entities where (a) any of them controls, directly or indirectly, through its subsidiary or holding company, not less than 15% of the voting rights in the other; (b) any of them, directly or indirectly, by itself, or in combination with other persons, exercise control over the others; or (c) there is a common director, excluding nominee and independent directors, amongst a QIB, its subsidiary or holding company and any other QIB; and

    - 'control' shall have the same meaning as is assigned to it under Regulation 2(1)(e) of the SEBI Takeover Regulations;

29. You shall not undertake any trade in the Equity Shares credited to your beneficiary account until such time that the final listing and trading approvals for the Equity Shares are issued by the Stock Exchanges;

30. You shall make the payment for subscription to the Equity Shares pursuant to this Issue from your own bank account. In case of joint holders, the monies shall be paid from the bank account of the person whose name appears first in the application;

31. You are aware and understand that the BRLMs have entered into a Placement Agreement with our Company, whereby the BRLMs have, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions set out therein, severally and not jointly, agreed to manage the Issue and use reasonable efforts to procure subscriptions for the Equity Shares on the terms and conditions set forth therein;

32. The contents of this Preliminary Placement Document and that of the Placement Document are exclusively the responsibility of our Company and that neither the BRLMs nor any person acting on its behalf has or shall have any liability for any information, representation or statement contained in this Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document or any information previously published by or on behalf of our Company and will not be liable for your decision to participate in the Issue based on any information, representation or statement contained in this Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document or otherwise. By participating in the Issue, you agree to the same and confirm that you have neither received nor relied on any other information, representation, warranty or statement made by or on behalf of the BRLMs or our Company or any other person and neither our Company or the BRLMs nor any of their respective affiliates, including any view, statement, opinion or representation expressed in any document published or distributed by them will be liable for your decision to participate in the Issue based on any other information, representation, warranty or statement that you may have obtained or received;

33. The only information you are entitled to rely on, and on which you have relied, in committing yourself to acquire the Equity Shares is contained in this Preliminary Placement Document and will be contained in the Placement Document, such information being all that you deem necessary to make an investment decision in respect of the Equity Shares and that you have neither received nor relied on any other information given or representations, warranties or statements made by the BRLMs or our Company and neither the BRLMs nor our Company will be liable for your decision to accept an invitation to participate in the Issue based on any other information, representation, warranty, statement or opinion that you have obtained or received;

34. You understand that the Equity Shares issued pursuant to the Issue shall be subject to the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of our Company and will be credited as fully paid and will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the existing Equity Shares including the right to receive dividend and other distributions declared, made, or paid in respect of the Equity Shares after the date of Allotment of the Equity Shares, as applicable;

35. You are aware that the pre-Issue and post-Issue shareholding pattern of our Company, as required under the SEBI Listing Regulations, will be filed by our Company with the Stock Exchanges;

36. You understand that the BRLMs have no obligation to purchase or acquire all or any part of the Equity Shares which are subscribed by you in the Issue or to support any losses directly or indirectly sustained or incurred by you for any reason whatsoever in connection with the Issue, including non- performance by us of any of our respective obligations or any breach of any representations or warranties by us, whether to you or otherwise;

37. You are aware that (i) applications for in-principle approval, in terms of Regulation 28(1)(a) of the SEBI Listing Regulations for listing and admission of the Equity Shares and for trading on BSE and NSE, were made and such approvals have been received from BSE and NSE and (ii) the application for the final listing and trading approval will be made only after Allotment. There can be no assurance that the final approvals for listing of the Equity Shares will be obtained in time or at all. Our Company and the BRLMs including any of their respective shareholders, directors, officers, employees, counsels, representatives, agents or affiliates, shall not be responsible for any delay or non-receipt of such final approvals or any loss arising from such delay or non-receipt;

38. You are aware and understand that you are allowed to place a Bid for Equity Shares. Please note that submitting a Bid for Equity Shares should not be taken to be indicative of the number of Equity Shares that will be Allotted to a successful Bidder. Allotment of Equity Shares will be undertaken by our Company, in its absolute discretion, in consultation with the Book Running Lead Managers;

39. You acknowledge that this Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document do not confer upon or provide you with any right of renunciation of the Equity Shares offered through the Issue in favour of any person;

40. You are able to purchase the Equity Shares in accordance with the restrictions described in "*Selling Restrictions*" on page 311 and you have made, or are deemed to have made, as applicable, the representations, warranties, acknowledgements, undertakings and agreements in "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively;

41. If you are within the United States, you are a U.S. QIB, who is acquiring the Equity Shares for your own account or for the account of an institutional investor who also meets the requirements of a U.S. QIB, for investment purposes only, and not with a view to, or for reoffer or resale in connection with, the distribution (within the meaning of any United States securities laws) thereof, in whole or in part;

42. If you are outside the United States, you are subscribing for the Equity Shares in an "offshore transaction" as defined in and in reliance on Regulation S and the applicable laws of the jurisdiction where those offers and sales are made;

43. You are not acquiring or subscribing for the Equity Shares as a result of any "general solicitation" or "general advertising" (as those terms are defined in Regulation D under the U.S. Securities Act) or "directed selling efforts" (as defined in Regulation S) and you understand and agree that offers and sales (a) in the United States, are being made in reliance on an exemption to the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act provided by Section 4(a)(2) or another available exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act, and the Equity Shares may not be eligible for resale under Rule 144A thereunder; and (b) outside the United States, are being made in "offshore transactions" as defined in and in reliance on Regulation S and the applicable laws of the jurisdiction where those offers and sales are made. You understand and agree that the Equity Shares are transferable only in accordance with the restrictions described in the sections titled "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively;

44. You represent and agree that you will only reoffer, resell, pledge or otherwise transfer the Equity Shares (A) (i) to a person whom the beneficial owner and/or any person acting on its behalf reasonably believes is a U.S. QIB in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act or; (ii) in an offshore transaction complying with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act; and (B) in accordance with the applicable laws of the jurisdictions where those offers and sales are made;

45. You understand that our Company has not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("**Investment Company Act**") and you will not be entitled to the benefits of the Investment Company Act;

46. You agree that any dispute arising in connection with the Issue will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of India, and the courts in New Delhi, India shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any disputes which may arise out of or in connection with this Preliminary Placement Document, the Placement Document and the Issue;

47. You acknowledge that our Company, the BRLMs, their respective affiliates, directors, officers, employees and persons in control and others will rely on the truth and accuracy of the foregoing representations, warranties,

acknowledgements and undertakings which are given to the BRLMs on their own behalf and on behalf of our Company and are irrevocable. It is agreed that if any of such representations, warranties, acknowledgements and undertakings are no longer accurate, you will promptly notify our Company and the BRLMs;

48. You confirm that neither is your investment as an entity of a country which shares land border with India nor is the beneficial owner of your investment situated in or a citizen of such country (in each which case, investment can only be through the Government approval route), and that your investment is in accordance with press note no. 3 (2020 Series), dated April 17, 2020, issued by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Government of India, and Rule 6 of the FEMA Rules;

49. You have made, or been deemed to have made, as applicable, the representations, warranties, acknowledgements and undertakings as set forth under the section titled "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchase Representations*" on page 319;

50. You agree to indemnify and hold our Company, the BRLMs and its affiliates, directors, officers, employees and persons in control harmless from any and all costs, claims, liabilities and expenses (including legal fees and expenses) arising out of or in connection with any breach of your representations, warranties, acknowledgements and undertakings in this Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document including this section. You agree that the indemnity set forth in this section shall survive the resale of the Equity Shares by or on behalf of the managed accounts; and

51. Each of the representations, warranties, acknowledgements and agreements set out above shall continue to be true and accurate at all times, up to and including the Allotment, listing and trading of the Equity Shares in the Issue.

OFFSHORE DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Subject to compliance with all applicable Indian laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, and approvals in terms of Regulation 21 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2019, as amended (the "**SEBI FPI Regulations**"), FPIs, including the affiliates of the BRLMs, who are registered as category I FPIs may issue, subscribe, or otherwise deal in offshore derivative instruments (as defined under the SEBI FPI Regulations as any instrument, by whatever name called, which is issued overseas by an FPI against securities held by it in India, as its underlying, and herein referred to as "**P-Notes**") and persons who are eligible for registration as category I FPIs can subscribe to or deal in such P-Notes, provided that in the case of an entity that has an investment manager who is from a Financial Action Task Force member country, such investment manager shall not be required to be registered as a category I FPI. The abovementioned category I FPIs may receive compensation from the purchasers of such instruments. You should ensure that any P-Notes issued by you have been issued in compliance with all applicable laws (including KYC norms and such other conditions as specified by SEBI from time to time). An Eligible FPI shall also ensure that no transfer of any instrument referred to above is made to any person unless such FPIs are registered as category I FPI, and such instrument is being transferred only to person eligible for registration as category I FPIs subject to requisite consents being obtained in terms of Regulation 21 of SEBI FPI Regulations. P-Notes have not been and are not being offered or sold pursuant to this Preliminary Placement Document. This Preliminary Placement Document does not contain any information concerning P- Notes or the issuer(s) of any P-Notes, including any information regarding any risk factors relating thereto.

For further details relating to investment limits of FPIs, please see the section titled "*Issue Procedure*" on page 296. P-Notes may be issued only in favour of those entities which meet the eligibility criteria as laid down in Regulation 4 of the SEBI FPI Regulations. Pursuant to its circular dated June 10, 2016, the SEBI has introduced additional requirements applicable to P-Notes, including (i) KYC norms for issuers of P-Notes which require identification and verification of beneficial owners of entities subscribing to the P-Note holding more than a prescribed threshold; (ii) the requirement for issuers to file suspicious transaction reports with the Indian Financial Intelligence Unit; and (iii) the requirement for the issuer to report details of intermediate transfers in the monthly reports on P-Notes submitted to SEBI. An Eligible FPI shall also ensure that no further issue or transfer of any instrument referred to above is made by or on behalf of it to any person other than such entities regulated by appropriate foreign regulatory authorities. P-Notes have not been, and are not being offered, or sold pursuant to this Preliminary Placement Document. This Preliminary Placement Document does not contain any information concerning P-Notes or the issuer(s) of any P-notes, including, without limitation, any information regarding any risk factors relating thereto.

Subject to certain relaxations provided under Regulation 22(4) of the SEBI FPI Regulations, investment by a single FPI including its investor group (multiple entities registered as FPIs and directly or indirectly, having common ownership of more than 50% or common control) is not permitted to be 10% or above of our post-Issue equity share capital on a fully diluted basis. The SEBI has, vide a circular dated November 5, 2019, as amended issued the operational guidelines for FPIs, designated depository participants and eligible foreign investors (the "**FPI Operational Guidelines**"), to facilitate implementation of the SEBI FPI Regulations. In terms of such FPI Operational Guidelines, the above-mentioned restrictions shall also apply to subscribers P-Notes. Two or more subscribers of P-Notes having common ownership, directly or indirectly, of more than 50% or common control shall be considered together as a single subscriber of the P-Notes. In the event a prospective investor has investments as an FPI and as a subscriber of P-Notes, these investment restrictions shall apply on the aggregate of the FPI and P-Notes held in the underlying company.

Further, in accordance with Press Note No. 3 (2020 Series), dated April 17, 2020 read with the Consolidated FDI Policy, issued by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Government of India, investments where the beneficial owner of the Equity Shares is situated in or is a citizen of a country which shares land border with India, can only be made through the Government approval route, as prescribed in the Consolidated FDI Policy and the FEMA Rules.

Affiliates of the BRLMs which are Eligible FPIs may purchase, to the extent permissible under law, the Equity Shares in the Issue, and may issue P-Notes in respect thereof. Any P-Notes that may be issued are not securities of our Company and do not constitute any obligation of, claims on, or interests in, our Company. Our Company has not participated in any offer of any P-Notes, or in the establishment of the terms of any P-Notes, or in the preparation of any disclosure related to any P-Notes. Any P-Notes that may be offered are issued by, and are the sole obligations of, third parties that are unrelated to our Company. Our Company and the BRLMs do not make any recommendation as to any investment in P-Notes and do not accept any responsibility whatsoever in connection with any P-Notes. Any P-Notes that may be issued are not securities of the BRLMs and do not constitute any obligations of, or claims on, the BRLMs. Affiliates of the BRLMs which are FPIs may purchase, to the extent permissible under law, the Equity Shares in the Issue, and may issue P-Notes in respect thereof.

Prospective investors interested in purchasing any P-Notes have the responsibility to obtain adequate disclosures as to the issuers of such P-Notes and the terms and conditions of any such P-Notes from the issuers of such P-Notes. Neither SEBI nor any other regulatory authority has reviewed or approved any P- Notes or any disclosure related thereto. Bidders are urged to consult with their own financial, legal, accounting and tax advisors regarding any contemplated investment in P-Notes, including whether P-Notes are issued in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Please also see the sections titled, "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively.

DISCLAIMER CLAUSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGES

As required, a copy of this Preliminary Placement Document has been submitted to each of the Stock Exchanges. The Stock Exchanges do not in any manner:

1) warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of the contents of this Preliminary Placement Document;

2) warrant that the Equity Shares issued pursuant to the Issue will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Stock Exchanges; or

3) take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of our Company, our Subsidiary, our Promoter, management or any scheme or project of our Company,

and it should not for any reason be deemed or construed to mean that this Preliminary Placement Document has been cleared or approved by the Stock Exchanges. Every person who desires to apply for or otherwise acquire any Equity Shares may do so pursuant to an independent inquiry, investigation and analysis and shall not have any claim against the Stock Exchanges whatsoever, by reason of any loss which may be suffered by such person consequent to or in connection with, such subscription/acquisition, whether by reason of anything stated or omitted to be stated herein, or for any other reason whatsoever.

DISCLAIMER STATEMENT OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Our Company is having a valid certificate of registration dated January 23, 2008 issued by Reserve Bank of India under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. However, the Reserve Bank of India ("**RBI**") does not accept any responsibility or guarantee about the present position as to the financial soundness of our Company or for the correctness of any of the statements or representations made or opinions expressed by our Company and for the repayment of deposits/ discharge of liabilities by our Company.

Neither there is any provision in law to keep, nor does our Company keep any part of the deposits with the Reserve Bank of India and by issuing a certificate of registration to our Company, the Reserve Bank of India, neither accepts any responsibility nor guarantees the payment of the deposits to any depositor or any person who has lent any sum to our Company.

A copy of this Preliminary Placement Document has not been filed with or submitted to the RBI. It is distinctly understood that this Preliminary Placement Document should not in any way be deemed or construed to be approved or vetted by the RBI. The RBI does not accept any responsibility or guarantee about the present position as to the financial soundness of our Company or for the correctness of any of the statements or representations made or opinions expressed by the issuer and for discharge of liability by our Company.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

Certain Conventions

In this Preliminary Placement Document, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise indicates or implies, references to "you", "your", "offeree", "purchaser", "subscriber", "recipient", "investors", "prospective investors" and "potential investor" are to the Eligible QIBs in the Issue and references to the "Issuer", "Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited", "IREDA", "Company", "our Company" refers to Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited and references to "we", "us" or "our" are to our Company, together with our Subsidiary, on a consolidated basis.

Unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, all references in this Preliminary Placement Document to (i) 'India' are to the Republic of India and its territories and possessions; and (ii) the 'Government' or 'GoI' or the 'Central Government' or the 'State Government' are to the Government of India, Central or State, as applicable and (iii) the 'US' or 'U.S.' or the 'United States' or the 'USA' are to the United States of America and its territories and possessions.

In this Preliminary Placement Document, all references to:

- 'INR', '₹', 'Rs.', 'Indian Rupees' and 'Rupees' are to the legal currency of India;
- 'USD', 'U.S. Dollars', "$" and 'US$' are to the legal currency of the United States;
- 'Yen', 'Japanese Yen', 'JP¥', 'JPY' and '¥' are to the legal currency of Japan; and
- 'EUR', 'Euro' and '€' are to the legal currency of the European Union.

References to the singular also refer to the plural and one gender also refers to any other gender, wherever applicable. All the numbers in this Preliminary Placement Document have been presented in crores or whole numbers, unless stated otherwise. The amounts in our Financial Statements included herein are presented in or in ₹ crores.

Our Company has presented numerical information in this Preliminary Placement Document in "crores" units or whole number, unless stated otherwise. One crore represents 10,000,000 and one lakh represents 100,000.

Certain figures contained in this Preliminary Placement Document, including financial information, have been subject to rounding adjustments, including adjustments to round off information from our financial statements for certain periods to the nearest amount in absolute crores.

Any discrepancies in any table between the totals and the sum of the amounts listed are due to rounding off. In certain instances, (i) the sum or percentage change of such numbers may not conform exactly to the total figure given, and (ii) the sum of the figures in a column or row in certain tables may not conform exactly to the total figure given for that column or row. Unless otherwise specified, all financial numbers in parenthesis represent negative figures.

Page Numbers

Unless otherwise stated, all references to page numbers in this Preliminary Placement Document are to page numbers of this Preliminary Placement Document.

Financial and Other Information

The financial year of our Company commences on April 1 of each calendar year and ends on March 31 of the following calendar year, and, unless otherwise specified or if the context requires otherwise. The terms "Fiscal", "Financial Year", "Fiscals" or "Fiscal Year", refer to the 12-month period ending March 31 of that particular year and references to a particular 'year' are to the calendar year ending on December 31 of that year.

This Preliminary Placement Document includes the following:

a) audited standalone financial statements of our Company for Fiscal 2023 read along with the notes thereto prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and the report issued thereon (the "**2023 Audited Standalone Financial Statements**");

b) audited standalone financial statements of our Company for Fiscal 2024 read along with the notes thereto prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and the report issued thereon (the "**2024 Audited Standalone Financial Statements**");

c) audited standalone financial statements of our Company for Fiscal 2025 read along with the notes thereto prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and the report issued thereon (the "**2025 Audited Standalone Financial Statements**"); and

d) audited consolidated financial statements of our Company for Fiscal 2025 read along with the notes thereto prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and the report issued thereon (the "**2025 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements**", and together with the 2025 Audited Standalone Financial Statements, 2024 Audited Standalone Financial Statements and 2023 Audited Standalone Financial Statements, the "**Audited Financial Statements**").

The 2024 Audited Standalone Financial Statements and the 2023 Audited Standalone Financial Statements, together with the audit reports issued thereon dated April 19, 2024 and April 25, 2023, respectively, prepared by our Erstwhile Statutory Auditors, DSP & Associates, Chartered Accountants, the 2025 Audited Standalone Financial Statements and the 2025 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, together with the audit reports issued thereon dated April 15, 2025, respectively, prepared by our Statutory Auditors, Shiv & Associates, Chartered Accountants, have been included in this Preliminary Placement Document

The Audited Financial Statements should be read along with the respective audit reports issued thereunder.

Except as specifically indicated otherwise and unless the context requires otherwise, all financial information as at and for Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023 included in this Preliminary Placement Document have been derived from the Audited Financial Statements.

Our Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with Ind AS, Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable statutory and/or regulatory requirements. Our Company publishes its financial statements in Indian Rupees. Ind AS differs from accounting principles with which prospective investors may be familiar in other countries, including IFRS and US GAAP and the reconciliation of the financial information to other accounting principles has not been provided. No attempt has been made to explain those differences or quantify their impact on the financial data included in this Preliminary Placement Document and investors should consult their own advisors regarding such differences and their impact on our Company's financial data. The degree to which the financial information included in this Preliminary Placement Document will provide meaningful information is entirely dependent on the reader's level of familiarity with Indian accounting policies and practices, Ind AS, the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI ICDR Regulations. Any reliance by persons not familiar with Ind AS, the Companies Act, 2013 the SEBI ICDR Regulations and practices on the financial disclosures presented in this Preliminary Placement Document should accordingly be limited. Also see, "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 55. Significant differences exist between Ind AS and other accounting principles, such as U.S. GAAP and IFRS, which investors may be more familiar with and may consider material to their assessment of our financial condition.*" on page 90.

Our Financial Statements are prepared and have been presented in crores in this Preliminary Placement Document.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Certain non-GAAP financial measures and certain other statistical information relating to our operations and financial performance such as Total Income, Profit after Tax, Net Interest Income, Net Worth, Term Loans Outstanding, Gross NPA and Net NPA have been included in this Preliminary Placement Document. These may not be computed on the basis of any standard methodology that is applicable across the industry and therefore may not be comparable to financial measures and statistical information of similar nomenclature that may be computed and presented by other companies and are not measures of operating performance or liquidity defined by Ind AS and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

Information regarding market position, growth rates, other industry data and certain industry forecasts pertaining to our business contained in this Preliminary Placement Document consists of estimates based on data reports compiled by government bodies, data from other external sources and knowledge of the markets in which we compete. Unless stated otherwise, the statistical information included in this Preliminary Placement Document relating to the industry in which we operate has been reproduced from various trade, industry and government publications and websites more particularly described in the section titled "*Industry Overview"* on page 147.

Unless stated otherwise, the statistical information, the industry, market and economic data included in this Preliminary Placement Document has been derived from the report titled "*Industry Research Report on Renewable Energy, Green Technologies and Power-focused NBFCs*" dated June 2025 (the "**CARE Report**") prepared by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("**CARE**"). The CARE Report has been exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs in equal proportion, pursuant to an engagement letter dated January 21, 2025. CARE is not related in any manner to our Company, Subsidiary, Promoter, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management.

This data in the CARE Report is subject to change and cannot be verified with certainty due to limits on the availability and reliability of the raw data and other limitations and uncertainties inherent in any statistical survey. Accordingly, investors must rely on their independent examination of, and should not place undue reliance on, or base their investment decision solely on this information. In many cases, there is no readily available external information (whether from trade or industry associations, government bodies or other organizations) to validate market-related analysis and estimates, so we have relied on internally developed estimates. Similarly, while we believe its internal estimates to be reasonable, such estimates have not been verified by any independent sources and neither we nor the BRLMs can assure Bidders as to their accuracy.

The extent to which the market and industry data used in this Preliminary Placement Document is meaningful depends on the reader's familiarity with and understanding of the methodologies used in compiling such data. There are no standard data gathering methodologies in the industry in which we conduct our business, and methodologies and assumptions may vary widely among different industry sources. Such data involves risks, uncertainties and numerous assumptions and is subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed in the section titled "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 53. Industry information included in this Preliminary Placement Document has been derived from an industry report prepared by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("CARE") exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs, in equal proportion, for such purpose.*" on page 89.

Further, the calculation of certain statistical and/or financial information/ ratios specified in the sections titled "*Our Business*", "*Risk Factors*", "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" on pages 247, 64, and 109, respectively, and otherwise in this Preliminary Placement Document may vary from the manner such information is calculated under and for purposes of, and as specified in the CARE Report. Data from these sources may also not be comparable. The extent to which the market and industry data used in this Preliminary Placement Document is meaningful depends on the reader's familiarity with and understanding of the methodologies used in compiling such data. Accordingly, investment decisions should not be based solely on such information.

Our Company takes responsibility for accurately reproducing such information but accepts no further responsibility in respect of such information and data. In many cases, there is no readily available external information (whether from trade or industry associations, government bodies or other organisations) to validate market-related analysis and estimates, so our Company has relied on internally developed estimates. Similarly, while our Company believes its internal estimates to be reasonable, such estimates have not been verified by an independent source and neither our Company nor the Book Running Lead Managers can assure potential investors as to their accuracy.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this Preliminary Placement Document that are not statements of historical fact constitute "forward-looking statements". Investors can generally identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "aim", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "can", "could", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "objective", "plan", "potential", "project", "pursue", "shall", "should", "will", "would", or other words or phrases of similar import. Similarly, statements that describe our strategies, objectives, plans or goals are also forward-looking statements. However, these are not the exclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements appear in a number of places throughout this Preliminary Placement Document and include statements regarding the intentions, beliefs or current expectations of our Company concerning, amongst other things, the expected results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth, strategies and dividend policy of our Company and the industry in which we operate. In addition, even if the result of operations, financial conditions, liquidity and dividend policy of our Company, and the development of the industry in which we operate, are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this Preliminary Placement Document, those results or developments may not be indicative of results or developments in subsequent periods.

All statements regarding our Company's expected financial conditions, results of operations, business plans and prospects are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include statements as to our Company's business strategy, planned projects, revenue and profitability (including, without limitation, any financial or operating projections or forecasts), new business and other matters discussed in this Preliminary Placement Document that are not historical facts. These forward-looking statements contained in this Preliminary Placement Document (whether made by us or any third party), are predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of our Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or other projections. All forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions about our Company that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the relevant forward-looking statement.

Important factors that could cause the actual results, performances and achievements of our Company to be materially different from any of the forward-looking statements include, among others:

- Inability to effectively manage the quality of our growing asset portfolio and controlling the level of our non-performing assets;
- Volatility in interest rates;
- Inability to secure funding on commercially acceptable terms and at competitive rates;
- Inherent risk in relation to projects and schemes for generating electricity and energy through renewable sources like solar, wind, hydro, biomass, waste-to-energy and new and emerging technologies;
- Any future downgrade in our credit ratings, similar to downgrade experienced in the past;
- Non-compliance with covenants under our financing agreements, similar to non-compliance in the past;
- Negative cash flows from our operations, similar to negative cash flows in the past;
- Traceability of our historical corporate records in connection with the allotment of our Equity Shares;
- Compliance with provisions under the SEBI regulations;
- Revision in the terms of the power purchase agreements our borrowers have entered into with DISCOMs and certain states for sale of electricity.

Additional factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements of our Company to differ materially include, but are not limited to, those discussed under the sections titled "*Risk Factors*", "*Industry Overview*", "*Our Business*" and "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" on pages 64, 147, 247 and 109, respectively.

By their nature, market risk disclosures are only estimates and could be materially different from what actually occurs in the future. As a result, any future gains, losses or impact on net income and net income could materially differ from those that have been estimated, expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or other projections. The forward-looking statements contained in this Preliminary Placement Document are based on the beliefs of the management, as well as the assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the management of our Company. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable at this time, we cannot assure investors that such expectations will prove to be correct. Given these uncertainties, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. In any event, these statements speak only as on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document or the respective dates indicated in this Preliminary Placement Document, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any of them, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. If any of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or if any of our Company's underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, the actual results of operations or financial condition of our Company could differ materially from that described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated or expected. All subsequent forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified in their entirety by reference to these cautionary statements. In accordance with SEBI and Stock Exchange requirements, our Company and the BRLMs will ensure that the eligible equity shareholders are informed of material developments until the time of the grant of listing and trading permissions by the Stock Exchanges.

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

Our Company is a public limited liability company incorporated under the laws of India. All our Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management are residents of India and all or a substantial portion of the assets of our Company and such persons are located in India. As a result, it may be difficult or may not be possible for investors outside India to effect service of process upon our Company or such persons in India, or to enforce judgments obtained against such parties outside India predicated upon civil liabilities of our Company or such directors and executive officers under laws other than Indian laws, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States.

Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments is provided for under Section 13 and Section 44A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as amended (the "**Civil Procedure Code**"), on a statutory basis. Section 13 of the Civil Procedure Code provides that a foreign judgment shall be conclusive regarding any matter directly adjudicated upon between the same parties or parties litigating under the same title, except: (i) where the judgment has not been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction; (ii) where the judgment has not been given on the merits of the case; (iii) where it appears on the face of the proceedings that the judgment is founded on an incorrect view of international law or a refusal to recognise the law of India in cases in which such law is applicable; (iv) where the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained were opposed to natural justice; (v) where the judgment has been obtained by fraud; or (vi) where the judgment sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law then in force in India. India is not a party to any multilateral international treaty in relation to the recognition or enforcement of foreign judgments. However, Section 44A of the Civil Procedure Code provides that a foreign judgment rendered by a superior court (within the meaning of that section) in any jurisdiction outside India which the Government has by notification declared to be a reciprocating territory, may be enforced in India by proceedings in execution as if the judgment had been rendered by a competent court in India. Under Section 14 of the Civil Procedure Code, a court in India will, upon the production of any document purporting to be a certified copy of a foreign judgment, presume that the foreign judgment was pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appears on record but such presumption may be displaced by proving want of jurisdiction. However, Section 44A of the Civil Procedure Code is applicable only to monetary decrees not being in the nature of any amounts payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalties and does not include arbitration awards (even if such an award is enforceable as a decree or judgement).

Among other jurisdictions, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Singapore, United Arab Emirates and Hong Kong have been declared by the Government to be reciprocating territories for the purposes of Section 44A of the Civil Procedure Code, but the United States of America has not been so declared. A judgment of a court in a jurisdiction which is not a reciprocating territory may be enforced only by a fresh suit upon the judgment and not by proceedings in execution. The suit must be brought in India within three years from the date of the foreign judgment in the same manner as any other suit filed to enforce a civil liability in India.

It is unlikely that a court in India would award damages on the same basis as a foreign court if an action is brought in India. Furthermore, it is unlikely that an Indian court would enforce foreign judgments if it viewed the amount of damages awarded as excessive or inconsistent with public policy of India. Further, any judgment or award in a foreign currency would be converted into Rupees on the date of such judgment or award and not on the date of payment. A party seeking to enforce a foreign judgment in India is required to obtain approval from the RBI to repatriate outside India any amount recovered, and any such amount may be subject to income tax in accordance with applicable laws. We cannot assure that such approval will be forthcoming within a reasonable period of time, or at all, or that conditions of such approvals would be acceptable. Our Company and the Book Running Lead Managers cannot predict whether a suit brought in an Indian court will be disposed of in a timely manner or be subject to considerable delays.

EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Rupee and foreign currencies will affect the foreign currency equivalent of the Rupee price of the Equity Shares traded on the Stock Exchanges. These fluctuations will also affect the conversion into foreign currencies of any cash dividends paid in Rupees on the Equity Shares.

The following table sets forth information, for or as of the end of the period indicated with respect to the exchange rates between the Rupee and the U.S. Dollar (in ₹ per US$), the Euro (in ₹ per EUR) and Japanese Yen (in ₹ per JPY) for the periods indicated. The exchange rates are based on the reference rates released by the RBI and Financial Benchmark India Private Limited ("**FBIL**"), which are available on the websites of RBI and FBIL. No representation is made that any Rupee amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. Dollar, Euro and Japanese Yen at any particular rate, the rates stated below, or at all.

1. US$

(₹ per USD)

	Period end[^]	**Average**[(1)]	**High**[(2)]	**Low**[(3)]
Financial Year				
2025	85.58	84.57	87.59	83.07
2024	83.37	82.79	83.40	81.65
2023	82.22	80.39	83.20	75.39
Month ended				
May 2025	85.48	85.19	85.69	83.86
April 2025	85.05	85.56	86.62	85.04
March 2025	85.58	86.64	87.38	85.58
February 2025	87.40	87.05	87.59	86.65
January 2025	86.64	86.27	86.64	85.71
December 2024	85.62	84.99	85.62	84.66

(Source: www.rbi.org.in and www.fbil.org.in, as applicable)

(^) The price for the period end refers to the price as on the last trading day of the respective fiscal year or quarterly or monthly periods.

(1) Average of the official rate for each Working Day of the relevant period.

(2) Maximum of the official rate for each Working Day of the relevant period.

(3) Minimum of the official rate for each Working Day of the relevant period.

***Notes**:*

- *If the exchange rate is not available on a particular date due to a public holiday, exchange rates of the previous Working Day have been disclosed.*
- *The exchange rates are rounded off to two decimal places.*

2. EUR

(₹ per EUR)

	Period end[^]	**Average**[(1)]	**High**[(2)]	**Low**[(3)]
Financial Year				
2025	92.33	90.76	95.14	88.11
2024	90.22	89.80	92.45	87.07
2023	89.61	83.72	90.26	78.34
Month ended				
May 2025	96.94	96.15	97.13	94.30
April 2025	96.74	96.23	98.03	92.39
March 2025	92.33	93.51	95.14	90.95
February 2025	90.78	90.58	91.31	89.27
January 2025	90.01	89.30	90.40	88.11
December 2024	89.09	89.03	89.66	88.17

(Source: www.rbi.org.in and www.fbil.org.in, as applicable)

(^) The price for the period end refers to the price as on the last trading day of the respective fiscal year or quarterly or monthly periods.

1. *Average of the official rate for each Working Day of the relevant period.*
2. *Maximum of the official rate for each Working Day of the relevant period.*
3. *Minimum of the official rate for each Working Day of the relevant period.*

***Notes**:*

- *If the exchange rate is not available on a particular date due to a public holiday, exchange rates of the previous Working Day have been disclosed.*
- *The exchange rates are rounded off to two decimal places.*

3. JPY

(₹ per 100 JPY)

	Period end(^)	Average[(1)]	High[(2)]	Low[(3)]
Financial Year				
2025	56.75	55.52	59.88	51.62
2024	55.09	57.36	62.49	54.83
2023	61.80	59.40	63.94	55.09
2022	62.23	66.32	69.43	61.57
Month ended				
May 2025	59.36	58.92	59.82	57.40
April 2025	59.62	59.45	60.66	57.09
March 2025	56.75	58.08	59.30	56.75
February 2025	58.30	57.31	58.39	56.05
January 2025	55.96	55.09	55.99	54.23
December 2024	54.82	55.36	56.58	54.10

(Source: www.rbi.org.in and www.fbil.org.in, as applicable)

(^) *The price for the period end refers to the price as on the last trading day of the respective fiscal year or quarterly or monthly periods.*

1. *Average of the official rate for each Working Day of the relevant period.*
2. *Maximum of the official rate for each Working Day of the relevant period.*
3. *Minimum of the official rate for each Working Day of the relevant period.*

***Notes**:*

- *If the exchange rate is not available on a particular date due to a public holiday, exchange rates of the previous Working Day have been disclosed.*
- *The exchange rates are rounded off to two decimal places.*

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

This Preliminary Placement Document uses the definitions and abbreviations set forth below, which you should consider when reading the information contained herein.

The following list of certain capitalised terms used in this Preliminary Placement Document is intended for the convenience of the reader/ prospective investor only and is not exhaustive.

Unless otherwise specified, the capitalised terms used in this Preliminary Placement Document shall have the meaning as defined hereunder. Further any references to any agreement, document, statute, rules, guidelines, regulations or policies shall include amendments made thereto, from time to time.

The words and expressions used in this Preliminary Placement Document but not defined herein, shall have, to the extent applicable, the meaning ascribed to such terms under the Companies Act, 2013, the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the SCRA, the Depositories Act or the rules and regulations framed thereunder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, terms used in the sections titled "Taxation", "Industry Overview", "Financial Information" and "Legal Proceedings" on pages 333, 147, 348 and 337, respectively, shall have the meaning given to such terms in such sections.

General Terms

Term	Description
"Our Company" or "the Company" or "the Issuer" or "IREDA"	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, a public limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and having its registered office at India Habitat Centre, 1st Floor, East Court, Core 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003, India
"We" or "Our" or "Us" or "the Group" or "our Group"	Unless the context otherwise indicates or implies, refers to our Company along with its Subsidiary, on a consolidated basis.

Company related terms

Term	Description
2023 Audited Standalone Financial Statements	Audited standalone financial statements for Fiscal 2023, read along with the notes thereto, prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India
2024 Audited Standalone Financial Statements	Audited standalone financial statements for Fiscal 2024, read along with the notes thereto, prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India
2025 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements	Audited consolidated financial statements for Fiscal 2025, read along with the notes thereto, prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India
2025 Audited Standalone Financial Statements	Audited standalone financial statements for Fiscal 2025, read along with the notes thereto, prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India
"Articles" or "Articles of Association" or "AoA"	The Articles of Association of our Company, as amended from time to time
Audit Committee	The Audit Committee constituted by the Board of our Company, as disclosed in the section titled "*Board of Directors and Senior Management*" on page 281
"Auditors" or "Statutory Auditors" or "Current Statutory Auditors"	The statutory auditors of our Company, Shiv & Associates, Chartered Accountants
Audited Financial Statements	Collectively, 2025 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, 2025 Audited Standalone Financial Statements, 2024 Audited Standalone Financial Statements, and 2023 Audited Standalone Financial Statements
"Board of Directors" or "Board"	The board of directors of our Company, including any duly constituted committee thereof, as the context may require
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
Chairman and Managing Director	The chairman and managing director of our Company, Pradip Kumar Das
Chief Financial Officer	The chief financial officer of our Company, Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Corporate Office	The corporate office of our Company is situated at 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi – 110 066, India
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee constituted by the Board of our Company, as disclosed in the section titled "*Board of Directors and Senior Management*" on page 281
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer	The company secretary and compliance officer of our Company, Ekta Madan
Director(s)	The directors on the Board of our Company, as may be appointed from time to time
Dividend Policy	The dividend distribution policy of our Company
"Erstwhile Auditors" or "Erstwhile Statutory Auditors"	The erstwhile statutory auditors of our Company, DSP & Associates, Chartered Accountants

Term	Description
Equity Shares	The equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each of our Company
Functional Director(s)	The functional directors of our Company, as disclosed in the section titled "*Board of Directors and Senior Management*" on page 281, unless otherwise specified
Financial Statements	Audited Financial Statements which comprises the 2025 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, 2025 Audited Standalone Financial Statements, 2024 Audited Standalone Financial Statements and 2023 Audited Standalone Financial Statements
Gross Proceeds	The gross proceeds of the Issue that will be available to our Company
Government Nominee Director	The non-executive non-independent nominee director of our Company nominated by the Government of India, as disclosed in the section titled "*Board of Directors and Senior Management*" on page 281, unless otherwise specified
Independent Director(s)	A Non-Executive, Independent Director as per the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Listing Regulations, who are currently on the Board of our Company, as disclosed in the section titled "*Board of Directors and Senior Management*" on page 281
"Key Managerial Personnel(s)" or "KMP(s)"	The key managerial personnel of our Company appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI ICDR Regulations. For details, please see the section titled "*Board of Directors and Senior Management*" on page 281
"Memorandum" or "Memorandum of Association" or "MoA"	The Memorandum of Association of our Company, as amended from time to time.
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	The Nomination and Remuneration Committee constituted by the Board of our Company as disclosed in the section titled "*Board of Directors and Senior Management*" on page 281
Promoter	The President of India, acting through the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India
Registered Office	The registered office of our Company situated at India Habitat Centre, 1st Floor, East Court, Core 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003, India
"Registrar of Companies" or "RoC"	The Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana at New Delhi
Risk Management Committee	The Risk Management Committee constituted by the Board of our Company as disclosed in the section titled "*Board of Directors and Senior Management*" on page 281
"Senior Management" or "Senior Management Personnel"	The members of the senior management of our Company, as disclosed in the section titled "*Board of Directors and Senior Management*" on page 281, unless otherwise specified
Shareholder(s)	The holder(s) of Equity Shares of our Company, unless otherwise specified in the context thereof
Stakeholders Relationship Committee	The Stakeholders Relationship Committee constituted by the Board of our Company as disclosed in the section titled "*Board of Directors and Senior Management*" on page 281
Subsidiary	The wholly owned subsidiary of our Company, namely, IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Limited ** IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Limited was incorporated in the International Financial Services Centre ("**IFSC**") - Gujarat International Finance Tec-City in Gandhinagar, Gujarat ("**GIFT City, Gandhinagar**") under the Companies Act, 2013, pursuant to a certificate of incorporation dated May 7, 2024, issued by the Central Registration Centre, Registrar of Companies. The Subsidiary has been incorporated as a finance company in IFSC for carrying out the permissible activities as provided in International Financial Services Centres Authority (Finance Company) Regulation, 2021. The certificate of registration to undertake the activities including lending in the form of loans, commitments and guarantees, credit enhancement, securitisation, financial lease and sale and purchase of portfolios, as a finance company, was issued by the International Financial Services Centres Authority on February 18, 2025. The financials of the Subsidiary have been consolidated in our annual financial results for Fiscal 2025. For details, please see "Organisational Structure of our Company" on page 290*

Issue related terms

Term	Description
"Allocated" or "Allocation"	The allocation of Equity Shares, by our Company in consultation with the BRLMs, following the determination of the Issue Price to Eligible QIBs on the basis of the Application Forms submitted by them, in compliance with Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations
"Allot" or "Allotment" or "Allotted"	Allotment and issue of Equity Shares pursuant to the Issue
Allottees	Eligible QIBs to whom Equity Shares are issued pursuant to the Issue
Application Amount	With respect to a Bidder shall mean the aggregate amount paid by such Bidder at the time of submitting a Bid in the Issue, including any revision thereof
Application Form(s)	Serially numbered, specifically bid cum application form (including any revisions thereof) which will be submitted by the Eligible QIBs for registering a Bid in the Issue
Bid Amount	The amount determined by multiplying the price per Equity Share indicated in the Bid by the number of Equity Shares Bid for by a Bidder in the Issue on submission of the Application Form and payable by a Bidder in this Issue on the submission of the Application Form
Bid(s)	Indication of an Eligible QIB's interest, including all revisions and modifications of interest, as provided in the Application Form, to subscribe for the Equity Shares pursuant to the Issue. The term "Bidding" shall be construed accordingly

Term	Description
"Bidder(s)" or "Investor(s)"	Any prospective investor, being an Eligible QIB, who makes a Bid pursuant to the terms of this Preliminary Placement Document and the Application Form
"Book Running Lead Managers" or "BRLMs" or "Placement Agents"	Collectively, IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited, BNP Paribas, Emkay Global Financial Services Limited, Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited, and SBI Capital Markets Limited
"CAN" or "Confirmation of Allocation Note"	Note, advice or intimation confirming Allocation of Equity Shares to such Successful Bidders after determination of the Issue Price
Closing Date	The date on which Allotment of Equity Shares pursuant to the Issue shall be made, i.e., on or about [●], 2025
"CARE" or "Industry Report Provider"	CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited
CARE Report	Report titled "*Industry Research Report on Renewable Energy, Green Technologies and Power-focused NBFCs*" dated June 2025, prepared and issued by CARE
Cut-off Price	The Issue Price of the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue which shall be finalised by our Company in consultation with the BRLMs
Designated Date	The date on which the Equity Shares issued pursuant to the Issue, are listed on the Stock Exchanges pursuant to receipt of the final listing and trading approvals for the Equity Shares from the Stock Exchanges or the date on which Form PAS-3 is filed by our Company with the RoC, whichever is later
Eligible FPIs	FPIs under FEMA, the SEBI FPI Regulations and any other applicable law, that are eligible to participate in this Issue in terms of applicable laws, other than individuals, corporate bodies and family offices
Eligible QIBs	QIBs, as defined under Regulation 2(1)(ss) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations that are eligible to participate in the Issue and which are (a) not excluded pursuant to Regulation 179(2)(b) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations or (b) restricted from participating in the Issue under the applicable laws. Further, FVCIs are not permitted to participate in the Issue. In addition, Eligible QIBs are QIBs who are outside the United States to whom Equity Shares are being offered in "offshore transactions", as defined in, and in reliance on Regulation S and applicable laws of the jurisdiction where those offers, and sales are made.
Escrow Account	Special non-interest bearing, no-lien, current bank account titled "*IREDA - QIP Escrow Account*", without any cheques or overdraft facilities, to be opened with the Escrow Bank, in accordance with the terms of the Escrow Agreement into which the Bid Amount shall be deposited by Eligible QIBs and from which refunds, if any, shall be remitted to unsuccessful Bidders, as set out in the Application Form
Escrow Agreement	Agreement dated May 30, 2025 entered into by and amongst our Company, the Escrow Bank and the Book Running Lead Managers for collection of the Application Amounts and remitting refunds, if any, of the amounts collected, to the Bidders
Escrow Bank	YES Bank Limited
Floor Price	Floor price of ₹ 173.83 for each Equity Share, calculated in accordance with Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. Our Company may offer a discount of not more than 5% on the Floor Price in accordance with the approval of our Board dated January 23, 2025 and the Shareholders on February 24, 2025, and in terms of Regulation 176(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations
Issue	Offer, issuance and allotment of up to [●] Equity Shares aggregating up to ₹ [●] crores to Eligible QIBs, pursuant to Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder
Issue Closing Date	[●], 2025, the date after which our Company (or Book Running Lead Managers on behalf of our Company) shall cease acceptance of Application Forms and the Application Amount
Issue Opening Date	June 5, 2025, the date on which our Company (or the Book Running Lead Managers on behalf of our Company) shall commence acceptance of the Application Forms and the Application Amount
Issue Period	Period between the Issue Opening Date and the Issue Closing Date, inclusive of both days during which Eligible QIBs can submit their Bids along with the Application Amount
Issue Price	A price per Equity Share of ₹ [●], at a premium of ₹ [●] per Equity Share
Issue Size	The issue of up to [●] Equity Shares aggregating up to ₹ [●] crores
Mutual Fund	A mutual fund registered with the SEBI under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996
Mutual Fund Portion	10% of the Equity Shares proposed to be Allotted in the Issue, which is available for Allocation to Mutual Funds
Net Proceeds	The net proceeds from the Issue, after deducting fees, commissions and expenses of the Issue
Placement Agreement	Placement agreement dated June 5, 2025 entered into by and between our Company and the Book Running Lead Managers
Placement Document	The placement document to be issued in accordance with Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules prescribed thereunder
Preliminary Placement Document	This Preliminary Placement Document dated June 5, 2025 along with the Application Form, issued in accordance with Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules prescribed thereunder
"QIBs" or "Qualified Institutional Buyers"	Qualified institutional buyers, as defined under Regulation 2(1)(ss) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations

Term	Description
QIP	Qualified institutions placement under Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with applicable rules
Refund Amount	The aggregate amount to be returned to the Bidders who have not been Allocated Equity Shares for all, or part of the Application Amount submitted by such Bidder pursuant to the Issue
Refund Intimation Letter	The letter from our Company to relevant Bidders intimating them of the Refund Amount, if any, to be refunded to their respective bank accounts on the date of issuance of CAN
Relevant Date	June 5, 2025, which is the date of the meeting in which our Board decides to open the Issue
Stock Exchanges	Together, NSE and BSE
Successful Bidders	The Bidders who have Bid at or above the Issue Price, duly paid the Bid Amount (along with the Application Amount) and who will be Allocated Equity Shares in the Issue
Working Day	Any day other than second and fourth Saturday of the relevant month or a Sunday or a public holiday or a day on which scheduled commercial banks are authorised or obligated by law to remain closed in Mumbai, India

Business and industry related terms

Term	Description
Acuite	Acuite Rating and Research
AD	Accelerated depreciation
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Agence Francaise Development
AKB	August Kranti Bhawan
ALM	Asset-liability management
ALMM	Approved List of Models and Manufacturers
“Asset Under Management” or “AUM”	Asset Under Management (AUM) is interest & income generating assets
Basic EPS	Profit After tax for the period divided by weighted average number of Equity shares at the end of the period
BCD	Basic custom duty
BESS	Battery energy storage system
BPGTP	Biogas based Power Generation (Off-Grid) and Thermal Energy Applications Programme
BU	Billion units
CBG	Compressed biogas
CCDC	Custom duty exemption certificate
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CPI	Consumer price index
CIBIL	Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited
Cost of Borrowings	Interest expended during the period divided by average borrowings from all sources, in %
Cost to Income ratio	Total expenses for the period divided by total income for the period, in %
CPSU	Central Public Sector Undertaking
CRAR	Capital to risk (weighted) assets ratio, or capital adequacy ratio
Credit cost ratio	Total NPA Provisions and write-offs (excluding provision for contingencies/standard assets) divided by average GLP outstanding, during the period in %
CUF	Capital utilization factor
Diluted EPS	Profit after tax for the period divided by weighted average number of Equity shares including potential number of Equity Shares at the period end
DPD	Days past due
DRT	Debt recovery tribunals under the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993
EEC	Energy efficiency and conservation
EIB	European Investment Bank
EPC	Engineering, procurement and construction
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESY	Ethanol supply year
EV	Electric vehicle
EURIBOR	Euro Interbank Offered Rate
GBI	Generation-based incentive
GLP Growth	GLP Growth represents growth in GLP for the period divided by GLP of the previous period in %.
GNDI	Gross national disposable income
Gross Loan Portfolio (GLP)	Gross Loan Portfolio (GLP) represents the total term loans outstanding (gross i.e., without netting-off the related provisioning) given by us as at the end of the period. It does not include interest accrued and due on term loans & interest accrued but not due on term loans, liquidated damages accrued and due, staff loans and interest accrued thereon

Term	Description
"Gross NPA" or "GNPA"	Gross NPA represents Gross Non-performing Term Loans divided by Gross Loan Portfolio, at the period end in % Gross Loan Portfolio i.e., Gross Loan Outstanding
ICRA	ICRA Limited
IFC	Infrastructure Finance Company
IIP	Index of industrial production
India Ratings	India Ratings and Research Private Limited
ISA	International Solar Alliance
ISTS	Inter-state transmission system
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
Loans Disbursed	Loans Disbursed represents disbursement or financing of term loans during the period
"Loans Sanctioned" or "Sanctioned Loans"	Loans Sanctioned represents term loans approved during the period and may/may not be disbursed
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
MW	Megawatt
NBFC-ND-SI	Systemically important non-banking financial company as defined under Regulation 2(1)(iii) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations
NBP	National Biofuel Policy
NCDs	Non-Convertible Debentures
NCEF	National Clean Energy Fund
"Net NPA" or "NNPA"	Net NPA represents net non-performing term loans divided by Net Gross Loan Outstanding, as at the period end in %. Net Gross Loan Outstanding represent Gross Loan Outstanding minus NPA Provisions, as at the period end. Net Gross Loan Portfolio i.e., Net Gross Loan Outstanding
"Net Worth" or "Shareholders Equity"	Net worth represents the sum of equity share capital and other equity at the end of the period
Net Interest Income (NII)	Net Interest Income (comprising interest on term loans and investments) less interest expense (comprising interest on borrowings availed by us and net gain/loss on foreign exchange translation), for the period
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	Net Interest Income divided by average interest-earning assets, in %
Net Profit Margin	Profit after tax divided by Total income, for the period in %
NHPC	National Hydro Electric Power Corporation
NNBOMP	New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme
NPA	Non-Performing Assets
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
OEM	Original equipment manufacturer
OMC	Oil marketing company
Operating Profit	Profit before tax excluding other income divided by total revenue from operations, for the period in %
PAT to Average AUM	Profit after tax for the period divided by Average AUM for the period
PFA	Power for all programme
PFI	Public Financial Institution under Section 2(72) of the Companies Act, 2013
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PLI	Production-linked Incentive
Profit per Employee	Profit after tax for the period divided by number of employees at the period end.
Provision Coverage Ratio	Total provisions held on Gross NPA divided by Gross NPA, as at the period end in %
PSF	Project-specific funding
PSP	Pumped storage plant
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable Energy
REC	Renewable energy certificate
REC Limited	REC Limited (formerly known as Rural Electrification Corporation Limited)
RES	Renewable energy sources
RKM	Route kilometres
RPO	Renewable purchase obligation
RTS	Rooftop solar
Return on Equity (ROE)	Profit after tax for the period divided by average shareholder's equity, in %
Return on Assets (ROA)	Profit after tax for the period divided by average total assets, in %
RPSSGP	Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme
SARFAESI Act	Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002
SAUBHAGYA	Pradhan Mantri Sahak Bijli Har Ghar Yojana
SECI	Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited
SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commissions
SIDBI	Small Industrial Development Bank of India
Slippage Ratio	Fresh accretion of NPAs during the period divided by Term Loans Outstanding – Stage 1 & 2 (Standard), at the beginning of period in %
SMA	Special mention account
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate

Term	Description
Spread	Difference between average yield on average interest earning assets and average cost on average interest-bearing liabilities, in %
Term Loan Outstanding	Term Loans Outstanding has been calculated after adjustment of Gross Loan Portfolio for front end fees and impairment loss for bad & doubtful debts,and includes interest accrued and due on loans, liquidated damages accrued and due, staff & related parties loans and interest accrued thereon
Total Debt to Net Worth	Total borrowings at the end of the period divided by Total Assets at the end of the period
Total Expenses to Average AUM	Total expenses for a period divided by Average Asset under Management (AUM) for the period. AUM is interest & income generating assets
TRA	Trust and Retention Account
VGF	Viability Gap Funding
Yield on Term Loans	Interest earned on Term Loans Outstanding divided by average Term Loans Outstanding, in %

Conventional and general terms

Term	Description
"₹" or "Rs." or "Rupees" or "INR"	Indian Rupees
AGM	Annual general meeting
AIF	Alternative Investment Fund as defined in and registered with SEBI under the SEBI AIF Regulations
"AS" or "Accounting Standards"	Accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
AY	Assessment year
Banking Regulation Act	Banking Regulation Act, 1949
BSE	BSE Limited
CAGR	Compounded annual growth rate
Category I AIF	AIFs who are registered as "Category I Alternative Investment Funds" under the SEBI AIF Regulations
Category I FPIs	FPIs who are registered as "Category I foreign portfolio investors" under the SEBI FPI Regulations
Category II AIF	AIFs who are registered as "Category II Alternative Investment Funds" under the SEBI AIF Regulations
Category II FPIs	FPIs who are registered as "Category II foreign portfolio investors" under the SEBI FPI Regulations
Category III AIF	AIFs who are registered as "Category III Alternative Investment Funds" under the SEBI AIF Regulations
CDSL	Central Depository Services (India) Limited
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIN	Corporate Identity Number
CIT (A)	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Companies Act, 1956	Companies Act, 1956, along with the relevant rules, regulations, clarifications, and modifications framed thereunder
"Companies Act" or "Companies Act, 2013"	Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, along with the relevant rules, regulations, clarifications, and modifications framed thereunder
Competition Act	Competition Act, 2002
"Consolidated FDI Policy" or "FDI Policy"	The consolidated FDI Policy, effective from October 15, 2020, issued by the DPIIT, and any amendments or substitutions thereof, issued from time to time
COVID-19	A public health emergency of international concern as declared by the World Health Organization on January 30, 2020, and a pandemic on March 11, 2020
CPSE	Central Public Sector Enterprise
CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines	Memorandum F. No. PP/14(0005)/2016 dated June 20, 2016, of the Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India read with the memorandum F.No. 5/2/2016-Policy dated May 27, 2016, of the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Finance, Government of India
"Cr" or "cr"	Crores
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CY	Calendar Year
Demat	Dematerialised
Depositories	Together, NSDL and CDSL
Depositories Act	Depositories Act, 1996
DIN	Director Identification Number
DDT	Dividend Distribution Tax
DP ID	Depository Participant's Identification
"DP" or "Depository Participant"	A depository participant as defined under the Depositories Act
DPE	Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance, Government of India
DPE Guidelines	Corporate governance guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance, Government of India
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India *(formerly known as Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)*

Term	Description
EBIT	Earnings before interest and taxes
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortisation
EBTDA	Earnings before taxes, depreciation, and amortisation
EBLR	External Benchmark based Lending Rate
EGM	Extraordinary general meeting
EPS	Earnings per share
FBIL	Financial Benchmarks India Private Limited
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FEMA	The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, read with rules and regulations thereunder
FEMA Rules	Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019
FEMA Regulations	The FEMA NDI Rules, the Foreign Exchange Management (Mode of Payment and Reporting of Non-Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019 and the Foreign Exchange Management (Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019, as applicable
"Financial Year" or "Fiscal" or "Fiscal Year" or "FY"	Unless stated otherwise, the period of 12 months ending March 31 of that particular year
FPI	Foreign portfolio investors as defined under the SEBI FPI Regulations
Fraudulent Borrower	Fraudulent borrower as defined under Regulation 2(1)(lll) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.
FVCI	Foreign venture capital investors as defined and registered under the SEBI FVCI Regulations
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GAAR	General anti-avoidance rules
Gazette	Official Gazette of India
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIFT City, Gandhinagar	Gujarat International Finance Tec-City located in Gandhinagar, Gujarat
"GoI" or "Government" or "Central Government"	Government of India
GST	Goods and services tax
IBC	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
ICAI	The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFSC	International Financial Services Centre
Income Tax Act	The Income-tax Act, 1961
"Ind AS" or "Indian Accounting Standards"	Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act and referred to in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016
India	Republic of India
Indian GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016
Indian Penal Code	The Indian Penal Code, 1860
IPO	Initial public offering
IRDAI	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India
IRDAI Investment Regulations	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Investment) Regulations, 2016, as amended
IST	Indian Standard Time
IT	Information technology
IT Act	The Information Technology, 2000
KYC	Know Your Customer
LIBOR	London Inter-Bank Offer Rate
MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India
MCLR	Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate
MIM	Multiple Investment Managers
MoEF	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India
NACH	National Automated Clearing House
National Investment Fund	National Investment Fund set up by resolution F. No. 2/3/2005-DD-II dated November 23, 2005 of the Government of India, published in the Gazette of India
NBFC	Non-Banking Financial Companies
NCLT	National Company Law Tribunal
NEFT	National Electronic Fund Transfer
Negotiable Instruments Act	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
NGT	National Green Tribunal, Western Zone
NPCI	National Payments Corporation of India
NR	Non-resident
NRE Account	Non-resident external rupee account established in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016

Term	Description
NRI	Person resident outside India, who is a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin, and shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016 or an overseas citizen of India cardholder within the meaning of Section 7(A) of the Citizenship Act, 1955
NRO Account	Non-resident ordinary account established in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016
NSDL	National Securities Depository Limited
NSE	National Stock Exchange of India Limited
“OCB” or “Overseas Corporate Body”	A company, partnership, society or other corporate body owned directly or indirectly to the extent of at least 60% by NRIs including overseas trusts, in which not less than 60% of beneficial interest is irrevocably held by NRIs directly or indirectly and which was in existence on October 3, 2003 and immediately before such date had taken benefits under the general permission granted to OCBs under FEMA. OCBs are not allowed to invest in the Offer
ODI	Off-shore Derivatives Instruments
p.a.	Per annum
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PAS Rules	The Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014
PAT	Profit after tax
P/E Ratio	Price to Earnings Ratio
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RBI Act	The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
RoCE	Return on capital employed
Regulation S	Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act
RoNW	Return on net worth
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
Rule 144A	Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act
SAT	Securities Appellate Tribunal
SCRA	Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956
SCRR	Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India constituted under the SEBI Act
SEBI Act	Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992
SEBI AIF Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012
SEBI BTI Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Bankers to an Issue) Regulations, 1994
SEBI FPI Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2019
SEBI FVCI Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Venture Capital Investors) Regulations, 2000
SEBI ICDR Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018
SEBI Insider Trading Regulations	The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015
SEBI Listing Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015
SEBI Merchant Bankers Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Merchant Bankers) Regulations, 1992
SEBI Takeover Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011
SEBI VCF Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Venture Capital Funds) Regulations 1996
Stamp Act	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899
State Government	The government of a state in India
STT	Securities transaction tax
“Systemically Important NBFC” or SI-NBFC”	Systemically important non-banking financial company as defined under Regulation 2(1)(iii) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations
TAN	Tax deduction account number
Trusts Act	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882
U.S. Securities Act	United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended
U.S. Investment Company Act	United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended
“U.S.” or “USA” or “United States”	The United States of America, its territories and possessions, any State of the United States and the District of Columbia
“USD” or “US$”	United States Dollars
VCFs	Venture Capital Funds as defined in and registered with SEBI under the SEBI VCF Regulations
“Wilful Defaulter or Fraudulent Borrower”	Wilful defaulter or fraudulent borrower as defined under Regulation 2(1)(lll) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The following is a general summary of the terms of the Issue. This summary should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Preliminary Placement Document, including the sections titled "*Risk Factors*", "*Use of Proceeds*", "*Placement*", "*Issue Procedure*" and "*Description of the Equity Shares*" on pages 64, 101, 310, 296 and 327, respectively.

Issuer	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Face value	₹ 10 per Equity Share.
Issue size	Issue of up to [●] Equity Shares at a premium of ₹ [●], aggregating up to ₹ [●] crores A minimum of 10% of the Issue size, i.e., at least [●] Equity Shares, shall be made available for Allocation to Mutual Funds only and the balance [●] Equity Shares shall be made available for Allocation to all QIBs, including Mutual Funds. In case of under-subscription in the portion available for Allocation to Mutual Funds, such undersubscribed portion or part thereof may be Allotted to other Eligible QIBs.
Date of Board Resolution	January 23, 2025
Date of Shareholders' Resolution	February 24, 2025
Floor Price	₹ 173.83 per Equity Share The Floor Price for the Issue has been calculated in accordance with Regulation 176 of Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. In terms of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the Issue Price cannot be lower than the Floor Price. Our Company may offer a discount of not more than 5% on the Floor Price in accordance with the approval of our Board dated January 23, 2025, and the shareholders of our Company accorded through their special resolution passed on February 24, 2025 and in terms of Regulation 176(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.
Issue Price	₹ [●] per Equity Share of our Company (including a premium of ₹ [●] per Equity Share)
Eligible investors	Eligible QIBs, to whom this Preliminary Placement Document and the Application Form are delivered and who are not excluded pursuant to Regulation 179 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations or who are eligible to bid and participate in the Issue. For further details, please see the sections titled "*Issue Procedure – Eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers*" and "*Selling Restrictions*" on pages 301 and 311, respectively. The list of Eligible QIBs to whom this Preliminary Placement Document and the Application Form is delivered shall be determined by the BRLMs in consultation with our Company, at their sole discretion.
Equity Shares issued, subscribed, paid-up and outstanding immediately prior to the Issue	2,687,764,706 fully paid-up Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each.
Issued, subscribed and paid-up Equity Share capital prior to the Issue	₹ 26,877,647,060.00
Equity Shares issued and outstanding immediately after the Issue	[●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each, being fully paid-up
Issue Procedure	The Issue is being made only to Eligible QIBs as defined under the Regulation 2(1)(ss) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations to whom the application form and this Preliminary Placement Document is delivered, in reliance on Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 14 of the PAS Rules, and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. For details, please see the section titled "*Issue Procedure*" on page 296.
Listing	Our Company has received in-principle approvals from BSE and NSE, each dated June 5, 2025, in terms of Regulation 28(1)(a) of the SEBI Listing Regulations for listing of the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue. Our Company shall make applications to each of the Stock Exchanges after Allotment to obtain final listing approval for the Equity Shares.
Trading	The trading of the Equity Shares would be in dematerialized form and only in the cash segment of each of the Stock Exchanges. Our Company will make applications to each of the Stock Exchanges after credit of Equity Shares to the beneficiary account with the depository participant to obtain final trading approval for the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to this Issue.
Proposed Allottees	See "*Details of Proposed Allottees*" on page 839 for names of the proposed Allottees and the percentage of post-Issue capital that may be held by them in our Company.
Transferability restrictions	The Equity Shares being Allotted pursuant to this Issue shall not be sold for a period of one year from the date of Allotment, except on the floor of the Stock Exchanges. Additional restrictions may apply in certain other jurisdictions. For further details on transferability restrictions applicable on the Equity Shares offered pursuant to the Issue, please see the section titled "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on page 319.

Use of proceeds	The Gross Proceeds from the Issue shall aggregate to approximately ₹ [●] crores. Subject to compliance with applicable laws, the net proceeds from the Issue, after deducting fees, commissions and the estimated expenses of the Issue shall be approximately ₹ [●] crores. For details, please see the section titled "*Use of Proceeds*" on page 101.
Risk factors	For details, please see the section titled "*Risk Factors*" on page 64 for a discussion of risks you should consider before deciding whether to subscribe for the Equity Shares.
Taxation	Please see the section titled "*Taxation*" on page 333.
Closing Date	The Allotment is expected to be made on or about [●].
Status, ranking and dividends	The Equity Shares being issued pursuant to the Issue shall be subject to the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of our Company and shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the existing Equity Shares, including rights in respect of dividends. Our Shareholders (as on record date) will be entitled to participate in dividends and other corporate benefits, if any, declared by our Company after the Closing Date, in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013, the SEBI Listing Regulations and other applicable laws and regulations. Our Shareholders may attend and vote in Shareholders' meetings on the basis of one vote for every Equity Share held. For details, please see the sections titled "*Description of the Equity Shares*" and "*Dividends*" on pages 327 and 108, respectively.
Voting Rights	See "*Description of the Equity Shares – Votes of Members*" on page 329.
Security Codes for the Equity Shares	ISIN: INE202E01016 BSE Code: 544026 NSE Symbol: IREDA

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS

In this section, unless the context indicates a contrary intention, any reference to "we", "our" and "us" refers to our Company and our Subsidiary on a consolidated basis.

For the purpose of this section, unless the context requires otherwise, references to a "fiscal" or "fiscals" are to the financial year of our company ended march 31 of the relevant year, and references to "year" are to the calendar year.

*Unless otherwise indicated, industry and market data used in this section has been derived from the industry report titled "Industry Research Report on Renewable Energy, Green Technologies and Power-focused NBFCs" dated June 2025 (the "**CARE Report**") prepared and issued by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("**CARE**"). The CARE Report has been exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs in equal proportion, pursuant to an engagement letter dated January 21, 2025, to enable the investors to understand the industry in which we operate in connection with this Issue. For further details and risks in relation to commissioned reports, see "Presentation of Financial and other Information" and "Risk Factors" on pages 16 and 64, respectively.*

Overview

We are a Government of India ("**GoI**") enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (the "**MNRE**"). We were conferred with the Navratna status in April 2024 by the Department of Public Enterprises (**"DPE"**). Our Company was notified as a "Public Financial Institution" ("**PFI**") under Section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 by the Department of Company Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Government of India on October 17, 1995 and is registered with the Reserve Bank of India (the "**RBI**") as a Systemically Important Non-Deposit-taking Non-Banking Finance Company classified as NBFC-ML (a "**NBFC-ND-SI**"), with Infrastructure Finance Company ("**IFC**") status. In September 2023, we have been upgraded from Schedule B to Schedule A in the list of CPSEs by the DPE. Since Fiscal 2021, we have consistently been rated 'Excellent' by the MNRE in the course of evaluation of our performance in achieving key targets. We have a set up a wholly-owned subsidiary, IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Limited, in the IFSC (International Financial Services Centre – Gift City (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City) in Gandhinagar, Gujarat in May 2024. The Subsidiary has been incorporated as a finance company in IFSC for carrying out the permissible activities as provided in International Financial Services Centres Authority (Finance Company) Regulation, 2021.

We are a financial institution with over 38 years of experience in the business of promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for new and renewable energy ("**RE**") projects, and energy efficiency and conservation ("**EEC**") projects. We are India's largest pure-play green financing NBFC (*Source: CARE Report*) We provide a comprehensive range of financial products and related services, from project conceptualization to post-commissioning, for RE projects and other value chain activities, such as equipment manufacturing and transmission. As of March 31, 2025, we have cumulatively sanctioned loans amounting to ₹ 2,37,915.64 crores and cumulatively disbursed loans amounting to ₹ 1,56,084.54 crores.

As of March 31, 2025, we had a diversified portfolio of Gross Loan Portfolio, amounting to ₹ 76,281.65 crores. We have consistently demonstrated strong growth and business performance while maintaining healthy asset quality. We have financed projects across multiple RE sectors such as solar power, wind power, hydro power, transmission, biomass including bagasse and industrial co-generation, waste-to-energy, ethanol, compressed biogas, hybrid RE, EEC and green-mobility. We also offer financial products and schemes for new and emerging RE technologies such as, biofuel, green hydrogen and its derivatives, battery energy storage systems, fuel cells, and hybrid RE projects.

We offer a comprehensive suite of financial products and services including various fund-based and non fund-based products. Some of our key fund-based products for RE developers are long-term, medium-term and short-term loans (for projects, manufacturing and equipment financing), top-up loans, bridge loans, takeover financing, and loans against securitization of future cashflows. We also provide line of credit to other NBFCs for on-lending to RE and EEC projects. In addition, we provide loans to government entities and provide financing schemes for RE suppliers, manufacturers and contractors.

Our non fund-based products include letter of comfort, letter of undertaking, payment on order instruments and guarantee assistance schemes. Further, we provide consulting services on techno-commercial issues relating to the RE sector.

We have been an integral part of and have played a strategic role in the GoI's initiatives for the promotion and development of the RE sector in India. We are directly involved in implementing several significant schemes launched by the MNRE. We were the fund handling agency for the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme. Further, we have been designated as the Central Nodal Agency for the National Bioenergy Programme (Phase I) for the Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes and Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based co-generation in Industries and the Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial, Agricultural Waste/ Residues. We are also the implementing agency for the Central Public Sector Undertaking (Government Producer Scheme) (Phase 2 Tranche III), Generation Based Incentive Scheme as well as the Rooftop, PV and Small Solar Generation Programme and the National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme (Tranche I).

We have a secured asset base, and 83.11% of our Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025, has security cover. We have been rated highly by credit rating agencies and as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, India Ratings had rated our debt instruments AAA (Stable), ICRA has rated our Bonds ICRA AAA (Stable) and Acuite has rated our bank loans Acuite AAA Stable. Further CareEdge upgraded our debt instruments rating from AA+ (Positive) to AAA (Stable). We also have AAA Stable Ratings from Brickworks Ratings for Long term Non-Convertible Debt Securities. We recently have been rated BBB- (Stable) by S&P Global Ratings Limited. For further information, see "*Our Business – Our Credit Ratings*" on page 272.

In addition to our financial products and services, we also have our own 50 MW Solar Photovoltaic Project at Kasaragod Solar Park in the State of Kerala. The project generates power which is injected into the grid of Kerala State Electricity Board. The project was fully commissioned in September 2017. In Fiscal 2025, 2024 and 2023, our 50 MW Solar Photovoltaic Project generated revenue of ₹ 26.48 crores, ₹ 29.21 crores and ₹ 26.90 crores respectively.

Our key financial and operational parameters as of, March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are set forth below:

Particulars	**As of and for the year ended March 31,**			**CAGR (Fiscal 2023- 2025)**
	2025	**2024**	**2023**	
	₹ crores unless otherwise indicated			
Loans Sanctioned	47,453.11	37,353.68	32,586.61	20.67%
Loans Disbursed	30,167.87	25,089.04	21,639.21	18.07%
Key Financial Metrics				
Total Income	6,754.78	4,965.29	3,483.04	39.26 %
Profit after tax	1,698.60	1,252.23	864.63	40.16 %
Net interest income(1)	2,511.99	1,788.46	1,323.76	37.75 %
Net worth	10,266.16	8,559.43	5,935.17	31.52 %
Gross Loan Portfolio	76,281.65	59,698.11	47,075.52	27.30 %
Gross NPA	1,866.25	1,410.85	1,513.36	
Net NPA	1,020.66	581.21	768.02	
Profitability ratios:				
Spread(2)	2.59%	2.32%	2.21%	
Net interest margin(3)	3.73%	3.40%	3.32%	
Total Debt to net worth (4)	6.31	5.80	6.77	
Yield on average interest earning assets(5)	9.93 %	9.38 %	8.63 %	
Cost of average borrowings(6)	7.31 %	7.01 %	6.23 %	
Cost to income ratio(7)	68.85 %	66.06 %	67.29 %	
ROA(8)	2.39 %	2.22 %	1.98 %	
ROE(9)	18.05 %	17.28 %	15.44 %	
Regulatory capital ratios:				
CRAR(10)	17.77 %	20.11 %	18.82 %	
Asset quality ratios:				
Provision coverage ratio(11)	45.31 %	58.80 %	49.25 %	
Gross NPAs (%)(12)	2.45 %	2.36 %	3.21 %	
Net NPAs (%)(13)	1.35 %	0.99 %	1.66 %	
EPS (basic)(14)	6.32	5.16	3.78	
EPS (diluted)(15)	6.32	5.16	3.78	

Notes:

(1) Net interest income = "NII" represents net interest income (comprising interest on term loans and investments and income that is directly attributable to income on loans and investments (such as loan application fees and front-end fees payable by the borrower prior to sanction/disbursement of the loan, other fees income, guarantee commission, bad debt recovered, interest on staff loans & deposits and rental income) less interest expense (comprising interest on borrowings availed by us and net gain/loss on foreign exchange translation), for the year.

(2) Spread refers to difference between yield on average term loan and average cost of borrowing, as a percentage.

(3) Net interest margin, or "NIM", represents net interest income divided by average interest earning assets, as a percentage.

(4) Total borrowings as at year end divided by net worth as at year end. Total borrowings include debt securities, borrowings (other than debt securities) and subordinated liabilities as at year end.

(5) Yield on average interest-earning assets is the ratio of interest income and income that is directly attributable to income on loans (such as loan application fees and front-end fees payable by the borrower prior to sanction/disbursement of the loan) and on interest earning assets to average interest-earning assets for the year.

(6) Interest expended during the year divided by average borrowings from all sources, as a percentage. For the purpose of computation of average cost of borrowings, finance cost is considered including gain or loss on foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation and other borrowing cost.

(7) Cost to income ratio refers to the total expenses for the year divided by the total income for the year, as a percentage.

(8) Return on Assets (ROA) is calculated as profit after tax for the year, divided by the average total assets, as a percentage.

(9) Return on Equity (ROE) is calculated as profit after tax for the year, divided by average shareholders' equity, as a percentage.

(10) Capital to risk weighted assets ratio means the total of Tier-I and Tier-II capital divided by Credit Risk Weighted Assets, as a percentage. As of 31 March 2024, the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11%, comprising Tier I Capital of 18.08% and Tier II Capital of 2.03%. This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However, effective 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated and reported in FY 25 Financial Statements as 15.51% with Tier I Capital as 13.94% and Tier II Capital as 1.57%.

(11) Provision coverage ratio reflects total provisions held on Gross NPAs, divided by Gross NPAs as at year end, as a percentage.

(12) Gross NPA (%) represents Gross Non-performing Term Loans divided by Gross Loan Portfolio at the year end, as a percentage.

(13) *Net NPA (%) represents Net Non-performing Term Loans divided by Net Gross Loan Portfolio, as at the year end, as a percentage. Net Gross Loan Portfolio represent Gross Loan Portfolio minus NPA Provisions, as at the year end. Net Non-performing Term Loans represent Gross Non-performing Term Loans minus NPA Provisions, as at the year end.*
(14) *EPS (basic) has been calculated as profit after tax for the year divided by weighted average number of Equity Shares at the end of the year.*
(15) *EPS (diluted) has been calculated as profit after tax for the year divided by weighted average number of Equity Shares including potential number of Equity Shares at the year end.*

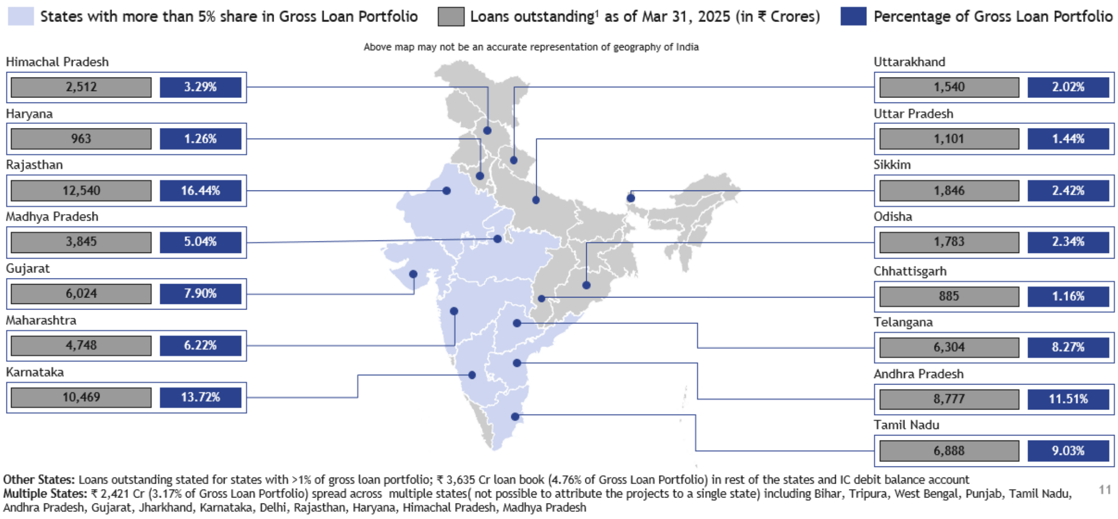
Competitive Strengths

We are the largest pure-play green financing NBFC in India with loan assets of ₹ 76,281.65 crores as of March 31, 2025 (*Source: CARE Report*), where as per the RBI, "green finance" means lending to and/or investing in the activities/projects that contributes to climate risk mitigation, climate adaptation and resilience, and other climate-related or environmental objectives - including biodiversity management and nature-based solutions. (*Source: CARE Report*) Among power financing NBFCs, we have the largest share in credit towards the RE sector other than PFC, which is also present in sectors such as infrastructure, roads, mining and others, while we are completely focused on the RE sector. (*Source: CARE Report*) For further information, see "*Industry Overview – Trend in power financing NBFCs credit towards renewable sector*" on page 233. Our position in the market is underpinned by the following competitive strengths:

Track record of growth, geared towards high quality assets and diversified asset book and stable profitability

We have an established track record of consistent growth in our loan book and stable profitability in the RE financing space in India. As on March 31, 2025, our Gross Loan Portfolio stood at ₹ 76,281.65 crores, compared to ₹ 47,075.52 crores as on March 31, 2023, increasing at a CAGR of 27.30 %. Along with this growth, we have maintained a diversified asset book in terms of sectoral split and geography.

In terms of geographical diversification of our asset base, we have Gross Loan Portfolio across 23 States and four Union Territories in India, as of March 31, 2025. Set forth below is a map showing the total Gross Loan Portfolio made to borrowers in States and Union Territories where the total of those loans exceeded 5% of our Gross Loan Portfolio, as of March 31, 2025:



Loans outstanding stated are for states with >1.0% of gross loan portfolio; Loans outstanding also include ₹2420.77 crores (3.17% of Gross Loan Portfolio) representing multiple states including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Ladakh, Manipur, Puducherry, Punjab and West Bengal; where projects are spread across multiple states, and where parts of the project are located across territories such that it is not possible to attribute the project to one state.

Further, set forth below are details of our Gross Loan Portfolio, based on sector, reflecting our sectoral diversification:

Sector	As of March 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio
Solar Energy	18,675.47	24.48%	16,277.31	27.27%	14,348.85	30.48%
Loan Facility to State Utilities[(1)]	18,185.17	23.84%	12,955.23	21.70%	11,331.76	24.07%
Wind Power	10,607.76	13.91%	10,713.17	17.95%	8,892.49	18.89%
Hydro Power	8,508.41	11.15%	7,034.71	11.78%	5,437.91	11.55%
Manufacturing[(2)]	4,797.88	6.29%	3,335.33	5.59%	1,516.17	3.21%
Ethanol	5,959.27	7.81%	3,007.99	5.04%	1,096.81	2.33%

Sector	As of March 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio
Biomass Power and Co-generation	797.59	1.05%	1,248.50	2.09%	1,076.60	2.29%
Hybrid Wind and Solar	2,734.40	3.59%	1,146.75	1.92%	1,006.75	2.14%
Short Term Loans to Private Entities(3)	1,305.03	1.71%	999.76	1.67%	916.38	1.95%
Waste-to-energy	479.44	0.63%	459.86	0.77%	483.28	1.03%
Electric Vehicle (“**EV**”)	1,015.22	1.33%	918.47	1.54%	365.05	0.78%
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line(4)	296.54	0.39%	386.80	0.65%	300.86	0.64%
Transmission	2,225.16	2.41%	906.69	1.52%	165.20	0.35%
EEC	19.01	0.03%	16.13	0.03%	91.90	0.20%
Biomass (Briquetting, Gasification and Methanation from Industrial Effluents)	628.18	0.82%	235.50	0.39%	43.25	0.09%
National Clean Energy Fund	47.12	0.06%	55.91	0.09%	2.26	0.00%
Total	**76,281.65**	**100.00%**	**59,698.11**	**100.00%**	**47,075.52**	**100.00%**

Notes:

(1) Loan Facility to State Utilities includes term loans extended to state-owned utility companies of a tenure of up to five years (excluding moratorium of up to one year) to meet renewable purchase obligations, for procurement of RE power, payment to RE generators, setting up RE infrastructure such as transmission lines, and similar purposes.

(2) Manufacturing includes the term loan extended to manufacturing projects in particular, for which we obtain security by way of mortgage on land and buildings and hypothecation of assets, including plant and machinery.

(3) Short term loans to private entities includes short-term loans to developers, suppliers, contractors and manufacturers to meet their immediate funding requirements towards project development, implementation and operations of RE projects.

(4) We are a registered member lending institution for providing term loans to existing borrowers under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line Scheme. The loans under this scheme are fully guaranteed by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company which is a wholly owned company of the GoI set up to act as a common trustee company for multiple credit guarantee funds.

We have been able to achieve strong growth while maintaining asset quality, which is intended to ensure sustained profitability for our Company. The quality and stability of our loan book is demonstrated through the fact that as of March 31, 2025, our loans to RE power generating projects in the sectors set forth below have already been commissioned, and have therefore started generating operating income:

Sector	RE Power Generating -Gross Loan Portfolio	Commissioned Gross Loan Portfolio	Percentage commissioned of the RE Power Generating Gross Loan Portfolio
	(₹ crores, except percentages)		
Hydro Power	8,508.41	7,721.19	90.75%
Biomass Power and Co-generation	797.59	741.16	92.92%
Wind Power	10,607.76	9,943.54	93.74%
Solar Energy	18,675.48	12,615.22	67.55%
Waste-to-energy	479.44	266.32	55.55%
Ethanol	5,959.27	2,217.25	37.21%
Biomass (Briquetting, Gasification and Methanation from Industrial Effluents)	628.18	100.44	15.99%
Hybrid Wind and Solar	2,734.40	-	-
Total	**48,390.52**	**33,605.12**	**69.45%**

Note:

RE Power Generating Portfolio is 63.44% of our total Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025. As commissioned data only pertains to RE Power generating project loans and is not related to other types of loans being extended, such as short term loans to private entities, loan facility to state utilities, transmission, manufacturing, GECL, among others, it is not possible to calculate the percentage of projects commissioned to our total Gross Loan Portfolio.

As of March 31, 2025, 2024, 2023, our secured Gross Loan Portfolio amounted to ₹ 63,395.79 crores, ₹ 53,210.81 crores and ₹ 43,121.03 crores, respectively, reflecting 83.11%, 89.13% and 91.60% of our Gross Loan Portfolio, which provides substantial hedge in the event of default.

Strategic role in Government of India initiatives in the Renewable Energy sector

We are a GoI enterprise under the administrative control of the MNRE. Since our inception, we have been closely involved in the development and implementation of various policies and schemes for structural and procedural reform in the RE sector.

We have served as the implementing agency for the following key MNRE policies and schemes:

(i) National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme (Tranche I), for which the financial outlay over a five-year period is ₹ 4,500 crores; (*Source: CARE Report*)

(ii) Central Public Sector Undertaking ("**CPSU**") Scheme Phase-II for setting up 12,000 MW grid-connected solar PV power projects which are to be installed using both solar photovoltaic (SPV) cells and modules manufactured domestically with Viability Gap Funding ("**VGF**") support of ₹ 85,800 crores for self-use or use by Government or Government entities, of both Central and State Governments; (*Source: CARE Report*)

(iii) Solar and wind GBI Schemes, with the wind GBI scheme having a total commissioned capacity of 13,624.88 MW and a budget of ₹ 121,400 crores being allocated for Fiscal 2024, and the solar GBI scheme, under which 72 solar projects with total capacity of 91.8 MW were set up across 13 states, as of March 31, 2023; (*Source: CARE Report*); and

(iv) National Clean Energy Fund Refinancing Scheme.

We are the Central Nodal Agency for the following specific schemes under the relevant programmes:

(i) Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/ Residues, as part of the National Bioenergy Programme (Phase I) launched in November 2022. The Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/ Residues has a total outlay of ₹ 85,800 crores for Phase I; (*Source: CARE Report*) and

(ii) Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes and Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based co-generation in Industries under the National Bioenergy Programme (Phase I). The Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes and Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based co-generation in Industries has a budget of ₹ 75,800 crores. (*Source: CARE Report*)

We were also the fund handling agency for the Solar Water Heating System Capital Subsidy Scheme.

We have expanded our financing services in line with the RE priorities of the GoI such as solar, wind, hydro power, biomass, co-generation, among others. The GoI has highlighted priority areas for RE generation, including RE component manufacturing (solar modules, hydrogen electrolysers, battery storage, among others), green energy corridor, green hydrogen production, utility-scale battery storage, pumped storage hydro, ethanol, green mobility, PM KUSUM projects for solarization of agricultural grid and rooftop solar power. (*Source: CARE Report*) We intend to continue to play a critical role in shaping and implementing key policies and schemes in these areas.

In addition, we provide consulting services on techno-commercial issues relating to the RE sector. In Fiscal 2022, we entered into an MoU with Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation for such consultancy services as well. In addition, we have entered into an MoU with NHPC Limited ("**NHPC**"), a hydroelectric power company, to provide NHPC with consultancy services for RE projects.

Our regular and structured interaction with GoI entities as well as deep understanding of schemes and policies provides us with access to potential business opportunities, ability to understand and efficiently structure appropriate financing solutions for developers and further, strengthens our ability to effectively appraise project risk from a policy and regulatory perspective, providing us a distinct advantage *vis a vis* other financing entities.

Established and trusted brand name operating in a rapidly expanding sector

With the announcement of 500 GW non-fossil fuel based capacity installation by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070, India has set itself on one of the most accelerated energy transition trajectories in the world. (*Source: CARE Report*) Our position as the largest pure-play green financing NBFC in India places us among select players who are well placed to capitalise on the rapid growth in the RE sector. (*Source: CARE Report*) Our brand is strengthened by our role as the implementation agency for several prominent MNRE schemes and policies. We have focussed on building our reputation in relation to the following:

- Specialized expertise in technical appraisal of RE projects;

- Innovation in structuring specialised financial products for various RE sectors; and

- Customer satisfaction and quality of service provided to borrowers.

Our exclusive focus on green finance has led to domain knowledge across various RE sectors from a technical and financial perspective based on our experience of more than 38 years. As of March 31, 2025, we had 440 RE borrowers across more than 10 RE sectors such as solar, wind, hydro, biomass, co-generation, EV, waste-to-energy, EEC, manufacturing, ethanol, among others.

We have offered the following innovative products:

- Loans against securitization of future cashflows of RE projects.
- Guarantee assistance scheme to RE suppliers, developers, manufacturers and engineering, procurement and construction ("**EPC**") contractors for bid security.
- Credit enhancement guarantee scheme for raising bonds by our developers against their operating RE assets.
- Special product for funding RE projects through bonds, banks loans and other financial instruments.
- Factoring for purchasing receivables of solar power developers payable by eligible government entities.
- Schemes for biomass-based power co-generation, heat application and ethanol.
- Funding for battery energy storage systems and green hydrogen.
- Financing for e-mobility/ green mobility sector, including fleet financing for EV operators, charging infrastructure, manufacturing of electric vehicles and components and on-lending for e-mobility/ green mobility financing.
- Financing of smart meter projects

Our reputation has been built on our expedited processing of loan applications, structuring of financial products based on the needs of developers and responsiveness to customer queries and issues through the term loan lifecycle. Our borrowers comprise some of the key RE players in India, such as ReNew Private Limited, Madhya Bharat Power Corporation Limited, SJVN Green Energy Limited, TruAlt Bioenergy Limited, Jala Shakti Limited, Emmvee Photovoltaic Power Private Limited, Premier Energies Limited, Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited, Jindal Urban Waste Management (Visakhapatnam) Limited, Jindal Urban Waste Management (Guntur) Limited, GMR Agra Smart Meters Limited, GMR Kashi Smart Meters Limited and GMR Triveni Smart Meters Limited.

We have been honoured with several awards and recognitions as an acknowledgement of our performance and the value of our brand, including:

Year	Particulars
2025	'CBIP Award 2024' for its 'Outstanding Contribution to the Development of the Renewable Energy Sector' and CBIP Individual Award for his 'Outstanding Contribution for Development of RE Sector' at Central Board of Irrigation and Power (CBIP) Awards 2024
2024	Gold awards for 'Corporate Governance' and 'Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability' and Silver Award for 'Operational Performance Excellence' under the Mini-Ratna category by the Indian Chamber of Commerce
	Highest Achiever amongst NBFCs for Maximum Loans disbursed to RE sector by MNRE
2023	'Company of the Year under Mini-Ratna category', 'CMD of the Year under Mini-Ratna category' and 'Operational Performance Excellence 1st runner-up) under Mini-Ratna category' by Indian Chamber of Commerce, at the 12th PSE Excellence Awards 2022
	'Outstanding Contribution to the Development of Renewable Energy' at the Central Board of Irrigation and Power Awards 2022
2022	'Top Financing Institution award for RE & EE' category in the 2nd Edition of Green Urja and Energy Efficiency Award by Indian Chamber of Commerce
	Best performing NBFC for Highest Loan Sanctions and Disbursements in 2021-2022 in the Renewable Energy Sector' by Association of Renewable Energy Agencies of States

Digitized processes with presence across India for operational scalability & borrower centricity

We have a robust IT infrastructure with an Enterprise Resource Planning System ("**ERP System**") tailored to our business requirements. Our IT modules extend to various key processes across borrower-facing functions, as well as internal processes, including the following:

- *Online loan application* for customers to serve as a single point of contact for application filings, documentation uploads and alerts. To provide borrowers with a streamlined and time efficient loan application process, our loan applications are filed online and processed digitally. We have standardized our application mechanism for processing sanction of loans. We have adopted templates for pre-disbursement and post-disbursement documentation requirements.

- *Customer portal*, developed for the borrowers, to track the progress of their application in real time and see any outstanding tasks or next steps.

In addition, we benefit from our integrated ERP comprising business processes such as finance and accounts, loan origination system and loan management system, liability management system, legal, credit risk rating system, inventory management, and project monitoring and environmental & social screening.

We continually improve our IT structures with a view towards creating an integrated system to unlock operational efficiencies, create financing risk insights and enable management review. In addition to our digital interventions, we have also expanded our physical presence across India. As of March 31, 2025, other than our presence in Delhi, we have four strategically located branches in Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Bhubaneshwar to maximize geographical range in terms of territory and have also deployed on-ground personnel at Guwahati. In addition to our branches, we have a wholly owned Subsidiary in GIFT City, Gandhinagar. Our borrowers are able to benefit from this as it expedites on-site project checks and loan documentation, which are a critical step for sanction as well as disbursement.

We organize physical and virtual stakeholder meetings on a quarterly basis which provide borrowers with the opportunity to directly interact with our senior management which allows them to highlight any concerns, in a transparent manner and generate insights in relation to our products.

Comprehensive data-based credit appraisal process and risk-based pricing, with efficient post-disbursement project monitoring and recovery processes

We have maintained strong control over our NPAs, as set forth below, enabled by a robust credit appraisal process and efficient monitoring and recovery:

Particulars	**As of / for the year ended March 31,**		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
₹ crores, except percentages and ratios			
Gross NPA(1)	1,866.25	1,410.85	1,513.36
Gross NPA (%)(2)	2.45 %	2.36 %	3.21 %
Net NPA(3)	1,020.66	581.21	768.02
Net NPA (%)(4)	1.35%	0.99 %	1.66 %

(1) Gross NPA represents Gross Loan Portfolio pertaining to loans which are required to be classified as NPA as per the Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning norms issued and modified by RBI from time to time.
(2) Gross NPA (%) represents Gross Non-performing Term Loans divided by Gross Loan Portfolio at the period end, as a percentage.
(3) Net NPA represents Gross NPA reduced by NPA provisions as of the last day of relevant period
(4) Net NPA (%) represents Net Non-performing Term Loans divided by Net Gross Loan Portfolio, as at the period end, as a percentage. Net Gross Loan Portfolio represent Gross Loan Portfolio minus NPA Provisions, as at the period end.

We have comprehensive credit appraisal policies and procedures which enable us to effectively appraise and extend financial assistance to various RE projects, including new and emerging RE sectors, while maintaining asset quality. Our appraisal process assesses key parameters spanning sponsor support, borrower creditworthiness and history, technological specifications/performance of the project, working capital funding arrangement, offtake agreement, and other statutory compliances, among others.

Loan proposals under consideration are graded using our proprietary Credit Risk Rating System ("**CRRS**"), which captures multiple risks, including permitting risk, execution risk, generation risk, operating risk, off-taker risk, sponsor risk, and project funding and financial risk for comprehensive risk assessment. The applicable interest rate is finalised for a project based on the risk grade assigned by CRRS. Credit appraisal proposals are reviewed by an internal screening committee, which includes our Chief Risk Officer, to assess overall viability of the loan proposal. In addition, every credit appraisal undergoes an independent financial concurrence to validate the project viability model, compliances and other relevant documentation. Based on the recommendations of the screening committee and financial concurrence, the final appraisal agenda with detailed terms and conditions is put up for approval before the sanctioning authority.

Our credit appraisal is based on an understanding of risks impacting each RE sector and project type. With our experience of over 38 years in RE financing, we have gathered information on several parameters impacting performance of project such as original equipment manufacturer ("**OEM**") performance, technology utilization, EPC performance, and operation and management contractor performance, amongst others. Further, while our credit appraisal processes contribute to the right projects being financed, we also have structured mechanisms in place to monitor loans through the project life cycle.

Our post-disbursement monitoring mechanism is structured to proactively set off potential default triggers based on regular review of key parameters including balance/transaction review for trust and retention accounts and debt service reserve accounts, plant load factor of projects, validity/coverage of insurance for projects, compliance with security coverage, and any significant changes in the guarantor's net worth. In addition to the multiple levels of checks as part of the appraisal process before sanctioning, site visits are undertaken by our officers and a lender's independent engineer, whom we appoint, to assess on-ground project progress at various stages of implementation of the project.

We review our debt repayment positions on a regular basis to identify potentially problematic loans at an early stage and prepare for immediate corrective action to ensure efficient resolution of such accounts. We ensure interventions at multiple levels to promptly resolve special mention accounts ("**SMAs**"), such as correspondence with these accounts, as well as quarterly borrower meetings with our senior management. We also hold structured internal reviews on a monthly basis for discussion on status and action on SMAs to ensure that we drive coordinated and timely action across different functions such as monitoring, recovery, legal and business.

In addition, we adopt a structured approach for maximum recovery by pursuing multiple resolution frameworks, such as restructuring, one-time settlements, or initiating legal action before the National Company Law Tribunals under the Companies Act, 2013 or Debt Recovery Tribunals ("**DRT**") under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 ("**SARFAESI**").

As a result of this concerted approach to recovery, we were able to close or upgrade net four non-performing project loan accounts in Fiscal 2025 with recovery of ₹ 287.76 crores.

Stable capital profile with access to cost-effective long-term sources of funds and judicious approach towards asset-liability management

Our average cost of borrowings in the Fiscal 2025, 2024, 2023 was 7.31%, 7.01% and 6.23%, respectively, which we believe is competitive. Our debt-to-equity ratio was 6.31 as of March 31, 2025. We believe that our classification as a Public Finance Institution and our credit ratings enable us to access diversified funding options. Our primary sources of borrowings include domestic and foreign currency borrowings.

Our foreign currency borrowings are with and without GoI guarantees. As of March 31, 2025, our total borrowings amounted to ₹ 64,740.31 crores, of which our domestic borrowings were ₹ 56,212.69 crores, which primarily included taxable and tax-free bonds, loans from banks and financial institutions; our foreign currency borrowings from international sources guaranteed by the GoI were ₹ 6,649.41 crores, and on a non-sovereign basis were ₹ 1,878.21 crores. In addition, we have received support from the GoI in the form of additional capital infusion of ₹ 1,500.00 crores, in March 2022. Further, we launched our initial public offering in November 2023 and raised ₹ 2,150.20 crores by an issue of fresh equity shares by us and an offer for sale of equity shares by GoI. In the past, the GoI has also allocated tax-free bonds to us. Further, in Fiscal 2025, our Company has also raised ₹ 1,247 crores perpetual bonds at an annual coupon rate of 8.40%.

The cost of funding is influenced by credit ratings on domestic and international borrowings and debt securities. Our outstanding bonds are highly rated by credit rating agencies, and as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, ICRA has rated our Bonds ICRA AAA (Stable), India Ratings had rated our debt instruments AAA (Stable) and Acuite has rated our bank loans ACUITE AAA Stable. Further CareEdge upgraded our debt instruments rating from AA+ (Positive) to AAA (Stable). We also have AAA Stable Ratings from Brickworks Ratings for Long term Non-Convertible Debt Securities. Further our perpetual debt instruments raised in Fiscal 2025 have been rated as ICRA AA+ (Stable) by ICRA and IND AA+ (Stable) by India Ratings. Our Company has been rated BBB- (Stable) by S&P Global Ratings Limited. For further information, see "*Our Business – Our Credit Ratings*" on page 272.

Our international funding sources include loans from KFW, Agence Francaise De Developpement and Japan International Cooperation Agency. Our association with these development financing institutions, backed by sovereign guarantees or on non-sovereign basis, has enabled us to raise funds at concessional interest rates and with long tenors. The long tenors of our borrowings in turn enables us to extend long-term loans, which, in our experience is preferred by RE project developers. The tenure of our foreign currency borrowings typically ranges between 12 years to 40 years.

We have established an Asset Liability Committee for management of liquidity risks and for setting up liquidity risk tolerance and strategy. We undertake a periodical review of assumptions used in liquidity projection and manage unexpected regulatory, statutory and other payments. We have implemented an asset-liability management framework in line with our asset liability management policy for periodic analysis of the liquidity profile of our assets and liabilities. This analysis is carried out periodically and is used for critical decisions regarding the timing and quantum of fundraising, maturity profile of the borrowings, creation of new assets and mix of assets and liabilities in terms of time period (short, medium and long-term). We also maintain high-quality liquid assets in the form of investment in GoI securities, and as of March 31, 2025, we have invested ₹ 600.14 crores in GoI securities. We have an internal committee for investments, which manages any surplus funds in line with the investment policy. For further information about the maturity profile of our assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2025, see *"Selected Statistical Information"* beginning on page 53.

In addition, we have an internal committee which manages risks associated with foreign currency borrowings in line with our foreign exchange and derivatives risk management policy. We manage foreign currency risk through derivative products (such as currency forwards, principal swaps, currency swaps, options and other approved products as per the RBI) offered by International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) banks.

To address risks stemming from interest rate fluctuation, we have an internal committee for reviewing interest rates for different sectors, to ensure continued profitability on our assets. We review our lending rates periodically based on prevailing market conditions, incremental borrowing cost, yield, spread, competitors' rates and business requirements. We manage interest rate risk through the terms and conditions of our loans, including pricing terms, maturities and pre-payment and re-pricing provisions. Our loan agreements have provisions which entitle us to reset our interest grid periodically or upon fulfilment of certain conditions.

Cycle-tested Board of Directors and management team with in-depth sector expertise

We are led by experienced senior management with an established track record in managing public institutions in India and considerable knowledge of the power sector and RE financing in India. The average work experience of our management, in the sectors of banking finance, power and RE is between 26 and 31 years. Our Board of Directors includes Executive Directors, Independent Directors and a Government Nominee Director. Their experience, as well as their strong relationships with government agencies and other RE and power sector entities, has enabled us to successfully grow our operations. Our senior management is committed to implementing high standards of corporate governance and we have established policies and procedures to support transparency, sound business ethics and a well-established compliance framework, including a whistle-blower mechanism.

We have a professionally qualified and highly experienced employee base with expertise in the sectors of power and renewable energy, banking and finance and agriculture/horticulture. As of March 31, 2025, we have 145 professionally qualified employees with engineering, finance, legal, human resource and IT background, of our 166 employees (excluding 02 Board Level Executives). Further, our employees have work experience of over 19 years, on average, as of March 31, 2025 and our department/group heads have an average work experience of over 28 years. We have a performance-oriented culture with focus on business outcome-based key performance indicators, continuous skill development and continuous monitoring and augmentation of the performance level of our employees. Further, as of March 31, 2025, 28.31% of our full-time employees are women.

Our recruitment efforts are aligned with our business strategy to support our growth through campus recruitment from premier institutes as well as lateral hires with experience in prominent institutions. We have a well-defined recruitment policy which lays out minimum standards that an employee should meet. In addition, prospective candidates are rated on multiple facets such as academic knowledge, qualifications, experience in the relevant field, communication skills, and other behavioural competencies. To boost retention, we have several employee welfare policies and schemes in place such as provident funds, gratuity, benevolent fund, National Pension Scheme, medical benefits, among others.

Our senior management has participated as speakers and panelists in several international events in 2024, such as the World Future Energy Summit – 2024 held in Abu Dhabi, World Future Energy Summit – 2024 held in Roterdam (Netherlands), World Bank Webinar organized by The World Bank's Geneva and Bhutan-India Renewable Energy Roundtable held in Thimphu (Bhutan), in order to showcase our brand at international platforms to highlight our contribution to India's rapid RE growth and enhance our brand visibility with potential international funding partners and investors.

Our senior management has participated as speakers and panelists at domestic RE events such as India Energy Week – 2023, Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit – 2023 and Nature Nurture Exhibition-2023. Further, we have participated in several international events in 2023, such as the World Future Energy Summit – 2023 held in Abu Dhabi, Future Energy Asia – 2023 held in Bangkok, Intersolar Europe-2023 held in Munich, Asia Pacific Offshore Wind and Green Hydrogen Summit 2023, held in Melbourne, Australia, COP 28 in Dubai and the AtoZero ASEAN Summit at IGEM 2023 held in Kuala Lumpur Convention Center, Malaysia, in order to showcase our brand at international platforms to highlight our contribution to India's rapid RE growth and enhance our brand visibility with potential international funding partners and investors.

Business Strategies

Maintain our leadership in traditional RE sectors and enhance presence in new and emerging green technologies

Compared to the solar potential of 749 GW, India had an installed capacity of only 106 GW as on March 31, 2025. (*Source: CARE Report*) The hydro power capacity is expected to grow at a CAGR of 11.9% from Fiscal 2025 to Fiscal 2027, reaching 59.8 GW while in Fiscal 2032, the installed capacity is expected to reach 88.8 GW. (*Source: CARE Report*) We intend to play a critical role in meeting this financing requirement and enhance our market share in these areas.

We plan to enhance our presence in consortium financing to support the increasing size of utility scale solar and wind installations, particularly those proposed to be set up in hybrid or round-the-clock modes. We have already signed memoranda of understanding ("**MoUs**") dated January 16, 2024 with Indian Overseas bank, dated February 19, 2024 with Punjab National Bank, dated September 18, 2023 with Bank of Maharashtra, dated September 5, 2023 with Union Bank of India and Bank of Baroda, dated September 4, 2023 with Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited and dated August 22, 2022 with Bank of India and for co-origination and co-lending of RE projects.

We may form partnerships with other financiers to originate and structure large project loans by leveraging our existing relationships with RE developers. In addition to ensuring participation in large scale project financing, consortium financing will also offer us the potential for an additional fee-based revenue stream. Certain project developers as well as financing entities look to us as a suitable lead for a lending consortium in view of our understanding of RE project nuances and our ability to structure tailored financing solutions.

In addition, we have entered into MoUs for Fiscal 2025 with the MNRE setting forth certain targets that we will aim to achieve in the relevant year. These parameters include, but are not limited to, targets for revenue from operations, EBTDA as a percentage of revenue, return on net worth, return on capital employed, NPA to total loans and earning per share. Each parameter has a designated weightage, and we will be scored on the basis of achievement of the relevant targets.

Further, we anticipate potentially higher yield loan assets in new and emerging spaces, which is likely to benefit our results of operations. We plan to capitalize on this opportunity by drawing on our extensive industry experience, relationships with existing customers and our brand equity.

We have identified the following key areas for diversification and expansion into new and emerging sectors which are in line with the focus areas of the Government of India: (*Source: CARE Report*)

(i) *Green hydrogen and its derivatives (including manufacturing):* The GoI has announced the National Green Hydrogen Mission with an objective to make India a global hub for production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives and approved an outlay of ₹19,000 crores to help achieve an annual production target of 5 MMT by 2030 for facilitating the net-zero target; (*Source: CARE Report*)

(ii) *Pumped hydro storage power plants*: Pumped hydro storage, where water is pumped uphill into a reservoir and released to power turbines when needed, has been identified to have a potential of 183 GW in India as per the Central Electricity Authority. (*Source: CARE Report*)

(iii) *Battery storage value chain (including manufacturing, storage, recycling)*: India's annual battery market is expected to surpass $15 billion by 2030. An investment of ₹ 3,49,283 crores will be required between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2032 to achieve the above battery storage requirement; (*Source: CARE Report*)

(iv) *Offshore wind*: The MNRE has set a target of 30 GW by 2030 for offshore wind energy, which is intended to provide confidence to project developers in India; (*Source: CARE Report*)

(v) *Green energy corridor:* The green energy corridor scheme was launched in 2015 for setting up of transmission and evacuation infrastructure to facilitate evacuation of electricity from renewable energy projects and the intra-state transmission system projects has been sanctioned to eight renewable energy states for evacuation of over 20,000 MW of renewable energy. (*Source: CARE Report*)

(vi) *Rooftop solar power:* Phase-I of this initiative offered incentives and subsidies for the residential, institutional, and social sectors, while achievement-based incentives were also offered for the government sector. Phase-II began in February 2019 with the goal of reaching a total capacity of 40,000 MW by 2022 with approximately 3.7 GW of capacity built so far, with another 2.6 GW under construction in the residential market. Central Financial Assistance is provided at 40% for systems up to 3 kW capacity and 20% for systems with capacities more than 3 kW; (*Source: CARE Report*) and

(vii) *Green mobility value chain (fuel cells, charging infrastructure):* The GoI has set a target to achieve 100% electric mobility for public transport and 40% electrification of private vehicles by 2030. The current market size of electric two-wheelers, electric three-wheelers and electric four-wheelers is estimated to be approximately ₹ 9,000 crores, ₹ 10,000 crores and ₹ 8,500 crores, respectively. Sales across each EV segment is expected to clock strong growth going forward owing to the government's push towards green mobility. (*Source: CARE Report*)

(viii) *Smart Metering Segment –* Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme ("**RDSS**") launched by Government of India on July 20, 2021, provisions have been made to install 25 crores pre-paid smart meters across the country by March 2025. (*Source: CARE Report*)

(ix) *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan ("**PM-KUSUM**") Scheme* – The PM-KUSUM Scheme was launched in March 2019, with the objective to provide energy and water security to farmers, enhance their income, de-dieselize the farm sector, and reduce environmental pollution.

The Scheme has the following components:

- o Component A: Setting up of 10,000 MW of decentralized ground/ stilt mounted grid connected solar or other renewable energy based power plants by the farmers on their land.
- o Component B: Installation of 14 lakh stand-alone solar agriculture pumps.
- o Component C: Solarisation of 35 lakh grid connected agriculture pumps including feeder level solarization.

The scheme is available till March 31, 2026. As on March 31, 2025, IREDA has sanctioned ₹ 3,031.64 crores loans in the scheme. (*Source: CARE Report*)

We have established a dedicated team for business development and appraisal of projects in new and emerging RE sectors and launched products for these sectors. We have commenced financing for projects in green mobility, smart meters, and green energy corridor sectors and have sanctioned project in green ammonia and pumped hydro. We are evaluating proposals across other emerging areas such as green hydrogen electrolyzer manufacturing, green hydrogen battery energy storage system.

We offer continuous learning programs for our employees to facilitate the ever-growing demand for knowledge from the RE industry and competency building programs. We conduct regular training programs and workshops for our employees on various areas related to our operations. In Fiscal 2025, employees have been imparted training on various topics like Advanced management development program, Leadership communication skills for central public sector enterprises, Public procurement, Infrastructure financing, Corporate risk management, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) for Asset Resolution, Vigilance administration, Business Analytics for Strategic and Tactical Level Decision Making, etc.

Our employees have the opportunity to learn, develop and enhance their skills both through offline and virtual modes of training, lecture series and other focused development training programs conducted regularly. We also promote knowledge sharing and learning on the job through transfers and job rotation of employees within the organization.

We provide specialized training programs from various premium educational institutes/organizations in India and abroad, besides in-house training sessions. There are various training programs conducted by Department of Public Enterprises, MNRE and DIPAM-CBC. We have also participated in various training programmes conducted by premium institutes – IITs, IIMs, AJNIFM, etc.

Further, masterclass on Electrolyzer Manufacturing was organized. Sessions on Information Cyber Security were organized to sensitize officials against cyber frauds and cybercrimes. We also participated in World Future Energy Summit -2024 held in Abu Dhabi and Intersolar- 2024 held in Germany. Our employees cumulatively completed over 1,523 days of training from distinguished academics and professionals in Fiscal 2025.

We have a dedicated review and monitoring cell which tracks project performance and adherence to loan agreement covenants on a regular basis and holds structured fortnightly reviews to identify and resolve credit impaired accounts. To ensure that we build the requisite appraisal capabilities for new and emerging RE sectors, we plan to incorporate additional specific key risk indicators for projects in these sectors under our monitoring metrics.

Accordingly, we aim to maintain a robust asset book in new and emerging areas through a dual approach of adopting a data-informed and comprehensive appraisal process, as well as a systematic monitoring mechanism that is able to track key risk indicators.

We may choose to leverage our experience in RE projects to form, manage and participate in trusts, funds or factoring business, and to act as administrators, managers, sponsors or authors of entities that are engaged in RE activities such as green mobility solutions, waste management, carbon-offset solutions, water and drought management, energy transition, among others.

Optimize borrowing costs to enhance competitiveness and profitability

Our average cost of borrowings enables competitive pricing of our financial products, which in turn enables us to grow our business, attract quality borrowers and optimize profitability. Our average cost of borrowings in Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023, was 7.31%, 7.01% and 6.23%, respectively. Our cost of funds is due to several factors, primarily our credit ratings, strong financial performance, high asset quality and sovereign-owned status, as well as our success in diversifying our sources of borrowing. We will continue to focus on identifying new sources of funding and enhancing limits for existing competitively priced sources to further lower borrowing costs and meet the long tenor requirements of our asset base. We will leverage our credit reputation to negotiate lower cost of term loans from bank and lower realization on our medium-term and long-term capital market issuances.

We are India's largest pure-play green financing NBFC (*Source: CARE Report*) and intend to leverage this position to raise green or sustainable bonds in international and domestic markets.

We already have strong relationships with international multilateral financing institutions and development finance institutions and a demonstrated history of effectively utilizing green grants and loans, which we plan to capitalize on to draw new lines of funding. These institutions offer long tenor financing, which will help us maintain a positive inflow position.

We will also continue to undertake periodic reviews for our strategic liability mix based on existing repo rate cycle, government security yields, international interest rate benchmarks, prevalent exchange rates, and comparative cost of different funding sources to optimize our funding cost.

Streamline operating model to continue to support non-linear growth

While we have initiated a digital transformation process in order to streamline our operations, we intend to continue investing in digital offerings that are scalable, improve the customer experience and improve our profitability. Our digital strategy has many facets, including further scaling up our automation and analytics capabilities and incentivizing the use of digital channels through the life cycle of a loan. We plan to ensure that our information technology systems continue to help us with several functions, including loan origination, credit underwriting, collections and customer service. We intend to build on system-driven credit appraisal models for new and emerging areas in line with existing models. Further, a key focus area will be to increase data-driven analytics to further automate early risk identification in projects. As we scale up our operations, we intend to be dynamic in our interactions with technology, and increase our ease of doing business by adopting digitization through processes such as automated case allocation and management mechanisms, autofill options for smoother customer onboarding, among others.

A key focus of our operating model, in addition to technology, is grooming young leaders who will be equipped to expand and grow our operations in the wider RE space. Through our training initiatives, technological capacity and focus on non-linear growth, we intend to grow from the bottom-up, with skilled personnel and knowledgeable leaders in RE financing, who will be able to lead us dynamically and increase our efficiency.

Continue to focus on the Environmental and Social Management System

As a key player in the RE sector and as a responsible financial institution, we have adopted a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management System ("**ESMS**") to identify and mitigate the impacts, if any, of the projects funded by us on the environment and society at large. We endeavour to be compliant with global standards for our ESMS, as sustainability is at the core of our operations.

We carry out environment and social screening of eligible projects and categorize these based on severity of impact envisaged in parallel with our loan appraisal process. In Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, we have carried out environment and social screening and categorization of about 109 and 120 projects, respectively. In Fiscal 2023, we have updated the 'Environmental and Social Management Framework – RE Parks' under the World Bank Line of Credit under the Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks Project, which aims to increase RE generation capacity by setting up large-scale RE parks.

We intend to work proactively in partnership with the energy ecosystem stakeholders to develop and deepen the energy markets. As we continue to focus on maintaining transparency and business integrity while driving our environmental, social and governance ambitions, we intend to make voluntary disclosures and reports in line with business responsibility and sustainability reporting norms globally.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables set out selected financial information as extracted from our Audited Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards (Ind AS), Companies Act, 2013 and the requirements of SEBI Listing Regulations, as applicable, and presented in "*Financial Information*" on page 348. The selected financial information presented below should be read in conjunction with "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" and "*Financial Information*" on pages 109 and 348, respectively.

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Summary of our audited balance sheet for the financial years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 as included in our 2024 Audited Standalone Financial Statements and 2023 Audited Standalone Financial Statements

(*in ₹ crores*)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	(Standalone)	
ASSETS		
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	74.21	138.53
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	661.67	816.24
Derivative financial instruments	483.78	574.05
Trade receivables	6.02	4.91
Loans	58,775.09	46,226.92
Investments	99.34	99.30
Other financial assets	25.42	31.81
Total Financial Assets	60,125.53	47,891.77
Non-Financial Assets		
Current tax assets (net)	155.41	143.92
Deferred tax assets (net)	289.44	301.00
Investment property	0.02	0.03
Property, plant and equipment	206.40	212.84
Capital work-in-progress	-	139.26
Right-of-use assets	149.89	15.86
Intangible assets under development	-	4.86
Intangible assets	4.78	0.01
Other non-financial assets	1,668.95	1,737.42
Total Non-Financial assets	2,474.89	2,555.21
Total Assets	62,600.42	50,446.98
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Financial Liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments	208.02	151.47
Payables		
(I) Trade payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.03	0.25
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6.27	4.66
Debt securities	17,713.62	10,843.28
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	31,323.84	28,672.66
Subordinated liabilities	649.41	649.33
Other financial liabilities	1,340.30	1,335.01
Total Financial Liabilities	51,242.49	41,656.66
Non-Financial Liabilities		
Provisions	991.11	1,118.16
Other non-financial liabilities	1,807.40	1,736.99
Total Non-Financial Liabilities	2,798.51	2,855.15
EQUITY		
Equity share capital	2,687.76	2,284.60
Other equity	5,871.66	3,650.57
Total Equity	8,559.42	5,935.17
Total Liabilities and Equity	62,600.42	50,446.98

Summary of our audited balance sheet for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 as included in our 2025 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

(*in ₹ crores*)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025 (Consolidated)
ASSETS	
Financial Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	57.29
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	641.34
Derivative financial instruments	487.89
Trade receivables	5.93
Loans	75,319.98
Investments	600.14
Other financial assets	28.05
Total Financial Assets	77,140.62
Non-Financial Assets	
Current tax assets (net)	219.90
Deferred tax assets (net)	360.57
Investment property	0.02
Property, plant and equipment	199.68
Capital work-in-progress	-
Right-of-use assets	143.60
Intangible assets under development	-
Intangible assets	5.49
Other non-financial assets	1,665.07
Total Non-Financial assets	2,594.33
Total Assets	79,734.95
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
LIABILITIES	
Financial Liabilities	
Derivative financial instruments	23.20
Payables	
(I) Trade payables	
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.07
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.05
Debt securities	28,446.24
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	33,489.50
Subordinated liabilities	2,804.57
Other financial liabilities	1,638.04
Total Financial Liabilities	66,410.67
Non-Financial Liabilities	
Provisions	1,217.49
Other non-financial liabilities	1,840.25
Total Non-Financial Liabilities	3,057.74
EQUITY	
Equity share capital	2,687.76
Other equity	7,578.78
Total Equity	10,266.54
Total Liabilities and Equity	79,734.95

Summary of our audited statement of profit and loss for the financial years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 as included in our 2024 Audited Standalone Financial Statements and 2023 Audited Standalone Financial Statements

(*in ₹ crores*)

Particulars	For the financial year ended March 31,	
	2024	**2023**
	Standalone	
Revenue from operations		
Interest income	4,822.40	3,373.83
Fees and commission income	60.01	37.33
Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes on derivatives	(11.26)	12.43
Other operating income	92.78	58.39
Total revenue from operations	4,963.93	3,481.98
Other income	1.36	1.07
Total Income	4,965.29	3,483.05
Expenses		
Finance costs	3,164.10	2,088.44
Net translation/ transaction exchange loss/ (gain)	(16.53)	24.03
Impairment on financial instruments (net of recoveries / written back)	(67.22)	66.58
Employee benefits expenses	71.32	63.09
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	30.35	23.50
Other expenses	76.52	71.19
Corporate social responsibility expenses	21.51	6.97
Total Expenses	3,280.05	2,343.80
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	1,685.24	1,139.25
Tax expense:		
(1) Current tax	413.03	253.17
(2) Deferred tax	19.98	21.45
Total Tax (Credit)/ Expense	433.01	274.62
Profit/(Loss) for the period/ year from continuing operations after tax	1,252.24	864.63
Other comprehensive income		
(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plan	(2.28)	(1.55)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	0.57	0.39
(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Effective portion of gain/ (loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve	(207.25)	(50.21)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	52.16	12.64
Total other comprehensive income	(156.80)	(38.73)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the period/ year	1,095.43	825.90
Basic & diluted earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each (in ₹)		
For continuing operations	5.16	3.78
For discontinued operations	-	-
For continuing and discontinued operations	5.16	3.78

Summary of our audited statement of profit and loss for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 as included in our 2025 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

(*in ₹ crores*)

Particulars	For the financial year ended March 31, 2025 (Consolidated)
Revenue from operations	
Interest income	6,576.30
Fees and commission income	95.71
Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes on derivatives	13.13
Other operating income	58.18
Total revenue from operations	6,743.32
Other income	12.37
Total Income	6,755.69
Expenses	
Finance costs	4,141.05
Net translation/ transaction exchange loss/ (gain)	41.61
Impairment on financial instruments (net of recoveries / written back)	237.23
Employee benefits expenses	81.66
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	38.87
Other expenses	86.95
Corporate social responsibility expenses	24.78
Total Expenses	4,652.15
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	2,103.54
Tax expense:	
(1) Current tax	471.31
(2) Deferred tax	(66.11)
Total Tax (Credit)/ Expense	405.20
Profit/(Loss) for the period/ year from continuing operations after tax	1,698.34
Other comprehensive income	
(C) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	
Remeasurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plan	(20.78)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	5.23
(D) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	
Effective portion of gain/ (loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve	111.96
-Translation Reserve on Consolidation	0.64
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(28.18)
Total other comprehensive income	68.87
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the period/ year	1,767.21
Basic & diluted earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each (in ₹)	
For continuing operations	6.32
For discontinued operations	-
For continuing and discontinued operations	6.32

Summary of our audited cash flow statement for the financial years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 as included in our 2024 Audited Standalone Financial Statements and 2023 Audited Standalone Financial Statements

(*in ₹ crores*)

Particulars		For the financial year ended March 31,	
		2024	2023
		(Standalone)	
A	**Cash flows from operating activities:**		
	Profit before tax	1,685.24	1,139.25
	Adjustment for:		
	Loss on sale of Fixed Assets/Adjustment (Net)	0.64	0.13
	Impairment of Financial Assets	(67.22)	66.58
	Depreciation & Amortisation	30.35	23.50
	Amortisation adjustment due to WB Grant	3.98	-
	Interest on lease liability	0.36	0.38
	Net translation/ transaction exchange loss	(16.53)	24.03
	Provision Written Back	-	-
	Amounts Written Off	1.84	0.01
	Provisions for Employee Benefits	4.45	0.88
	Effective Interest Rate on Debt securities	0.17	1.36
	Effective Interest Rate on Borrowings other than Debt Securities	0.01	0.01
	Effective Interest Rate on Sub debt	0.08	0.07
	Effective Interest Rate on Loans	7.76	64.68
	Provision for Indirect Tax & other (on Guarantee Commission)	20.15	9.01
	Net gain on fair value changes on derivatives	(11.26)	12.43
	Operating profit before changes in operating assets/liabilities	**1,660.03**	**1,342.32**
	Increase / (Decrease) in operating assets / liabilities		
	Loans	(12,644.48)	(13,132.99)
	Other Financial Assets	107.87	(188.17)
	Other Non-Financial Assets	68.45	(95.30)
	Trade Receivable	(1.01)	(0.39)
	Other non-financial liabilities	70.41	(10.92)
	Other financial liability	(145.84)	418.09
	Lease Liability	(0.09)	(0.13)
	Trade Payable	2.80	(0.26)
	Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalent	154.57	(420.72)
	Cash Flow Before Exceptional Items	(10,727.28)	(12,088.46)
	Exceptional Item	-	-
	Cash Generated from Operations before Tax	(10,727.28)	(12,088.46)
	Income Tax	(372.35)	(254.61)
	Net Cash Generated from Operations	**(11,099.64)**	**(12,343.08)**
B	**Cash flows from investing activities:**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(16.29)	(4.63)
	Purchase of Intangible Asset	(4.52)	(0.01)
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	0.15	0.10
	Intangible asset under development	-	(1.74)
	(Decrease)/ Increase in capital advances (CWIP)	(2.50)	(10.93)
	Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities	(23.16)	(17.21)
C	**Cash flows from financing activities:**		
	Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	403.16	-
	Proceeds from Securities Premium	886.96	-
	Share Issue Expenses	(31.18)	-
	Issue of Debt Securities (Net of redemptions)	6,870.16	1,612.78
	Raising of Loans other than Debt Securities (Net of repayments)	2,929.72	10,755.11
	Payment for Lease Liability	(0.27)	(0.25)
	Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities	**11,058.55**	**12,367.64**
D	**Net Increase/ (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)**	(64.25)	7.36
E	**Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/ year**	138.45	131.17
F	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period/ year (D+E)**	74.21	138.53

Summary of our audited cash flow statement for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 as included in our 2025 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

(*in ₹ crores*)

Particulars		For the financial year ended March 31, 2025 (Consolidated)
A	**Cash flows from operating activities:**	
	Profit before tax	2,104.17
	Adjustment for:	
	Loss on sale of Fixed Assets/Adjustment (Net)	0.54
	Impairment of Financial Assets	237.23
	Depreciation & Amortisation	38.87
	Amortisation adjustment due to WB Grant	0.37
	Interest on lease liability	0.36
	Net translation/ transaction exchange loss	41.61
	Provision Written Back	(0.01)
	Amounts Written Off	17.02
	Provisions for Employee Benefits	4.09
	Effective Interest Rate on Debt securities	(7.36)
	Effective Interest Rate on Borrowings other than Debt Securities	-
	Effective Interest Rate on Sub debt	(2.21)
	Effective Interest Rate on Loans	43.03
	Provision for Indirect Tax & other (on Guarantee Commission)	23.22
	Net gain on fair value changes on derivatives	13.13
	Operating profit before changes in operating assets/liabilities	**2,514.06**
	Increase / (Decrease) in operating assets / liabilities	
	Loans	(16,623.35)
	Other Financial Assets	(70.82)
	Other Non Financial Assets	3.64
	Trade Receivable	0.09
	Other non-financial liabilities	33.70
	Other financial liability	225.02
	Lease Liability	(0.20)
	Trade Payable	1.82
	Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalent	20.35
	Cash Flow Before Exceptional Items	(13,895.69)
	Exceptional Item	-
	Cash Generated from Operations before Tax	(13,895.69)
	Income Tax	(563.99)
	Net Cash Generated from Operations	**(14,459.68)**
B	**Cash flows from investing activities:**	
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(25.38)
	Purchase of Intangible Asset	(1.93)
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	0.32
	Intangible asset under development	-
	Investment in government securities (Net)	(490.39)
	Investment in subsidiaries	(0.00)
	(Decrease)/ Increase in capital advances (CWIP)	(0.27)
	Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities	(517.65)
C	**Cash flows from financing activities:**	
	Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	-
	Proceeds from Securities Premium	-
	Share Issue Expenses	-
	Issue of Debt Securities (Net of redemptions)	10,740.00
	Raising of Subordinated Liabilities including PDI (Net of redemptions)	2,157.37
	Raising of Loans other than Debt Securities (Net of repayments)	2,063.33
	Payment for Lease Liability	(0.29)
	Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities	**14,960.41**
D	**Net Increase/ (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)**	(16.92)
E	**Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/ year**	74.21
F	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period/ year (D+E)**	57.29

SELECTED STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Please read "Presentation of Financial and Other Information – Financial and other information" on page 16 before reading this section. This section should be read together with "Our Business', "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations', and "Financial Information" on pages 247, 109, and 348, respectively.

Average Balance Sheet

The tables below present the average balances for interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities together with the related interest income and expense amounts, resulting in the presentation of the average yields and cost for each year. The average balance is the average of balance at the beginning and at the end of stated year outstanding. The average yield on average interest-earning assets is the ratio of interest income to average interest-earning assets. The average cost on average interest-bearing liabilities is the ratio of interest expense to average interest-bearing liabilities. The average balances of term loans include NPAs and are net of allowances for credit losses. We have not recalculated tax-exempt income on a tax equivalent basis.

The average balance for interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities is calculated as the mean of the opening and closing balances for such items of each year. Our calculation of the average balance is not comparable with other Indian banks and financial institutions, which calculate their average balances based on a daily, fortnightly or monthly average.

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

	Fiscal 2025			Fiscal 2024			Fiscal 2023		
	Average Balance*	**Interest Income/ Expense****	**Average Yield/ Cost (%)**	**Average Balance***	**Interest Income/ Expense****	**Average Yield/ Cost (%)**	**Average Balance***	**Interest Income/ Expense****	**Average Yield/ Cost (%)**
Financial assets:									
Term Loans Outstanding(1)(8)	67,038.34	6,635.41	9.90%	52,491.81	4,895.93	9.33%	39,691.49	3,351.55	8.44%
Investments(2)(9)	372.07	59.22	15.92%	104.69	40.10	38.30%	127.08	84.68	66.64%
Total interest-earning assets	**67,410.41**	**6,694.63**	**9.93%**	**52,596.50**	**4,936.03**	**9.38%**	**39,818.57**	**3,436.23**	**8.63%**
Solar project(3)	188.97	26.48	14.01%	195.96	29.21	14.91%	214.58	26.90	12.54%
Non-financial assets(4)	3,402.17	33.67	0.99%	3,560.27	0.06	0.00%	3,383.09	19.92	0.59%
Fixed assets(5)	165.86			170.99			161.47		
Total assets	**71,167.41**	**6,754.78**	9.49%	**56,523.72**	**4,965.30**	8.78%	**43,577.71**	**3,483.05**	7.99%
Financial liabilities:									
Borrowings(6)	57,213.59	4,182.64	7.31%	44,926.07	3,147.57	7.01%	33,889.17	2,112.47	6.23%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**57,213.59**	**4,182.64**	7.31%	**44,926.07**	**3,147.57**	7.01%	**33,889.17**	**2,112.47**	6.23%
Non-financial liabilities:									
Shareholders Equity(7)	9,412.79	-	0.00%	7,247.30	-	0.00%	5,601.64	-	0.00%
Other liabilities	4,541.03			4,350.35			4,086.90		
Total non-interest bearing liabilities	**13,953.82**			**11,597.65**			**9,688.54**		
Total liabilities	**71,167.41**			**56,523.72**			**43,577.71**		

** Average balance represents simple average of current and previous year end balances*

*** Interest Income / Expense includes other income/ expense generated/ incurred from the corresponding financial assets/ financial liabilities.*

Notes:

(1) Term Loans Outstanding has been calculated after adjustment of Gross Loan Portfolio for front end fees and impairment loss for bad & doubtful debts,and includes interest accrued and due on loans, liquidated damages accrued and due, staff & related parties loans and interest accrued thereon.

(2) Investments includes investment in subsidiary, investment in property, Fixed Deposits, Saving Deposits held with Scheduled Commercial Bank and investments in GOI Securities.

(3) Solar project income represents net receipts during the year and average balance represents the carrying value of the solar power generating plant.

(4) Income against non-financial assets includes income not represented by any assets.

(5) Fixed Assets includes Capital Work- in-Progress at the end of the year.

(6) Borrowings represents borrowings from all sources except bonds issued on behalf of MNRE at the end of the year.

(7) Shareholders Equity is the sum of Equity Share capital and Other Equity at the end of the year.

(8) Yield on Term Loans means interest income earned on Term Loans Outstanding divided by Average Term Loans Outstanding, as a percentage.

(9) Yield on investments is being reflected significantly higher due to income on certain investments which have matured in the same year hence not part of Investments at year end.

Analysis of Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expense by Volume and Rate

The table below sets forth, for the years indicated, the allocation of the changes in our interest income and interest expense and other charges between changes in average balance and changes in average rates.

The changes in net interest income and interest expense and other charges between years have been reflected as attributed either to average balance or average rate changes. For purposes of the table below, changes that are due to both average balance and average rate have been allocated solely to changes in average rate.

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025 vs. Year ended March 31, 2024			Year Ended March 31, 2024 vs. Year ended March 31, 2023		
	Net Changes in interest income / expense	Change in average balances	Change in Average Yield/Cost	Net Changes in interest income / expense	Change in average balances	Change in Average Yield/Cost
Interest income: (A)						
Term Loans Outstanding (1)	1,739.48	14,546.53	0.57%	1,544.38	12,800.32	0.89%
Investments(2)	19.12	267.38	-22.38%	(44.58)	(22.39)	-28.34%
Total interest income	**1,758.60**	**14,813.91**	**0.55%**	**1,499.80**	**12,777.93**	**0.75%**
Interest expense: (B)						
Borrowings	1,035.07	12,287.52	0.30%	1,035.10	11,036.90	0.78%
Net interest income (A-B)	723.53	2,526.39		464.70	1,741.03	

(1) *Term Loans Outstanding has been calculated after adjustment of Gross Loan Portfolio for front-end fees and impairment loss for bad & doubtful debts, and includes interest accrued and due on loans, liquidated damages accrued and due, staff & related parties loans and interest accrued thereon.*
(2) *Investments includes investment in subsidiary, investment in property, fixed deposits, saving deposits held with scheduled commercial bank and investments in GoI securities.*

Yields, Spreads and Margins

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, the yields, spreads and interest margins on our average interest-earning assets.

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Particulars	As of/ For the year ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Average interest-earning assets	67,410.41	52,596.50	39,818.57
Average interest-bearing liabilities	57,213.59	44,926.07	33,889.17
Average total assets	71,167.41	56,523.72	43,577.71
Average interest-earning assets as a percentage of average total assets (%)	94.72%	93.05%	91.37%
Average interest-bearing liabilities as a percentage of average total assets (%)	80.39%	79.48%	77.77%
Average interest-earning assets as a percentage of average interest-bearing liabilities (%)	117.82%	117.07%	117.50%
Yield on average interest earning assets (%) (1)	9.93%	9.38%	8.63%
Cost to average interest-bearing liabilities (%)(2)	7.31%	7.01%	6.23%
Yield on Average Term Loans (%)(3)	9.90%	9.33%	8.44%
Yield on Average Investments (%)(4)	15.92%	38.30%	66.64%
Cost of Average borrowings (%)(5)	7.31%	7.01%	6.23%
Net interest margin (%)(6)	3.73%	3.40%	3.32%
Spread (%)(7)	2.59%	2.32%	2.21%
Shareholders Equity	10,266.16	8,559.42	5,935.17
Total borrowings	64,740.31	49,686.87	40,165.27
Gearing ratio(8)	6.31	5.80	6.77
Fresh Borrowings during the year	25,200.46	16,401.18	16,824.40

Notes:
(1) *The yield on average interest-earning assets is the ratio of interest income and income that is directly attributable to income on term loans (such as loan application fees and front-end fees payable by the borrower prior to sanction/disbursement of the loan) and on interest earning assets to average interest-earning assets for the fiscal year.*
(2) *Cost on average interest-bearing liabilities is the interest expense including gain or loss on foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation and other borrowing costs, divided by average interest-bearing liabilities (borrowings) for the fiscal year.*
(3) *Yield on Average Term Loans means Interest earned on Term Loans Outstanding divided by Average Term Loans Outstanding, as a percentage. Term Loans Outstanding has been calculated after adjustment of Gross Loan Portfolio for front-end fees and impairment loss for bad & doubtful debts, and includes interest accrued and due on loans, liquidated damages accrued and due, staff & related parties loans and interest accrued thereon).*

(4) Average Yield on Average Investments is being reflected significantly higher due to income on certain investments which have matured in the same year and are therefore not part of investments at year end.
(5) Interest expended during the year divided by average borrowings from all sources, as a percentage. For the purpose of computation of cost of borrowings, finance cost is considered including gain or loss on foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation and other borrowing cost.
(6) Net interest margin, or "NIM", for any given year represents net interest income divided by average interest earning assets, as a percentage.
(7) Spread refers to difference between yield on average terms loans and average cost of borrowings, as a percentage.
(8) Gearing ratio is calculated by dividing total borrowings by the Shareholders Equity at the end of the year.

Return on Equity and Assets

The following table presents selected financial ratios for the years indicated:

Particulars	As of/ For the year ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Interest income[(1)]	6,694.63	4,936.03	3,436.23
Average total assets	71,167.41	56,523.72	43,577.71
Average shareholders' equity	9,412.79	7,247.30	5,601.64
Net profit before tax	2,103.80	1,685.24	1,139.25
Net profit after tax	1,698.60	1,252.23	864.63
ROE (%)[(2)]	18.05%	17.28%	15.44%
ROA (Net profit to average total assets) (%)[(3)]	2.39%	2.22%	1.98%
Dividend pay-out ratio (%)[(4)]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Average shareholders' equity as a percentage of average total assets (%)	13.23%	12.82%	12.85%
Earnings per share[(5)]	6.32	5.16	3.78
Book value per share[(6)]	38.20	31.85	25.98

Notes:
(1) Interest income include interest earned from lending operation including fees-based income, differential interest, guarantee commission, income from Bad Debt written off, interest on staff loan and interest income earned from investments.
(2) Return on equity (ROE) is calculated as profit after tax for the year, divided by average shareholders' equity, as a percentage.
(3) Return on average assets (ROA) is calculated by dividing the profit after tax for the year by the average total assets for the year.
(4) Company has availed special exemption from GoI for payment of dividend for the respective years to conserve its resources.
(5) Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit after tax for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year.
(6) Book value per share is calculated by dividing shareholders' equity by the number of Equity Shares at the end of the year.

Asset Quality

The following tables sets forth, for the years indicated, our Gross Loan Portfolio classified by loan types:

Classification of Gross Loan Portfolio	As of/ For the year ended March 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio
Secured Loans	63,395.79	83.11%	53,210.81	89.13%	43,121.03	91.60%
Unsecured Loans	12,885.86	16.89%	6,487.30	10.87%	3,954.49	8.40%
Total	**76,281.65**	**100.00%**	**59,698.11**	**100.00%**	**47,075.52**	**100.00%**
Stage-1 Loans	71,782.10	94.10%	56,162.83	94.08%	43,942.41	93.34%
Stage-2 Loans	2,633.30	3.45%	2,124.43	3.56%	1,619.76	3.44%
Stage-3 Loans	1,866.25	2.45%	1,410.85	2.36%	1,513.35	3.22%
Total	**76,281.65**	**100.00%**	**59,698.11**	**100.00%**	**47,075.52**	**100.00%**

Note: Classification of secured and unsecured loans is as per RBI guidelines and stage-wise classification is as per Ind AS. Stage-1 loan includes FITL and IC balances.

Concentration of Customers

The following tables set forth, at the dates indicated, our fund-based Gross Loan Portfolio categorized by RE technology types and sector:

Sr. No.	Sector	As of March 31,					
		2025		2024		2023	
		Outstanding Amount (₹ crores)	Gross Loan Portfolio	Outstanding Amount (₹ crores)	Gross Loan Portfolio	Outstanding Amount (₹ crores)	Gross Loan Portfolio
1.	Solar Energy	18,675.47	24.48%	16,277.31	27.27%	14,348.85	30.48%

Sr. No.	Sector	As of March 31,					
		2025		2024		2023	
		Outstanding Amount (₹ crores)	Gross Loan Portfolio	Outstanding Amount (₹ crores)	Gross Loan Portfolio	Outstanding Amount (₹ crores)	Gross Loan Portfolio
2.	Loan Facility to State Utilities	18,185.17	23.84%	12,955.23	21.70%	11,331.76	24.07%
3.	Wind Power	10,607.76	13.91%	10,713.17	17.95%	8,892.49	18.89%
4.	Hydro Power	8,508.41	11.15%	7,034.71	11.78%	5,437.91	11.55%
5.	Manufacturing	4,797.88	6.29%	3,335.33	5.59%	1,516.17	3.21%
6.	Ethanol	5,959.27	7.81%	3,007.99	5.04%	1,096.81	2.33%
7.	Biomass Power and Cogeneration	797.59	1.05%	1,248.50	2.09%	1,076.60	2.29%
8.	Hybrid Wind and Solar	2,734.40	3.59%	1,146.75	1.92%	1,006.75	2.14%
9.	Short Term Loans to Private Entities	1,305.03	1.71%	999.76	1.67%	916.38	1.95%
10.	Waste to Energy	479.44	0.63%	459.86	0.77%	483.28	1.03%
11.	Electric Vehicle ("**EV**")	1,015.22	1.33%	918.47	1.54%	365.05	0.78%
12.	Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line	296.54	0.39%	386.80	0.65%	300.86	0.64%
13.	Transmission	2225.16	2.91%	906.69	1.52%	165.20	0.35%
14.	EEC	19.01	0.03%	16.13	0.03%	91.90	0.20%
15.	Biomass (Briquetting, Gasification and Methanation from Industrial Effluents)	628.18	0.82%	235.50	0.39%	43.25	0.09%
16.	National Clean Energy Fund	47.17	0.06%	55.91	0.09%	2.26	0.00%
Total		**76,281.65**	**100.00%**	**59,698.11**	**100.00%**	**47,075.52**	**100.00%**
By Product							
1.	**Term Loans**	76,281.65	100.00%	59,698.11	100.00%	47,075.52	100.00%
Total		**76,281.65**	**100.00%**	**59,698.11**	**100.00%**	**47,075.52**	**100.00%**
By Customer							
1.	Private Sector	55,409.65	72.64%	44,758.14	74.97%	34,435.57	73.15%
2.	Public Sector	20,872.00	27.36%	14,939.97	25.03%	12,639.95	26.85%
Total		**76,281.65**	**100.00%**	**59,698.11**	**100.00%**	**47,075.52**	**100.00%**

Non-Performing Assets

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, information about our Stage-3 loans (NPA portfolio):

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Particulars	As of/ For the year ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Opening balance of the year	1,410.85	1,513.35	1,768.25
Add: fresh slippage	669.51	44.34	7.89
Less: upgradation / recovery/ written off	214.11	146.84	262.79

Particulars	As of/ For the year ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Gross NPAs at the close of the year	1,866.25	1,410.85	1,513.35
Net NPAs	1,020.66	581.21	768.02
Gross Loan Portfolio	76,281.65	59,698.11	47,075.52
Net loans	75,436.06	58,868.47	46,330.19
Gross NPAs/Gross Loan Portfolio (%)	2.45%	2.36%	3.21%
Net NPAs/ Net Gross Loan Portfolio (%)	1.35%	0.99%	1.66%
Total provisions as a percentage of Gross NPAs (%)	45.31%	58.80%	49.25%

(1) *Gross NPA (%) represents Gross Non-performing Term Loans divided by Gross Loan Portfolio at the period end, as a percentage.*
(2) *Net NPA ratio (%) represents Net Non-performing Term Loans divided by Net Gross Loan Portfolio, as at the period end, as a percentage. Net Gross Loan Portfolio represent Gross Loan Portfolio minus NPA Provisions, as at the period end.*
(3) *Provision Coverage Ratio represents total provisions held on Gross NPA as of the last day of the period, as a percentage of total Gross NPAs as at the end of the period.*

Provision for expected credit losses

Stage	Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision
			Loans
Stage-1	Standard Assets	Assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date.	12 month ECL
Stage-2	Loans with increased credit risk	Assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment.	Lifetime expected credit losses
Stage-3	Loans- Impaired	Assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.	Lifetime expected credit losses

The following tables provide a summary of the risk classification of our Gross Stage-3 Loans (in absolute terms and as a percentage of our gross Stage-3 Loans (NPAs) and our provision for probable losses as of March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Sector	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2024			As of March 31, 2023		
	NPA loans outstanding	% of total NPAs	Total loans outstanding	NPA loans outstanding	% of total NPAs	Total loans outstanding	NPA loans outstanding	% of total NPAs	Total loans outstanding
Solar Energy	95.42	5.11%	18,675.47	64.04	4.54%	16,277.31	64.04	4.23%	14,348.85
Loan facility to state power utilities	-	0.00%	18,185.17	-	0.00%	12,955.23	-	-	11,331.76
Wind Power	131.12	7.03%	10,607.76	131.10	9.29%	10,713.17	188.76	12.47%	8,892.49
Hydro Power	399.22	21.39%	8,508.41	399.22	28.30%	7,034.71	402.55	26.60%	5,437.91
Manufacturing	82.00	4.39%	4,797.88	82.00	5.81%	3,335.33	82.00	5.42%	1,516.17
Ethanol	-	0.00%	5,959.27	-	0.00%	3,007.99	-	-	1,096.81
Biomass Power & Cogeneration	389.86	20.89%	797.59	556.79	39.47%	1,248.50	608.45	40.20%	1,076.60
Hybrid Wind & Solar	-	0.00%	2,734.40	-	0.00%	1,146.75	-	-	1,006.75
Short term loans to Private entities	150.00	8.04%	1,305.03	-	0.00%	999.76	-	-	916.38
Waste to Energy	271.74	14.56%	479.44	-	0.00%	459.86	0.96	0.06%	483.28
EV	-	0.00%	1,015.22	-	0.00%	918.47	-	-	365.05
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line	78.95	4.23%	296.54	-	0.00%	386.80	-	-	300.86
Miscellaneous	201.78	10.81%	2,225.16	150.68	10.68%	906.69	150.67	9.97%	165.20
EEC	6.79	0.36%	19.01	15.32	1.09%	16.13	15.92	1.05%	91.90
Biomass (Briquetting, Gasification and Methanation from Industrial Effluents)	31.08	1.67%	628.18	0.96	0.07%	235.50	-	0.00%	43.25
National Clean Energy Fund	28.29	1.52%	47.12	10.74	0.76%	55.91	-	-	2.26
Total	**1,866.25**	**100%**	76,281.65	**1,410.85**	**100%**	**59,698.11**	**1,513.35**	**100%**	**47,075.52**

[(1)] *Miscellaneous includes transmission, line of credit etc.*

Set forth below are certain details regarding our provisioning for loans at different stages:

Classification of Gross term loans portfolio	As of March 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2024			As of March 31, 2023		
	Gross term loan portfolio (₹ crores)	ECL provision (₹ crores)	PCR	Gross term loan portfolio (₹ crores)	ECL provision (₹ crores)	PCR	Gross term loan portfolio (₹ crores)	ECL provision (₹ crores)	PCR
Stage-1 Loans	71,685.96	329.66	0.46%	56062.3	270.9	0.48%	43902.2	515.3	1.17
Stage-2 Loans	2,633.30	718.78	27.30%	2124.4	575.3	27.08%	1619.7	491.8	30.36
Stage-3 Loans	1,866.25	845.59	45.31%	1410.8	829.6	58.80%	1513.3	745.3	49.25
Total*	**76,185.51**	**1,894.03**		**59,597.5**	**1,675.9**		**47,035.3**	**1,752.4**	
	Outstanding	**Provision**	**PCR**	**Outstanding**	**Provision**	**PCR**	**Outstanding**	**Provision**	**PCR**
***Excluding Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) and incidental charges (IC)**	96.0	95.0	99.02	100.5	99.6	99.14%	40.16	38.82	96.68%

Provisions for NPAs

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, movements in our provisions against Stage-3 Loans (NPAs):

(in ₹ crores)

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Total Stage-3 (NPA) provisions at the beginning of the year	829.64	745.33	732.86
Additions during the year	153.47	157.62	161.15
Reductions during the year on account of recovery and write-offs	137.52	73.31	148.69
Total Stage-3 (NPA) provisions at the end of the year	**845.59**	**829.64**	**745.33**

Provisions held against Standard Loans

The following table sets forth our provisions held against Stage – 1 and 2 (Standard) Loans for the years indicated:

(in ₹ crores)

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Stage-1 and Stage-2 Loans (Standard)*	74,415.40	58,287.26	45,562.17
Provision held against Stage-1 and Stage-2 Loans	1,048.44	846.28	1,007.15

**Figures includes FITL and IC balances.*

NPA Strategy

We take action on non-performing assets through, follow up meetings, re-scheduling, and recovery through the Debt Recovery Tribunal and NCLT. Further we rely on the SARFAESI Act to enforce security charged to it in the case of defaulting borrowers as well to take appropriate portfolio intervention such as the sale of non-performing loans to specialized asset reconstruction companies. We also have restructured loans of customers who have faced cash flow problems causing delay or default in servicing their loan obligations. One-time settlement ("**OTS**") is also resorted to in cases which qualify under the OTS policy of the Company.

Capital Adequacy

The table below sets out our CRAR as of March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, computed in terms of applicable Master Directions of Reserve Bank of India.

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Paid up capital	2,687.76	2,687.76	2,284.60
Reserve and surplus	7,578.40	5,871.66	3,650.57
Tier 1 capital	11,137.60	8,265.20	5,489.56
Tier 2 capital	1,922.96	929.93	1,086.06
Total capital	13,060.56	9,195.13	6,575.62
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio %	15.15	18.08	15.71
Tier 2 capital adequacy ratio %	2.62	2.03	3.11
CRAR %	17.77	20.11	18.82

Note:

1. *As of 31 March 2024, the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11%, comprising Tier I Capital of 18.08% and Tier II Capital of 2.03%. This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However, effective 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated and reported in FY 25 Financial Statements as 15.51% with Tier I Capital as 13.94% and Tier II Capital as 1.57%.*

Treasury

The following table presents our cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits as of March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

(in ₹ crores)

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash and bank balances	29.52	73.00	138.53

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Short term deposits – Domestic/ Foreign	1.91	1.20	42.07
Total	**31.43**	**74.20**	**180.60**

Borrowings

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, information related to our borrowings, which are comprised primarily of borrowings from banks, financial institutions, bonds and non-convertible debentures:

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Year end balance	64,740.31	49,686.87	40,165.27
Average borrowing	57,213.59	44,926.07	33,889.17
Finance cost(1)	4,182.64	3,147.57	2,112.47
Cost of average borrowing during the year(2) (%)	7.31%	7.01%	6.23%

Note:

(1) Finance cost including foreign exchange gain and loss and the borrowing cost.

(2) Finance cost expended during the year divided by average borrowings from all sources, as a percentage.

Funding Sources

We strive to maintain diverse sources of funds to reduce our cost of funding, to maintain adequate interest margins and to achieve liquidity goals.

The following table sets out our sources of funding as of March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

Particulars(2)	As of March 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Amount (in ₹ crores)	% of Total Borrowings	Amount (in ₹ crores)	% of Total Borrowings	Amount (in ₹ crores)	% of Total Borrowings
Borrowings from domestic banks and financial institutions	23,928.54	36.96%	20,050.34	40.35%	17,492.07	43.55%
Borrowings from international banks and financial institutions, multilateral, bilateral agencies	8,527.62	13.17%	9,298.67	18.71%	10,132.93	25.23%
Taxable bonds (non-convertible)	25,869.64	39.96%	15,137.01	30.46%	8,085.62	20.13%
Tax-free bonds (non-convertible)	2,576.60	3.98%	2,576.61	5.19%	2,757.66	6.87%
External commercia borrowings	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Perpetual debt instruments and Subordinated debt(1)	2,804.57	4.33%	649.41	1.31%	649.33	1.62%
Borrowings from banks – repayable on demand	1,007.92	1.56%	1,937.62	3.90%	1,000.00	2.49%
National Clean Energy Fund	25.42	0.04%	37.21	0.07%	47.66	0.12%
Total	**64,740.31**	**100.00%**	**49,686.87**	**100.00%**	**40,165.27**	**100.00%**

Notes:

(1) Subordinated debt (tier II taxable, unsecured bonds) and perpetual debt instrument (tier I taxable,unsecured bonds)

(2) The above source of funding has been shown at Amortised cost as per Ind AS.

The particulars of our sources of funding are set forth below:

(in ₹ crores)

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Rupee borrowings	56,212.69	40,388.20	30,032.34
Foreign currency borrowings	8,527.62	9,298.67	10,132.93
Total Borrowings(1)	**64,740.31**	**49,686.87**	**40,165.27**

Note:

(1) These liabilities have been reflected at amortised cost as per Ind AS.

Foreign Currency Hedging

We have an internal committee to manage the foreign currency and interest rate risk owing to foreign currency borrowings of our Company. Further, we have foreign exchange and derivative risk management policy to manage risk on our open exposure on foreign currency borrowings. Foreign currency borrowings from various multilateral/bilateral agencies are generally hedged by way of currency swaps, principal only swaps, Option structures among others, which are entered into with various banks with whom we have signed an ISDA Master Agreement. The hedging of the foreign currency borrowings is carried out at various intervals, in multiple tranches and also at the time of rollover of the derivative deals.

The particulars of foreign currency risks outstanding which are hedged are set forth below:

(in ₹ crores)

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Hedged Foreign currency loan outstanding	6,166.91	7,236.37	8,320.85
Total	**6,166.91**	**7,236.37**	**8,320.85**

The particulars of foreign currency loan outstanding which are not hedged are set forth below.

(in ₹ crores)

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Borrowings in EUR (equivalent to INR)	348.24	389.87	448.50
Borrowings in USD (equivalent to INR)	224.65	206.88	30.83
Borrowings in JPY (equivalent to INR)	1,787.81	1,465.55	1,332.75
Total	**2,360.70**	**2,062.30**	**1,812.08**

Subordinated Debt

We have issued non-convertible subordinated debt securities during Fiscal 2025 of ₹910.37 crores which qualified as Tier II capital under the RBI guidelines for assessing capital adequacy. As of March 31, 2025, we had ₹1,559.10 crores outstanding subordinated debt.

Perpetual Debt

We have issued non-convertible perpetual debt instruments for an amount of ₹1,247.00 crores, which qualified as Tier I or Tier II capital under the RBI guidelines for assessing capital adequacy. As of March 31, 2025, we had an outstanding perpetual debt instruments of ₹1,245.47 crore (Tier I & Tier II).

Maturity and Interest Rate profiling of Borrowings

The following tables sets forth the maturity profile of our borrowings outstanding of March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

(in ₹ crores)

Rupee Borrowings Particulars*	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Less than or equal to 1 year	11,694.83	7,874.61	7,650.29
More than a year up to 3 years	14,068.53	13,050.58	9,903.24
More than 3 years up to 5 years	6,789.07	4,651.65	3,692.44
More than 5 years	23,677.57	14,819.08	8,788.83
Total	**56,230.00**	**40,395.92**	**30,034.80**

**Figures are based on transaction value without Ind AS adjustments for transaction cost*

Foreign Currency Borrowings Particulars*	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Less than or equal to 1 year	763.00	818.26	867.44
More than a year up to 3 years	1,528.43	1,636.56	1,607.75
More than 3 years up to 5 years	1,296.85	1,531.05	1,608.63
More than 5 years	4,939.33	5,312.80	6,049.11
Total	**8527.61**	**9298.67**	**10132.93**

**Figures are based on transaction value without Ind AS adjustments for transaction cost*

The following table sets forth the interest rate profile of our borrowings outstanding for the years ended March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

(in ₹ crores)

Foreign Currency Borrowings Particulars*	As of March 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Foreign Currency Borrowings	**8,527.62**	**9,298.67**	**10,132.93**
Fixed rate	5,632.66	5,901.92	6,639.66
Variable rate	2,894.96	3,396.75	3,493.27
Rupees Currency Borrowings	**56,212.69**	**40,388.20**	**30,032.34**
Fixed rate	42,551.47	27,064.32	18,468.17
Variable rate	13,661.22	13,323.88	11,564.17
Total Borrowings	**64,740.31**	**49,686.87**	**40,165.27**

**Borrowing figures have been disclosed after Ind AS adjustments for transaction cost.*

Maturity Pattern

The following table sets forth our maturity pattern position as of March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 which was the last reporting day in the relevant year:

(in ₹ crores)

Maturity Pattern of Assets & Liabilities:				
Items	**As of**	**Less than or equal to 1 year**	**More than a year up to 3 years**	**More than 3 years up to 5 years**
Rupee Loan Assets	March 31, 2025	12,749.44	22,279.86	10,207.03
	March 31, 2024	8,691.91	15,992.99	8,822.83
	March 31, 2023	7,505.76	10,685.43	7,501.54
Foreign Currency Assets	March 31, 2025	0.32	-	-
	March 31, 2024	0.58	-	-
	March 31, 2023	0.00	-	-
Rupee Borrowings	March 31, 2025	11,694.83	14,068.53	6,789.07
	March 31, 2024	7,874.61	13,050.58	4,651.65
	March 31, 2023	7,650.29	9,903.24	3,692.44
Foreign Currency Borrowings	March 31, 2025	763.00	1528.43	1296.85
	March 31, 2024	818.26	1,636.56	1,531.05
	March 31, 2023	867.44	1,607.75	1,608.63
Asset Liability Mismatch	March 31, 2025	291.93	6682.90	2121.11
	March 31, 2024	(0.38)	1,305.85	2,640.13
	March 31, 2023	(1,011.97)	(825.56)	2,200.47

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For details of the related party transactions during the financial years ended March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, as per the requirements under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 – Related Party Disclosures read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, please see the section titled "*Financial Information*" on page 348.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in Equity Shares involves a high degree of risk. Investors should carefully consider all the information in this Preliminary Placement Document, including the risks and uncertainties described below, before making an investment in our Equity Shares. The risks described below are not exhaustive and are not the only ones relevant to us or our Equity Shares, the industry in which we operate or to India and other jurisdictions we operate in. Additional risks and uncertainties, not currently known to us or that we currently do not deem material may also adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. If any or a combination of the following risks, or other risks that are not currently known or are not currently deemed material, actually occur, our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition could be adversely affected, the price of our Equity Shares could decline, and investors may lose all or part of their investment. Each risk should be considered carefully, and the order in which the risks are presented does not reflect their relative importance or likelihood of occurrence. In order to obtain a more detailed understanding of our Company and our business, prospective investors should read this section in conjunction with "Our Business", "Industry Overview", "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Legal Proceedings" on pages 247, 147, 109, and 337, respectively, as well as the other financial information contained in this Preliminary Placement Document. In making an investment decision, prospective investors must rely on their own examination of us and our business and the terms of the Issue including the merits and risks involved, and should consult their tax, financial and legal advisors about the particular consequences of investing in the Issue.

This Preliminary Placement Document contains certain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements because of certain factors, including the considerations described below and elsewhere in this Preliminary Placement Document. For further information, see "Forward-Looking Statements" on page 19.

In this section, unless the context otherwise requires, references to "we", "us", "our", "the Company", or "our Company" refer to Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited on a standalone basis. Our fiscal year ends on March 31 of each year. Accordingly, references to a "Fiscal" year are to the 12-month period ended March 31 of the relevant year Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, the financial information for Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023 included herein is derived from the Audited Financial Statements included in this Preliminary Placement Document. For further information, see "Financial Statements" on page 348.

*Unless otherwise indicated, industry and market data used in this section has been derived from the industry report titled "Industry Research Report on Renewable Energy, Green Technologies and Power-focused NBFCs" dated June 2025 (the "**CARE** Report") prepared and issued by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("**CARE**"). The CARE Report has been exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs, in equal proportion, pursuant to an engagement letter dated January 21, 2025, to enable the investors to understand the industry in which we operate in connection with this Issue. The data included herein includes excerpts from the CARE Report and may have been re-ordered by us for the purposes of presentation. There are no parts, data or information (which may be relevant for the proposed Issue), that has been left out or changed in any manner. Unless otherwise indicated, financial, operational, industry and other related information derived from the CARE Report and included herein with respect to any particular year refers to such information for the relevant calendar/Fiscal, as applicable. For more information, see "Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 53. Industry information included in this Preliminary Placement Document has been derived from an industry report prepared by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("CARE") exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs, in equal proportion, for such purpose." on page 89.*

INTERNAL RISKS

1. ***Our business and financial performance could suffer if we are unable to effectively manage the quality of our growing asset portfolio and control the level of our non-performing assets ("NPAs").***

Set forth below are details of our Gross Loan Portfolio, asset quality ratios, as well as provision coverage ratio, as of each of the corresponding years:

Particulars	As of ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	76,281.65	59,698.11	47,075.52
Gross NPA(1) (₹ crores)	1,866.26	1,410.85	1,513.36
Gross NPA(2) (%)	2.45%	2.36%	3.21%
Net NPA(3) (₹ crores)	1,020.67	581.21	768.02
Net NPA ratio(4) (%)	1.35%	0.99%	1.66%
Provision Coverage Ratio(5) (%)	45.31%	58.80%	49.25%

(1) Gross NPA represents Gross Loan Portfolio pertaining to loans which are required to be classified as NPA as per the Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning norms issued and modified by RBI from time to time.

(2) Gross NPA (%) represents Gross Non-performing Term Loans divided by Gross Loan Portfolio at the period end, as a percentage.

(3) Net NPA represents Gross NPA reduced by NPA provisions as of the last day of relevant period

(4) Net NPA ratio (%) represents Net Non-performing Term Loans divided by Net Gross Loan Portfolio, as at the period end, as a percentage. Net Gross Loan Portfolio represent Gross Loan Portfolio minus NPA Provisions, as at the period end.
(5) Provision Coverage Ratio represents total provisions held on Gross NPA as at the end of the period, as a percentage of total Gross NPAs as at the end of the period.

Our NPAs may increase due to inability of borrowers to repay our loans due to factors such as delay in payment from state electricity distribution companies ("**DISCOMs**"), tariff and regulatory related issues, force majeure events (drought, flood, diversion of water of river/canal), delay in project implementation and commissioning, generation related issues, rise in raw material prices (biomass/municipal solid waste/gas) and financial stress due to other factors including macroeconomic conditions. In addition, although we are increasing our efforts to improve collections and to foreclose on existing impaired loans in a timely manner, there cannot be any assurance that we will be successful in our efforts or that the overall quality of our loan portfolio will not deteriorate in the future, including due to deterioration in the quality of the assets that we hold as security. Set forth below are our asset quality details as of the corresponding years:

Classification of Gross Loan Portfolio	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)		
Stage-1 Loans*	71,782.10	56,162.83	43,942.41
Stage-2 Loans	2,633.30	2,124.43	1,619.76
Stage-3 Loans	1,866.25	1,410.85	1,513.35
Total	**76,281.65**	**59,698.11**	**47,075.52**

**Figures include funded interest term loans and inter-company balances*

To address these risks, we review our debt repayment positions on a regular basis to identify potentially problematic loans at an early stage and prepare for corrective action to ensure efficient resolution of such accounts. We ensure interventions at multiple levels to resolve special mention accounts ("**SMAs**"), such as correspondence with these accounts, as well as quarterly borrower meetings with our senior management. We also hold structured internal reviews on a monthly basis for discussion on status and action on SMAs to ensure that we drive coordinated and timely action across different functions such as monitoring, recovery, legal and business. For further information on our provisions and classification of our loans, see "*Selected Statistical Information – Asset Quality*" and "*Selected Statistical Information - Provisions for NPAs*" on pages 55 and 59, respectively. Any increase in NPAs will reduce the net interest-earning asset base and increase provisioning requirements. There can be no assurance that assets classified as restructured will not subsequently be classified as delinquent or non-performing if a borrower fails to restore its financial viability and honour its loan servicing obligations. In the past, we have initiated proceedings against certain borrowers on account of irregularities in their operations. For example, pursuant to an interim order of SEBI received by our Company on April 16, 2025 in relation with certain irregularities identified in the operations of Gensol Engineering Limited ("**GEL**"), we have filed a complaint against GEL and Gensol EV Lease Private Limited ("**GEVL**"), amongst others, before the Economic Offences Wing of the Delhi Police on account of alleged misutilization and diversion of funds disbursed by our Company to GEL and GEVL and falsification of documents. We have also initiated proceedings under section 7 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 before the National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench against GEL and GEVL and separately before the Debt Recovery Tribunal, for an amount of ₹ 510.00 crores and ₹ 218.95 crores, respectively. Further, we have received requests to invoke certain performance guarantees/ letters of credit issued in favor of GEL. These instruments were invoked for amounts aggregating to ₹10 crores on April 19, 2025, and ₹ 70.12 crores on April 30, 2025. In line with the terms of our guarantee facility agreement, these amounts have been converted into a loan account. The Administrative Ministry has issued instructions to concerned CPSUs for non-invocation of the POIs/counter guarantee issued by our Company on behalf of GEL. Our Company is also pursuing other recourse of action. For further details, please see "*Legal Proceedings*" on page 337. There can be no assurance that the debt restructuring criteria approved by us will be adequate or successful and that borrowers will be able to meet their obligations under restructured loans. Any resulting increase in delinquency levels may adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

2. ***Volatility in interest rates could adversely affect our business, hedging instruments, net interest income and net interest margin, which in turn would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.***

Our business depends on interest income from the loans disbursed by us and the interest rates at which we borrow from banks and/or financial institutions. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond our control, including the monetary policies of the RBI, domestic and international economic and political conditions. An increase in our cost of funds may lead to a reduction in our net interest margins. Set forth below are details of our interest income and net interest margin, as of each of the corresponding years:

Particulars	As of/ For the Year Ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Interest income (₹ crores)(1)	6,694.63	4,936.03	3,436.23
Interest income as percentage of total income (%)	99.11%	99.41%	98.66%
Net interest margin (%)(2)	3.73%	3.40%	3.32%

Note:

1. *Interest Income includes other income generated from the corresponding financial assets*
2. *Net interest margin for any given year/ period represents net interest income divided by average interest earning assets, as a percentage.*

If we suffer a decline in net interest margins, we would be required to increase our lending activity in order to maintain our profitability. In case we are not able to do so we may suffer reduced profitability. As of March 31, 2025, 2.65% of our Gross Loan Portfolio were extended at fixed rates of interest, while 97.35% were on floating interest rates. During periods of low interest rates, our borrowers may seek to reduce their borrowing cost by asking to reprice loans. When assets are repriced, the spread on loans, which is the difference between the average yield on loans and the average cost of borrowings, could be affected. To the extent that our borrowers prepay loans, the return on our capital may be impaired as any prepayment premium we receive may not fully compensate us for the redeployment of such funds elsewhere. When interest rates increase, we may be unable to pass on such increase to the borrowers and increase in the interest rate on reset may also result in the borrowers' prepayment of such loans. An increase in interest rate can add to the financial stress of our borrowers, leading to higher delinquencies and reduced overall demand for our loans. We generally hedge our floating interest rate linked foreign currency loans by availing derivate products such as currency and principal-only hedges. Set forth below are details of our borrowings outstanding in foreign currency, details of hedged foreign currency risks, as well as gains/ loss on such hedging transactions in the corresponding years:

Particulars	As of/ For the Year Ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Foreign currency borrowings (₹ crores)[1]	8,527.62	9,298.67	10,132.93
Foreign currency borrowings, as a percentage of total borrowings (%)	13.17%	18.71%	25.23%
Hedges –Forward contracts/SWAPs/Natural Hedge (₹ crores)	4,590.52	7,236.37	8,320.85
Option Contracts (₹ crores)	1,576.39		
Foreign currency borrowings hedged, as a percentage of total foreign currency borrowings (%)	72.32%	77.82%	82.12%
Effective portion of gain/ (loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve (₹ crores)	111.96	(207.25)	(50.21)

(1) *Excludes external commercial borrowings through masala bonds*

Exchange difference on monetary items that qualify as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent hedge is effective. Accordingly, we recognize the exchange difference due to translation of foreign currency loans at the exchange rate prevailing on reporting date in cash flow hedge reserve. Further, a portion of our assets under funding has been linked to repo rates similar to the repo-linked bank loans availed by us. Our cost of funds and operating expenses may increase to a level where it is difficult to comply with directions of the RBI. If we are unable to effectively and efficiently manage such interest rate variations over the duration of the project loans, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

3. ***We may be unable to secure borrowings on commercially acceptable terms and at competitive rates, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.***

Our business is dependent upon our timely access to, and the costs associated with, our borrowings for onward lending. Set forth below are details of our debt funding, the average cost of such borrowing and our gearing ratio, in the corresponding years:

Particulars	As of/ For the Year Ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Finance cost (₹ crores)	4,182.64	3,147.57	2,112.47
Finance cost, as a percentage of total expenses (%)	89.93%	95.96%	90.13%
Total borrowings (₹ crores)	64,740.31	49,686.87	40,165.27
Average cost of borrowing (%)[1]	7.31%	7.01%	6.23%
Gearing ratio[2]	6.31	5.80	6.77

Notes:
(1) *Finance cost during the period divided by average borrowings from all sources, as a percentage. For the purpose of computation of average cost of borrowings, finance cost is considered including gain or loss on foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation and other borrowing cost.*
(2) *Gearing ratio is calculated by dividing total borrowings by the Shareholders Equity at the end of the period.*

Our ability to borrow on acceptable terms and at competitive rates depends on factors including our credit ratings, our capital adequacy ratios, our brand equity and risk management policies, foreign exchange rates, hedging cost and volatility in interest and exchange rates, the regulatory environment, liquidity in the markets, policy initiatives in India, developments in international markets affecting the Indian economy and the perception of investors, and our current and future results of operations. Our ability to raise debt to meet our funding requirements is also restricted by the limits prescribed under applicable regulations. Our ability to raise debt is also subject to the borrowing limits approved by our shareholders.

To honour our lending commitments, we may be required to avail borrowings at higher costs, which may in turn affect our spread and our financial condition. Further, due to the nature and tenure of the borrowings, it may not be possible for us to pre-pay the existing borrowings by incurring additional indebtedness without payment of penalty and interest. In addition, an increase in debt would lead to leveraging the balance sheet, thereby exerting pressure on the financial covenants that we are required to maintain under various loan agreements. Our liquidity could also be affected as our lenders reassess their exposure to NBFCs and either curtail access to financing facilities or impose higher costs to access such facilities. Our liquidity may be further constrained as there may be less demand by investors to acquire our loans in the secondary market. In the event the current monetary policy changes in India or globally, resulting in a general increase in interest rates, our overall cost of borrowings may increase. Further, if banks or NBFCs are unable to meet their market commitments, this can affect investor confidence in NBFCs generally. A liquidity shortage for the industry as a whole may adversely affect our cash flows.

4. ***Projects and schemes for generating electricity and energy through renewable sources like solar, wind, hydro, biomass, waste-to-energy and new and emerging technologies have inherent risks and, to the extent they materialize, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.***

Our business mainly comprises financing of projects and schemes for the generation of energy such as solar, wind, hydro, biomass, co-generation and new and emerging technologies through utilization of renewable sources of energy and projects involving energy efficiency and conservation measures. For further information on the allocation of our Gross Loan Portfolio by sector and by customer category (public and private), see "*Selected Statistical Information – Concentration of Customers*" on page 55. These projects and schemes carry technology as well as sector specific risks, including:

- political, regulatory, fiscal, monetary, legal actions and policies adversely affecting viability of projects to which we lend;
- the fact that renewable energy ("**RE**") projects are intermittent, seasonal and prone to vagaries of nature;
- decrease in tariff for generated power;
- delays in the construction and operation of projects to which we lend;
- adverse changes in demand for, or the price of, energy generated or distributed by the projects to which we lend;
- the willingness and ability of off-takers (including DISCOMs) to pay for the energy produced by projects to which we lend;
- environmental challenges and changes in environmental regulations resulting in time and cost overrun by impacting the project viability;
- potential defaults under financing arrangements of project companies and their equity investors;
- failure of third parties such as contractors, sub-contractors and others to perform on their contractual obligations in respect of projects to which we lend;
- adverse changes in the supply chain;
- adverse changes in the commodity prices may impact the viability of projects;
- adverse fluctuations in interest rates or currency exchange rates;
- lack of infrastructural facilities for transmission of power from generating stations to DISCOMs; and
- economic, health and social instability or occurrences such as natural disasters, armed conflict, pandemics, terrorist attacks and other geopolitical events such as the Russia-Ukraine war or the India-Pakistan unrest, particularly where projects are located or the markets they are intended to serve.

Further there are also specific challenges in different renewable sectors. For solar projects, key challenges include counterparty risk in payment and signing PPAs, high dependency on imports for modules, increase in capital costs due to material cost escalation and intermittent availability of solar energy. (*Source: CARE Report*) Wind energy projects face challenges due to lack of local substructure manufacturers, installation vessels and trained workers in India, in addition to higher installation and maintenance costs. (*Source: CARE Report*) Hydro projects suffer due to delay in project execution, tariff competitiveness with solar and wind power, local environmental costs and high initial costs. (*Source: CARE Report*). For bioenergy projects, key challenges include upfront technology costs and difficulty of obtaining finance from banks, as well as limited resources of municipal corporations, which are responsible for waste management. (*Source: CARE Report*) We address these risks through maintaining a secured asset base, and 83.11 % of our Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025, have security cover. For instance, in the three preceding Fiscals, ₹ 9.91 crores loan that we sanctioned to a borrower towards the manufacturing, supply, erection, installation and commissioning of energy efficiency equipment in the state of Manipur became an NPA as a result of delay in realization of payment from the relevant DISCOM. As the project was secured by partial risk sharing facility, we have initiated procedures for claiming the amount under guarantee. As of March 31, 2025, the principal outstanding under the loan is ₹ 6.79 crores. We also focus on funding projects backed by power purchase agreements. Notwithstanding these steps, the risks mentioned above or other risks relating to the RE projects we finance could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

5. ***Our credit ratings have been downgraded in the past. any future downgrade in our credit ratings could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.***

We have witnessed downgrade of our credit ratings in the past. For instance, on September 1, 2020, India Ratings downgraded our bonds and subordinated debt to "IND AA+'/Stable" from "AAA/Negative". For further information, see "*Our Business – Our Credit Ratings*" on page 272. While our ratings have subsequently been upgraded, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our ratings or that they will not be downgraded in future. Further, rating agencies may also withdraw their ratings altogether, which may have the same effect as a reduction in our ratings. Owing to the redemption of our Masala Bonds in October 2022, we requested Moody's and Fitch Ratings to withdraw the credit ratings assigned to the Masala Bonds. Further, in August 2023, Brickworks migrated our rating to 'Issuer Not Cooperating'. This was on account of an ongoing challenge to Brickwork's license, owing to which we sought information on the validity of the license before providing data. As of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, our rating has been upgraded to BWR AAA Stable rating. Set forth below are details of our bonds and subordinated debt outstanding as of the corresponding years:

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Outstanding amount of bonds* (₹ crores)	28,446.24	17,713.61	10,843.28
Outstanding amount of bonds, as a percentage of total borrowings (%)	43.94%	35.65%	27.00%
Outstanding amount of subordinated debt (₹ crores)	2,804.57	649.41	649.33
Outstanding amount of subordinated debt, as a percentage of total borrowings (%)	4.33%	1.31%	1.62%

** Includes external commercial borrowings through masala bonds.*

Any future reduction in, or withdrawal of, our ratings may affect our ability to raise borrowings at an attractive pricing in international markets, increase our borrowing costs, limit our access to equity and debt capital markets and adversely affect our ability to engage in business transactions, particularly longer term transactions, or retain our customers, thereby affecting our net interest income and net interest margin. In addition, any downgrade of our credit ratings could result in additional terms and conditions being included in any financing or refinancing arrangements in the future. This, in turn, could reduce our liquidity and have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

6. ***We have had instances of non-compliance with covenants under our financing agreements in the past. Any future non-compliance may lead to action against us, adversely affecting our reputation, cash flows and results of operations.***

We have, in the past, not been in compliance with covenants for our international lines of credit under our financing documents, including with the Asian Development Bank ("**ADB**") in relation to maintenance of gross non-performing loan level. While we are in compliance as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, there can be no assurance that we will be able to comply with such covenants in future. In connection with our borrowing from European Investment Bank, we have been in breach of a covenant requiring external credit rating to be maintained for our securities, which we had not maintained since requesting Moody's and Fitch to withdraw their ratings upon redemption of our Masala Bonds in October 2022. As of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, we have modified the covenants on mutual agreement basis. In the event of any future breach of any covenant contained in these financing agreements, we may be required to immediately repay our borrowings either in whole or in part, together with any related costs. Breach of covenants may lead to restrictions on further loan drawdowns. Further, financing arrangements also contain cross default provisions which could automatically trigger defaults under other financing arrangements. As of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, none of our lenders have issued any notice of default or required us to repay any part of our borrowings as a result of such breaches. Any future breaches may also require us to seek waivers from the relevant lenders. Further, as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, we have obtained all necessary consents from our lenders in connection with the Issue.

7. ***We have had negative cash flows from operations in the past. There is no assurance that such negative cash flows from operations shall not recur in the future.***

Our cash outflows relating to loans we disburse (net of any repayments we receive) is reflected in our cash flow from operating activities whereas the cash inflows from external funding we procure (net of any repayments of such funding) to disburse these loans are reflected in our cash flows from financing activities. The following table sets forth certain information relating to our operating cash flows for the years indicated:

Particulars	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023
	(₹ crores)		
Net cash flows from/ (used in) operating activities	(14,461.40)	(11,099.64)	(12,343.15)

For further information, see *"Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Summary of Cash Flows"* on page 134. Such negative cash flows led to a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents for respective years. Negative cash flows over extended periods, or significant negative cash flows in the short term, could materially impact our ability to operate our business and implement our growth plans. Any negative cash flow in future could adversely affect our operations and financial conditions and the trading price of our Equity Shares. For further information, see "*Financial Information*" beginning on page 348.

8. ***Certain of our historical corporate records in connection with the allotment of our Equity Shares are not traceable. We cannot assure you that there will not be any imposition of penalty in the future in relation to these matters, which may impact our financial condition and reputation.***

We do not have records of certain challans in relation to form filings made with the RoC. These include, challans generated by the RoC in relation to Form 2 filed with the RoC for the allotment of (i) 20,000 Equity Shares on June 25, 1987; (ii) 22,500 Equity Shares on December 30, 1987; (iii) 17,500 Equity Shares on August 4, 1988; (iv) 7,500 Equity Shares on March 15, 1989; (v) 135,000 Equity Shares on January 28, 2002; (vi) 450,000 Equity Shares on June 19, 2013; (vii) 500,000 Equity Shares on May 13, 2011; and (viii) 150,000 Equity Shares on July 26, 2014.

While certain information in relation to these allotments has been disclosed in the section *"Capital Structure"* on page 105 of this Preliminary Placement Document, based on the board resolutions, and based on the form filings, we may not be able to furnish any further information other than as already disclosed in *"Capital Structure"* on page 105, or that the records mentioned above will be available in the future. We cannot assure you that these documents will be available in the future or that we will be able to furnish them to any competent regulatory authorities, if required, in this respect.

9. ***Our Company may not be in compliance with certain provisions of the SEBI regulations.***

In accordance with the MCA notification dated June 5, 2015, the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises and pursuant to our Articles, matters pertaining to the appointment, and remuneration of our Directors and performance evaluation of our Directors are determined by the President of India acting through the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India. Further, our Statutory Auditors are appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. As a CPSE, in addition to the SEBI Listing Regulations, our Company is governed by the corporate governance guidelines of the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises ("**DPE Guidelines**"). In accordance with the DPE Guidelines and as specifically provided under Article 74 of the articles of association of our Company, the directors of our Company are appointed by the GoI and their terms of appointment (including their remuneration) are also approved by the GoI. Accordingly, in so far as the above-mentioned matters are concerned, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee recommend the actions/orders of the President of India or the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, as the case may be, to the Board for their approval. In order to comply with the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has formulated criteria/ policy to determine qualifications, positive attributes, independence of the directors and also formulated criteria for evaluation of performance of our Directors. However, being a public sector undertaking, the appointing authority considers the integrity, expertise, and experience of the individual to be nominated/appointed as director including the Independent Director on the Board of the Company and also carry their evaluation.

Further, our Equity Shares and debt securities are listed on BSE and NSE, therefore we are subject to the obligations and reporting requirements prescribed under the SEBI Listing Regulations, the SEBI Insider Trading Regulations the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021, as amended, among others. Failure to adhere to these regulations can lead to regulatory actions, including fines, penalties, and potential suspension of trading of our Company's securities. For instance, on December 19, 2024, our Company received an email from SEBI (the "**Email**") requesting for certain information and confirmations in relation to an ongoing investigation for suspected insider trading of the securities of our Company by certain individuals (the "**Involved Persons**") for the period from October 1, 2023 to April 30, 2024 (the "**Investigation Period**"). Amongst other information sought by SEBI, confirmation regarding connection or association, directly or indirectly, of our Company or our Promoter, Directors, KMPs, insiders, designated persons, auditors, etc. with the Involved Persons is specifically sought. Our Company has responded to the Email with the requisite information and confirmations. The matter is currently pending. For further details see "*Legal Proceedings*" on page 337.

We cannot assure you that an investigation/ proceeding will not be initiated by SEBI against our Company, Promoter, Directors, KMPs, insiders, designated persons and/or auditors (collectively the "**Insiders**"), in this regard, and that such investigation/proceeding will be successfully defended. In the event there are any investigations or proceedings initiated in this matter or other similar matters that may arise in future, our management's time and attention will be diverted to such investigations or proceedings and the same may involve significant cost to defend and/or settle the matter in accordance with applicable laws. Further, any adverse findings as part of such potential investigations/ proceedings may result in criminal and/or civil actions against any of the Insiders including the imposition of fines and penalties against any of them. Such actions may also expose us to legal and business consequences and reputational harm which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Further, while we endeavour to comply with obligations and reporting requirements under the SEBI Listing Regulations, there may be non-compliance, non-disclosures or delayed or erroneous disclosures in the future and the same may result in Stock Exchanges or SEBI imposing penalties, issuing warnings and show cause notices against us or taking actions as provided under the SEBI Act and rules and regulations made there under. Any such adverse regulatory action or development could affect our business reputation, divert management attention, and result in an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial conditions and cash flows.

10. ***Certain DISCOMs that purchase electricity from our borrowers and certain states have sought revision in the terms of their existing PPAs. A downward revision in the tariffs could negatively affect the cash flows and financial conditions of our borrowers and may affect their repayment capabilities.***

Our borrowers could be negatively affected if DISCOMS or state governments, for any reason, become unable or unwilling to fulfil their related contractual obligations under their respective PPAs with our borrowers, refuse to accept delivery of power delivered under PPAs with our borrowers or otherwise terminate such PPAs prior to the expiration thereof. If such events occur, the cash flow and financial condition of such borrowers may be adversely affected and may impact their capability to repay the loans availed from us. On July 1, 2019, the Government of Andhra Pradesh vide an order bearing no. GO RT No 63 of 2019 ("**Order**"), constituted a High-Level Negotiation Committee to revisit and review PPAs for solar and wind projects in the state of Andhra Pradesh with a view to bring down the tariffs. Pursuant to the Order, a letter dated July 12, 2019, was issued by Andhra Pradesh Distribution Company to the developers to reduce the quoted tariff to ₹2.43 per unit for wind projects for the pending bills, and ₹2.44 per unit for solar projects from the date of commissioning and threatened termination of the PPA in case of refusal of the developers to accede to such reduction ("**Letter**"). The developers challenged both the Order and the Letter in the High Court at Vijayawada. The High Court vide order dated September 24, 2019, set aside both the Order and the Letter. However, as an interim measure, until the issue of possibility of reduction of existing tariff is decided by the High Court, the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission directed the Andhra Pradesh Distribution Company to honour the outstanding and future bills of the developers and pay at an interim rate of ₹ 2.43 and ₹ 2.44 per unit for wind and solar projects, respectively. This order of the single judge had been challenged in an appeal filed by the developers. The Andhra Pradesh High Court during the hearing on April 14, 2022, set aside the earlier order setting the interim tariff of ₹ 2.44 per unit for solar power and ₹ 2.43 per unit for wind power and directed the Andhra Pradesh DISCOMs to make payment of all pending and future bills at the tariff mentioned in the PPAs. Legal or regulatory disputes of this nature or an adverse outcome for our borrowers could result in deterioration in their receivables under the PPAs. As of March 31, 2025, we had Gross Loan Portfolio of approximately ₹ 30,237.37 crores, amounting to approximately 40% of our Gross Loan Portfolio, to borrowers who we are aware have signed power purchase agreements with DISCOMS. If our borrowers do not receive payments as provided under their PPAs, they may not have sufficient cash flows to meet their repayment obligations towards us which may affect our financials.

11. ***Our Statutory Auditors and Erstwhile Statutory Auditors have included observations and certain emphasis of matters in the audit reports on the Audited Financial Statements of our Company as at and for the years ended March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. Further, our Statutory Auditors and Erstwhile Statutory Auditors have included certain remarks in connection with the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020/ Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016***

Set forth below are the matters of emphasis in the auditors' reports on the Audited Financial Statements of our Company as at and for the years ended March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

Financial year ended	Reservation, qualification, emphasis of matter or adverse remark	Impact on the financial statements and financial position of the Company	Corrective steps taken and/or proposed to be taken by the Company
Audited Standalone Financial Statements			
Fiscal 2025	1. As described in Note 38 (40) to the Standalone Financial Statements, the company has classified certain Loans given aggregating to Rs. 1202.21 crore required to be classified as stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II / Standard in terms of interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of RBI has been recognized on collection basis and allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly. 2. As described in Note 48 (B)(a) to the Standalone Financial Statements, As of 31 March 2024,the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11% .This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However as per 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated to 15.51%. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.	Nil	The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has made adequate provision for the said accounts as per the Expected Credit Loss model, in line with Ind AS 109. As on 31st March 2025, the Company has already applied 100% risk weight to the above-mentioned assets for CRAR computation on even date and accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated to 15.51%.
Fiscal 2024	1. As described in Note 38 (39) to the Financial Statements, the company has classified certain Loans given aggregating to Rs. 873.67 crores required to be classified as stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II /Standard in terms of interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of RBI has been recognized on collection basis and allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly. Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters	Nil	The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has made adequate provision for the said accounts as per the Expected Credit Loss model, in line with Ind AS 109.
Fiscal 2023	1. As described in Note 38 (42) to the Financial Statements, the Company has classified certain accounts required to be classified as stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II / Standard aggregating to ₹ 893.13 crores in terms of interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The Statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") has been recognized on collection basis and allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly.	Nil	The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has made adequate provision for the said accounts as per the Expected Credit Loss model, in line with Ind AS 109. The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has regularly monitored the impact of COVID-19 on the financial

Financial year ended	Reservation, qualification, emphasis of matter or adverse remark	Impact on the financial statements and financial position of the Company	Corrective steps taken and/or proposed to be taken by the Company
	2. As described in Note 38 (40) to the Financial Statements, the Company has considered possible effects from COVID-19 pandemic on Company's financial performance including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non- financial assets. Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.		performance and has considered the possible effects of the same for determining the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non- financial assets

In addition, our Statutory Auditors and Erstwhile Statutory Auditors were required to comment upon the matters included in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020/ Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 (together, the "**CARO Report**") issued by the Central Government of India under Section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the audited financial statements as at and for the Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023. As per the regulatory requirements, the CARO report includes information in respect of the directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (the "**CAG**") in connection with our IT system, and observations in respect of adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting and operative effectiveness of such controls.

As we are a PFI, owned currently 75% by Government of India, our annual financial accounts are subject to audit by the CAG. The CAG may issue observations and guidance, on the basis of which we may need to take remedial action or steps towards compliance. While the report for Fiscal 2025 is awaited and the CAG has issued 'nil' report for the Fiscals 2024 and 2023, meaning we did not have to make any corrections or take any remedial action, there can be no assurance that we will not receive adverse observations in future.

There can be no assurance that any similar emphasis of matters or other matters prescribed under the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, will not form part of our financial statements for the future fiscal periods, which could subject us to additional liabilities due to which our reputation and financial condition may be adversely affected. For further details, please see "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" on page 109.

12. ***Our business is entirely concentrated in, and dependent on, the Indian RE sector, which in general has many challenges and effective addressing of these risks are key to the growth of the sector. Even within the Indian RE sector, 73.45 % of our Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025 were concentrated within four sectors. If risks in the RE sector generally and these four sectors thereunder are not managed effectively, our business and operations will be adversely affected.***

Our business is concentrated in, and wholly dependent on, the Indian RE sector. Installed capacity of renewable energy, including hydro power, has increased from 123 GW in Fiscal 2019 to 172 GW in Fiscal 2023. The total potential of renewable power in India is estimated to be 1,639 GW. (*Source: CARE Report*) Further, India aims to attain a non-fossil fuel-based installed power generation capacity of approximately 50% (500 GW) by 2030 and Net-Zero emissions by 2070. (*Source: CARE Report)* The viability of the RE sector is linked to a favourable policy framework and the related fiscal and financial incentives available thereunder. Reduction or withdrawal of these benefits may impact the sector adversely. In addition, issues relating to land acquisition, grid evacuation infrastructure, open access permission, grid management problem arising from the variable and intermittent nature of solar, wind and hydro power, tariff related uncertainties, prolonged project commissioning periods on account of delay in approvals from the state governments, large capital outlay, delay in payment to generators by DISCOMs, policy changes can affect project viability during the implementation/ operational stages, with negative impact on debt servicing capability of our borrowers and in turn will also adversely affect our business and operations. In addition, as of March 31, 2025, 24.48% of our Gross Loan Portfolio were to the Solar Energy sector, 23.91% were extended as Loan Facility to State Utilities, 13.91% were to Wind Power and 11.15% were to Hydro Power. Cumulatively, these four sectors contributed to 73.45 % of our Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025. While we leverage our experience in the mature RE sectors in entering new and emerging markets and attempt to mitigate sector specific risks through diversification, there can be no assurance that we will be successful. In addition, adverse circumstances affecting the four sectors within which our Gross Loan Portfolio are concentrated could have an additional impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

13. ***The RBI prudential norms are applicable to us and if the level of non-performing assets in our loan portfolio were to increase, owing to changes to NPA classification norms or otherwise, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected.***

Adverse regulatory developments relating to the assessment and recognition of NPAs and provisioning may have an adverse effect on our financial performance. For instance, the RBI circular titled "Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances – Clarifications" and dated November 12, 2021 ("**Prudential Norms – Clarifications 2021**"), read with the RBI circular titled "Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and

Provisioning pertaining to Advances – Clarifications" dated February 15, 2022, which is applicable to NBFCs, provides detailed clarifications regarding the classification and recognition of NPAs. One such clarification requires lenders to classify borrower accounts as overdue as a part of their day-end processes for the due date, irrespective of the time of running such processes. Similarly, classification of borrower accounts as SMA as well as NPA is to be undertaken as part of day-end process for the relevant date and the SMA or NPA classification date is to be the calendar date for which the day-end process is run. Similarly, upgradation of accounts classified as NPA to standard asset category has been made more stringent under the Prudential Norms - Clarifications 2021. As a result of the provisions of the Prudential Norms - Clarifications 2021, our Company may not be able to maintain historic NPA positions, and our NPA position may significantly increase, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on our cash flows, profits, results of operations and financial condition.

The Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company - Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023, as updated, also prescribe the provisioning required in respect to our outstanding loans. Should the overall credit quality of our loans deteriorate, the current level of our provisions may not be adequate to cover further increases in the amount of our NPAs. In the past, our gross and net NPAs have been as follows:

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Gross NPA(1) (₹ crores)	1,866.26	1,410.85	1,513.36
Gross NPA (2) (%)	2.45%	2.36%	3.21%
Net NPA(3) (₹ crores)	1,020.67	581.21	768.02
Net NPA(4) (%)	1.35%	0.99%	1.66%

(1) *Gross NPA represents Gross Loan Portfolio pertaining to loans which are required to be classified as NPA as per the Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning norms issued and modified by RBI from time to time.*

(2) *Gross NPA (%) represents Gross Non-performing Term Loans divided by Gross Loan Portfolio at the period end, as a percentage.*

(3) *Net NPA represents Gross NPA reduced by NPA provisions as of the last day of relevant period*

(4) *Net NPA (%) represents Net Non-performing Term Loans divided by Net Gross Loan Portfolio, as at the period end, as a percentage. Net Gross Loan Portfolio represent Gross Loan Portfolio minus NPA Provisions, as at the period end.*

Our Company follows provision on the basis of expected credit loss methodology as required under Ind-AS, which is in compliance with provisioning requirements as per the RBI. Accordingly, our impairment provisions on account of NPAs as of March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, were ₹ 845.59 crores, ₹ 829.64 crores and ₹ 745.33 crores, , respectively. The RBI may in the future require compliance with other prudential norms and standards that it may introduce, which may require us to alter our business and accounting. While there have been no past instances where the RBI has imposed penalties on us, or where we have submitted compounding applications, if we fail to comply such requirements, or a regulator alleges that we have not complied with these requirements, we may be subject to penalties and compounding proceedings which may affect our financials.

14. ***The poor health of State DISCOMs may lead to delays in payments to RE projects that we finance. This poses a risk which may adversely affect the repayment capability of our borrowers.***

The power off-take from RE projects that we finance is largely through long term power purchase agreements ("**PPAs**") with central agencies as well as state DISCOMs. The weak financial health of DISCOMs remains the biggest challenge for the Indian power sector (*Source: CARE Report*). As the ultimate customers for solar power producers, their financial situation continues to be dire in most cases, and hence there have been consistent delays in payments (*Source: CARE Report*). The GoI has taken multiple initiatives over the past few years to improve the sector, leading to DISCOMs beginning to clear overdue amounts to generation companies post the imposition of late payment surcharge; the GoI also expects that DISCOMs will be able to clear all their outstanding dues by 2026. (*Source: CARE Report*) However, the financial problems experienced by the DISCOMs often results in delayed payments to the RE power generators and irregular payment cycles of our RE project borrowers. This may affect the repayment capability of our borrowers and in turn may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Further, if such borrowers are unable to manage their cash flow and other financial risks applicable to such borrowers, our NPAs could increase which would also adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

15. ***We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, which in turn could adversely affect our results of operation and financial condition.***

Set forth below are details of our foreign currency borrowings from various financial institutions and agencies, including amounts hedged, as well as net gain/ loss on foreign exchange transactions, as of the relevant years:

Particulars	As of/ For the Year Ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Foreign currency borrowings (₹ crores)(1)	8,527.62	9,298.67	10,132.93

Particulars	As of/ For the Year Ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Foreign currency borrowings, as a percentage of total borrowings (%)	13.17%	18.71%	25.23%
Foreign currency borrowings hedged, as a percentage of total foreign currency borrowings (%)	72.32%	77.82%	82.12%
Net (gain)/ loss on foreign exchange transactions (₹ crores)	41.61	-16.53	24.03

(1) Excludes external commercial borrowings through masala bonds

For further information on our outstanding foreign currency borrowings as of March 31, 2025, see "*Our Business – Our Sources of Funding - International Borrowings from international banks and financial institutions*" on page 271. While we have reduced our exposure to foreign currency borrowings from 25.23 % as of March 31, 2023 to 13.17 % as of March 31, 2025, we rely on such borrowings owing to their longer tenure . In addition, we have also availed of certain foreign currency borrowings at fixed rates of interest to protect ourselves against an increasing interest rate environment. We may need additional foreign currency borrowings in the future. We are therefore affected by adverse movements in foreign exchange rates. In the past, the Indian Rupee has seen adverse movement against the US dollar, Euro and Japanese Yen. If the Indian Rupee depreciates against the currencies in which we borrow, it will result in a higher outflow in relation to the foreign currency denominated loan. Although we have hedged our foreign currency loan in accordance with our foreign exchange and derivatives risk management policy, our hedges may not cover sufficiently, or at all, an increase in foreign currency loans resulting from the depreciation of the rupee against such currencies to the extent of open exposures. Volatility in foreign exchange rates could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We currently hold, and have in the past held, forward contracts, derivative contracts, including options, currency swaps and principal only swaps. These measures are intended to have the effect of reducing the volatility of our profit and reducing our exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risk. If, in the future, foreign exchange rates or interest rates move contrary to our expectations, or if our risk management procedures prove to be inadequate, we could incur derivative-related or other charges and opportunity losses independent of the relative strength of our business, which could affect our results of operations and financial condition.

16. If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Set forth below are details of our profits and Gross Loan Portfolio in the relevant years:

Particulars	CAGR (Fiscal 2023 – Fiscal 2025) (%)	As of/ For the Year Ended March 31,		
		2025	2024	2023
Profit before tax (₹ crores)	35.89%	2,103.80	1,685.24	1,139.25
Profit after tax (₹ crores)	40.16%	1,698.60	1,252.23	864.63
Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	27.30%	76,281.65	59,698.11	47,075.52

Our business growth could place significant demands on our operational, credit, financial and other internal risk controls. Rapid growth could expose us to increased business risks, such as the possibility that some of our loans may become impaired faster than anticipated, as well as operational risks, fraud risks and regulatory and legal risks. Our growth may also exert pressure on our capital adequacy, making management of asset quality increasingly important. Our growth also increases the challenges involved in preserving and improving our internal administrative, technological and physical infrastructure.

Although we started our operations in 1987, our Gross Loan Portfolio have been increasing, showing a CAGR of 27.30% over the last three Fiscals. Accordingly, a part of our loan portfolio is relatively new and unseasoned, with 59.20 % of our Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025 having been disbursed after April 1, 2023. The disbursements made by us post April 1, 2023, include disbursements towards commissioned projects which have been taken over and disbursement towards loans facilities to State Utilities. We intend to grow our loan portfolio, income and profits by providing loans at competitive rates, entering into consortium and/or co-financing with other lenders for financing large size RE projects, diversifying our customer and financial portfolio and maintaining strong asset quality through continued focus on risk management, among others. As part of our lending operations, we have entered into and may continue to enter into co-origination agreements with banks and financial institutions. There can be no assurance that such arrangements will be successful, or that disputes will not arise in connection with such agreements.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to sustain our growth or that we will be able to further expand our loan portfolio. As we grow and diversify, there may be challenges in effectively implementing and managing our strategy in a timely manner or at all, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. We may not have sufficient capital to support our business growth, which is critical to sector development.

17. ***We are subject to requirements, including capital adequacy requirements, imposed by the RBI. Any failure to meet these requirements or any change by the RBI in the regulatory regime for Government NBFCs, may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.***

As a non-deposit taking NBFC, we were required to maintain a Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets ratio ("**CRAR**")* above 15%. Our CRAR was 17.77 % as of March 31, 2025, 20.11 % as of March 31, 2024 and 18.82% as of March 31, 2023.

** Capital to risk weighted assets ratio means the total of Tier-I and Tier-II capital divided by Credit Risk Weighted Assets, as a percentage. As of 31 March 2024, the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11%, comprising Tier I Capital of 18.08% and Tier II Capital of 2.03%. This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However, effective 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated and reported in FY 25 Financial Statements as 15.51% with Tier I Capital as 13.94% and Tier II Capital as 1.57%.*

If we continue to grow our loan portfolio and asset base, we will be required to raise additional Tier 1 capital to continue to meet applicable capital adequacy ratios. Any equity financing or other Tier 1 financing, if available at all, may be on terms that may not be favourable to us. Further, set forth below are regulatory requirements concerning LCR as per RBI norms applicable to us, as well as our LCR, as of the corresponding dates:

By December 1, 2022		By December 1, 2023		By December 1, 2024		By March 31, 2025	
Regulatory requirement	Our LCR(1)	Regulatory requirement	Our LCR(1)	Regulatory requirement	Our LCR(1)	Regulatory requirement	Our LCR(1)
70%	1,194.00%	85%	451%	100.00%	124%	100%	138%

(1) For the third quarter of the respective Fiscal.

There may be future changes in the regulatory system or in the enforcement of the laws and regulations, including policies or regulations or legal interpretations of existing regulations, affecting interest rates, taxation, inflation or exchange controls that could have an adverse effect on non-deposit taking NBFCs, or which may require us to restructure our activities and incur additional expenses in complying with such laws. In addition, we are required to make various filings with the RBI, the RoC and other relevant authorities pursuant to the provisions of the RBI regulations, Companies Act and other regulations. If we fail to comply with these requirements, or a regulator claims we have not complied with such requirements, we may be subject to penalties.

18. ***Any increase in contingent liabilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.***

The details of our contingent liabilities that have not been provided for in the relevant years are as follows:

Particulars	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2023
	(in ₹ crores)		
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt			
(i) Taxation demands:			
Income Tax cases(1)	18.30	18.30	237.76
Service Tax cases and Goods and Service Tax cases(2)	280.92	265.94	214.92
(ii) Others	5.00	4.16	3.49
b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees			
i) Guarantees	1,569.81	1,032.45	486.11
ii) Letter of comfort/ payment order instrument issued and outstanding	930.58	594.16	1,366.54
c) Other money for which the Company is contingently liable	-	-	-
d) Property tax in respect of office building & residential buildings	Undeterminable		

Notes

(1) Income Tax cases

This pertains to Income Tax cases for AY 2014-15 and AY 2020-21 which are pending before the CIT(Appeals), while case for AY 2022-23 has been moved for rectification under Section 154 of the Income Tax Act. The Company is hopeful of a favorable outcome in respect of the various issues covered under the appeal and thus except for the issues decided against the Company in other years, for which reasonable provision has been made, no further provision has been considered as necessary.

For the Income Tax Cases of AY 2010-11 and AY 2012-13 to AY 2018-19 (except AY 2014-15, which is pending before CIT(A)), the order for appeal effect of CIT(A) is still awaited. However, during FY 2023-24 the Company has provided ₹ 14.80 crores for matters not allowed in the favour of the Company and the tax impact on the remaining matters, although not finally determined, is not considered as a contingent liability as no outflow is considered probable for the items allowed. Any adjustment shall be accounted for upon receipt of the respective orders. Further, the Company has filed appeal with the ITAT for matters not allowed.

For the Income Tax Cases of earlier years (AY 1998-99 – AY 2009-10), the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi decided the WRIT petition in favour of the Company vide order dated 08 December, 2023 and pronounced that the assessment proceedings concerning from AY 1998-99 to AY 2009-10, pursuant to the orders of the Tribunal dated 21 November 2014 and 29 May 2015, have become time-barred and thus directed the A.O. to accept the returned income and pass the consequential orders. Such consequential orders are awaited, and any adjustments shall be accounted for upon receipt of the respective orders.

(b) Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) cases

The Company had received a Notice of Demand/Order from the Commissioner, Adjudication, Central Tax, GST Delhi East dated 15 March 2022 creating demands on the Company amounting to ₹ 117.09 crores (excluding applicable interest) for financial year 2012-13 to 2015-16. Although the Company contends that entire demand is barred by limitation, it has provided for ₹ 13.22 crores (previous year: ₹ 12.48 crores) including interest on conservative basis. Based on law and facts in the matter, Service Tax demand (including interest) of ₹ 244.94 crores (previous year : ₹ 229.95 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability. Further, since the Company is a government enterprise, no mala fide intention can be attributed to it and thus, extended period of limitation ought not to be invoked based on certain decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in such cases and hence the penalty has not been considered for disclosure as a contingent liability. The Company has filed an appeal with CESTAT, New Delhi on 15 June 2022 in the matter and the same is pending.

The Company had received order dated 25 March 2022 from the office of Additional Director General (Adjudication) on recovery of Service Tax on Guarantee Fee Paid to Government under Reverse Charge basis for the period April 2016 to June 2017 raising a demand of ₹ 20.73 crores towards Tax, ₹ 20.73 crores towards penalty and applicable interest thereon. While the Company had filed an appeal against the same before the Hon'ble CESTAT, Mumbai on 24 June 2022, it has made requisite provision towards the Tax and interest thereon amounting to ₹ 69.36 crores (previous year : ₹ 63.10 crores) and penalty amount of ₹ 20.73 crores (previous year ₹ 20.73 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

The Company has received order dated 31 January 2024 from the office of Commissioner of Central Tax Appeals -1, Delhi, vide which the appeal filed by the Company against recovery of GST on Guarantee Fee Paid to Government under Reverse Charge basis for the period 01 July 2017 to 26 July 2018 has been rejected. While the Company is in the process of filing appeal with the GST Appellate Tribunal, it has paid Tax amount of ₹ 13.28 crores under protest and made requisite provision towards Tax and interest thereon amounting to ₹ 28.96 crores (previous year : ₹ 28.96 crores). The penalty amount of ₹ 15.26 crores (previous period: ₹ 15.26 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

(c) Others

Includes penalty for ₹ 0.03 crores (previous period: ₹ 0.03 crores) imposed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) w.r.t. non-appointment of Woman Director. The Company being a government company has no control over appointment of directors and hence the same has not been considered for provision. The Company has filed appeal before the Regional Director (NR) MCA. The matter is still pending for adjudication. Also includes an amount of ₹ 4.62 crores (previous period: ₹ 3.78 crores) pertaining to cases pending before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the form of Writ Petition against the order of disciplinary authority for dismissal of staff from service of the Company. There is no interim order in this matter. Also includes ₹ 0.35 crores (previous period: ₹ 0.35 crores) pertaining to withheld PRP of ex-Functional Directors of the Company pending clarification.

Apart from above, the Company has also furnished Bank Guarantee of ₹ 9.90 crores to NSE to act as a designated stock exchange for the purpose of Initial Public Offer of the Company. Also, the above does not include amount pertaining to the arbitration proceedings initiated by M/s Jackson Engineers Ltd against IREDA & Anr on 15 August 2024, in the matter pertaining to deduction of Liquidated damages amounting to Rs. 13.46 crores by IREDA under contract agreements for Supply, erection work, civil & allied works as well as for the delay in commissioning of project named 50 MW (AC) Solar PV Plant at Kasargod Solar Park, District – Kasargod, Kerala. The Claimant (Jackson Engineers Ltd) has filed claim of approx. 156.55 crores and IREDA has filed statement of defense on 30 October 2024 with a counter claim of Rs 47.34 crores. It is unlikely that the IREDA may get any adverse order as M/s Jackson Engineers Ltd (the Claimant) was appointed by SECI, not by IREDA. However, if any adverse order is passed by the tribunal, the same can be challenged under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. In view of this , probable outflow is remote hence the same has not been provided or disclosed as a contingent liability.

(d) Property Tax

The property tax demand raised up to 31st March 2025 in respect of all residential and office premises have been paid. The demand for property tax in respect of Office Space & Residential flats at NBCC Kidwai Nagar is unascertainable.

There can be no assurance that we will not incur similar or increased levels of contingent liabilities in the current Fiscal or in the future. In the event that the level of contingent liabilities increases or if any of our contingent liabilities materialize, our liquidity, business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

19. ***If our borrowers default on their obligations to us, we may be unable to recall their loans on a timely basis, or at all, or realize the expected value of our collateral and this may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition***

Although we endeavour to obtain adequate security or implement quasi-security arrangements in connection with our loans, certain loans for project financing, as set forth below, are secured against project assets. In connection with certain of our loans, we may be able to obtain only partial security or have to make disbursements prior to adequate security having been created or perfected. Further, in case of takeover loans, securities are transferred after taking over of the loan. While our loan portfolio is reviewed internally for completion of pending security and follow up action, any security or collateral that we have obtained may not be adequate to cover repayment of our loans or interest payments thereon, and we may not be able to recover the expected value of such security or collateral in a timely manner, or at all.

We seek a first ranking pari-passu charge on the relevant project assets for loans extended on a senior basis. For sole lending, we seek exclusive charge on project assets. In addition, some of our loans may relate to imperfect security packages. The value of certain kinds of assets may decline due to operational risks that are inherent to power sector projects, the nature of the asset secured in our favour and any adverse market or economic conditions. Although some legislation in India provides for various rights of creditors for the effective realization of collateral in the event of default, there can be no assurance that we will be able to enforce such rights in a timely manner, or at all. Further, inadequate security documentation or imperfection in title to security or collateral, requirement of regulatory approvals for enforcement of security or collateral, or fraudulent transfers by borrowers may cause delays in enforcing such securities. In past, we have faced issues pertaining to enforcement of collateral properties, disputes on right of way towards immovable properties in some wind assets, as well as some borrowers making unauthorised diversions of revenue. However, the financial impact of such instances cannot be accurately quantified. Set forth below are details of our secured assets, and amounts recovered through enforcement of collateral, as well as bad debts written off, in the corresponding years:

Particulars	As of/ For the Year Ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Secured Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	63,395.79	53,210.82	43,121.03
Secured Gross Loan Portfolio, as a percentage of total Gross Loan Portfolio (%)	83.11%	89.13%	91.60%
Amounts recovered through enforcement of collateral (₹ crores)	4.11	58.97	10.69
Amounts recovered through enforcement of collateral, as a percentage of opening balances of net NPA (%)	0.71%	7.68%	1.03%
Bad debt written off, constituting loans that were in default (₹ crores)	14.74	0	8
Bad debts written off, as a percentage of total income (%)	0.22%	0.00%	0.23%

Any debt restructuring in future could lead to an unexpected loss that could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

20. ***Our indebtedness and the restrictive covenants in our borrowing agreements could adversely affect our ability to react to changes in our business environment and limit our flexibility in managing our business and the growth of our loan portfolio. This may in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.***

As of March 31, 2025, our indebtedness aggregated to ₹ 64,740.31 crores. A substantive portion of our funding is obtained through credit facilities and borrowings provided by domestic banks and financial institutions and international financial institutions and issuance of bonds. A high level of indebtedness could:

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to payments in respect of our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of cash flow to fund our working capital requirements, capital expenditures and other general corporate expenditures;
- increase our vulnerability to adverse general economic and industry conditions;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, competition and/or changes in our business or industry;
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to competitors that have less debt or greater financial resources.

There are restrictive covenants in agreements that we have entered into with our lenders. These restrictive covenants require us to obtain ratings for debt instruments, intimate and/or seek the prior permission of these lenders for various activities, including, among other things, affecting undertaking any merger, amalgamation, change in control of ownership, charge creation, utilizing loans for purposes other than those set out in the financing agreement, and raising further capital. Such financing agreements may also require us to comply with certain covenants and conditions such as maintaining certain financial ratios. Any failure to comply with these covenants in the future may constitute an event of default under the relevant loan agreements. Any or a combination of some or all of these factors may result in a failure to maintain the growth of our loan portfolio.

21. ***Our Company and our borrowers are required to comply with GoI policies. We may fail to obtain certain regulatory approvals in a timely manner or at all, or to comply with the terms and conditions of our existing regulatory approvals and licenses. In addition, our business is subject to periodic inspections by the RBI, and our non-compliance with observations made by the RBI during these inspections, or significant lapses identified by the RBI in course of inspections, could expose us to penalties and restrictions.***

As a PFI, whose majority shareholding is held by the GoI, the GoI can influence key decisions about us, including with respect to the appointment and removal of members of our Board. We are required to follow the public policy directives of the GoI by concentrating our financing on specific projects or sectors in the public interest. Our borrowers are significantly impacted by

GoI policies and support in a variety of ways. Since governmental entities are responsible for awarding concessions and maintenance contracts and are parties to the development and operation of RE projects, any withdrawal of support or adverse changes in their policies may lead to our financing agreements being restructured or renegotiated.

Our Company also has a wholly owned subsidiary company named as "IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Limited" in IFSC (International Financial Services Centre)-GIFT City (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City). The certificate of registration to undertake the activities including lending in the form of loans, commitments and guarantees, credit enhancement, securitisation, financial lease and sale and purchase of portfolios, as a finance company, was issued by the International Financial Services Centres Authority on February 18, 2025. To operate and expand our business in future, we may require certain new regulatory approvals, sanctions, licenses, registrations and permissions. Failure by us to renew, maintain or obtain the required permits or approvals may result in the interruption of our operations and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For further details, please see "*Organisational Structure of our Company*" on page 290.

The RBI conducts periodic on-site inspections on all matters addressing our operations as a NBFC and relating to, among other things, our portfolio, risk management systems, credit concentration risk, internal controls, credit allocation and regulatory compliance. During the course of finalizing this inspection, the RBI inspection team shares its findings and recommendations with us and provides us an opportunity to provide clarifications, additional information and, where necessary, justification for a different position, if any, then that observed by the RBI. The RBI incorporates such findings in its final inspection report and, upon final determination by the RBI of the inspection results, we are required to take actions specified therein by the RBI to its satisfaction, including, without limitation, requiring us to take enhanced compliance measures with respect to our business. Any significant deficiencies identified by the RBI that we are unable to rectify to the RBI's satisfaction could lead to sanctions and penalties imposed by the RBI, as well as expose us to increased risks. Such annual inspection reports from the RBI include, *inter alia*, observations, actions and corrective measures in the area of policies and procedures, risk management, internal audit, IT systems, exposure norms, among others. As of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, our most recent RBI inspection has been conducted for Fiscal 2024.

Any failure to meet such requirements set forth by the RBI could materially and adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations, pending applications or requests with the regulators and our ability to obtain the regulatory permits and approvals required to expand our business.

22. We operate a 50 MW solar project in Kerala which may be subject to tariff changes by Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission ("KSERC"), which, among other factors, may adversely affect the viability of the project.

We were the developer, and we are now the operator, of a 50 MW Solar Photovoltaic Project in Kasaragod Solar Park in the state of Kerala (the "**Project**"). The project was commissioned in September 2017. We entered into a power sale agreement dated March 31, 2017, with the Kerala State Electricity Board Limited for the Project, which had set the tariff rate at ₹ 4.95 per unit, or the rate approved by the KSERC, whichever is lower. However, the KSERC passed an order dated February 6, 2019, for the tariff to be set at ₹ 3.83 per unit, and, accordingly, the power generation revenue for the Project has been accounted for at this rate since Fiscal 2018 resulting in loss of revenue for our Company due to lowering of the tariff rate. Our Company filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity ("**APTEL**") against the order passed by KSERC which was subsequently disposed off by the APTEL through its order dated February 10, 2022 (the "**Order**"). Subsequently, our Company approached the APTEL with a review petition dated April 5, 2022 against the Order and also filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of India on June 8, 2022. As of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, both the review petition before the APTEL and the appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court remain pending.

Any further downward revision of the tariff rates by the KSERC may adversely affect the financial viability of the Project. There may be variation in solar power generation as well as interruption in operation of the Project for reasons outside our control which may lead to revenue loss. Set forth below are details of revenues generated from the Project:

Particulars	**As of/ For the Year Ended March 31,**		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Revenue generated from the Project (₹ crores)	26.48	29.21	26.90
Revenue generated from the Project, as a percentage of total income (%)	0.39%	0.59%	0.77%

The Project is subject to the risks set forth for projects of a similar nature, as set forth in "*— Projects and schemes for generating electricity and energy through renewable sources like solar, wind, hydro, biomass, waste-to-energy and new and emerging technologies have inherent risks and, to the extent they materialize, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition"* on page 67.

Further, we have executed an operations and maintenance agreement with a third party for the Project. Any failure by such third party to discharge its obligations under the agreement, or provide adequate quality of services, may adversely affect the revenues we derive from the Project as well as the viability of the Project itself. In the past, on account of delay in commissioning the Project, our Company has imposed liquidated damages on a third party appointed as consultant on the Project. There can be no assurance that the third party will perform its obligations in a timely manner and ensure the continued functioning of the Project.

23. ***We have concentration of loans in certain states, with 58.97 % of Gross Loan Portfolio in our top five states as of March 31, 2025. Any economic downturn in those states, natural disasters affecting those states or change in regulations in those states affecting our RE borrowers could lead to increase in defaults by borrowers in those states.***

As of March 31, 2025, we had Gross Loan Portfolio in 23 States and 4 Union Territories, of which 58.97 % was concentrated in five states as of such date. Set forth below is a table showing the total outstanding loans for projects located in the various States and Union territories where the totals of those loans exceeded 1% of our Gross Loan Portfolio, as of March 31, 2025:

State	Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025 *(in ₹ crores)*	Percentage of Gross Loan Portfolio
Rajasthan	12,539.50	16.44%
Karnataka	10,469.32	13.73%
Andhra Pradesh	8,777.36	11.51%
Tamil Nadu	6,888.41	9.03%
Telangana	6,303.71	8.27%
Gujarat	6,024.31	7.90%
Maharashtra	4,747.76	6.23%
Madhya Pradesh	3,844.83	5.04%
Himachal Pradesh	2,512.38	3.29%
Sikkim	1,845.78	2.42%
Odisha	1,783.42	2.34%
Uttarakhand	1,540.43	2.02%
Uttar Pradesh	1,100.86	1.44%
Haryana	962.89	1.26%
Chhattisgarh	885.14	1.16%

Note: Loans outstanding also include ₹ 2,420.77 crores (3.17% of Gross Loan Portfolio) representing multiple states including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, , Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal; where projects are spread across multiple states, and where parts of the project are located across territories such that it is not possible to attribute the project to one state.

Any material economic downturn or any other adverse developments, such as political unrest or a significant natural disaster, in the above States or any change in regulations in the above States adversely affecting our RE borrowers, could lead to increases in defaults by borrowers in those States. For instance, in July 2019, the Andhra Pradesh government had announced its intention to review PPAs signed between the Andhra Pradesh DISCOM and power generators to renegotiate tariffs. For further information, see "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 10. Certain DISCOMs that purchase electricity from our borrowers and certain states have sought revision in the terms of their existing PPAs*" on page 70. While a stay order was imposed by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and the matter is pending as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, in the event of an unfavourable judgement, certain loans located in Andhra Pradesh, which we estimate at approximately ₹ 1202.21 crores as of March 31, 2025, may become stressed assets. As a result, we would experience increased delinquency risk from the borrowers with projects concentrated in such States, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

24. ***We have a concentration of loans to certain customers, and if the financial conditions of these customers deteriorate, our asset quality, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.***

We monitor concentration of exposures to borrowers and calculate customer exposure as required by the RBI. Set forth below are details of our borrowings to our largest, top five, top ten and top 20 borrowers, as of the corresponding years:

Particulars	As of/For the year ended March 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Gross Loan Portfolio (in ₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio	Gross Loan Portfolio (in ₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio	Gross Loan Portfolio (in ₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio
Largest borrower	5,273.33	6.91%	2,330.00	3.90%	2,209.05	4.69%
Top five borrowers	14,877.35	19.51%	9,593.63	16.07%	8,372.17	17.78%
Top ten borrowers	23,722.92	31.10%	16,150.78	27.05%	12,972.43	27.56%
Top 20 borrowers	33,708.57	44.20%	25,567.40	42.83%	18,711.79	39.75%

If the exposures of any of our significant customers become non-performing, the credit quality of our portfolio and our business and financial results, as well as the market price of our Equity Shares, could be materially and adversely affected.

25. ***A significant portion of our NPAs are concentrated in loans to sectors such as biomass power and cogeneration, hydro power and Waste to Energy. Further increase in NPAs in these sectors may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.***

Of the RE sectors to which we extend loans, three sectors (hydro power, biomass power and cogeneration and Waste to Energy) contribute more significantly to our NPAs, amounting to 56.84 % of our NPAs as of March 31, 2025. Set forth below are the contribution of certain sectors to our NPAs, as of March 31, 2025

Sector	NPA loans outstanding (₹ crores)	% of total NPAs	Total loans outstanding (₹ crores)
Solar Thermal / SPV	95.42	5.11%	18,675.48
Wind	131.12	7.03%	10,607.76
Hydro Power	399.22	21.39%	8,508.41
Manufacturing	82.00	4.39%	4,797.88
Biomass Power & Cogeneration	389.86	20.89%	797.59
Short Term & Medium Loans to private	150.00	8.04%	1,305.03
Waste to energy	271.74	14.56%	479.44
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line (GECL)	78.95	4.23%	296.54
Miscellaneous (Transmission)	201.78	10.81%	2,225.05
Energy Efficiency & Conservation	6.79	0.36%	19.01
Biomass (Briquetting, Gasification & Methanation from Industrial Effluents)	31.08	1.67%	628.18
National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	28.29	1.52%	47.12
Total	1,866.25	100.00%	

Any adverse events impacting these sectors may lead to an increase in our overall NPA levels, which may affect our business, cash flows and results of operations.

26. ***We may face asset-liability mismatches that could adversely affect our cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.***

In the past, our funding requirements primarily have been met through a combination of equity investments by the GoI, the issuance of secured and unsecured non-convertible debentures and unsecured and secured long-term loans made available from domestic as well as international multilateral and bilateral institutions.

As of March 31, 2025, 80.76 % of our Total Borrowings were long-term borrowings (excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings) and 83.29 **%** of our Gross Loan Portfolio as of such dates were long-term loans (excluding current maturities of long-term loans). For further details, see "*Selected Statistical Information – Maturity Pattern*" on page 62. In order to address the risk arising out of asset liability mismatch, we match our lending with a similar maturity of borrowing or raise further borrowings to repay the existing borrowing. We have established an Asset Liability Committee for management of liquidity risks and for setting up liquidity risk tolerance and strategy. We undertake a periodical review of assumptions used in liquidity projection and manage unexpected regulatory, statutory and other payments. We also maintain high-quality liquid assets in the form of investment in GoI securities. The following table sets forth our maturity pattern position, and asset-liability mismatch, as of March 31, 2025, 2024, 2023, which was the last reporting day in the relevant year:

(in ₹ crores)

Maturity Pattern of Assets & Liabilities:				
Items	As of	Less than or equal to 1 year	More than a year up to 3 years	More than 3 years up to 5 years
Rupee Loan Assets	March 31, 2025	12,749.44	22,279.86	10,207.03
	March 31, 2024	8,691.91	15,992.99	8,822.83
	March 31, 2023	7,505.76	10,685.43	7,501.54
Foreign Currency Assets	March 31, 2025	0.32	-	-
	March 31, 2024	0.58	-	-
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-
Rupee Borrowings	March 31, 2025	11,694.83	14,068.53	6,789.07
	March 31, 2024	7,874.61	13,050.58	4,651.65
	March 31, 2023	7,650.29	9,903.24	3,692.44
Foreign Currency Borrowings	March 31, 2025	763.00	1,528.43	1,296.85
	March 31, 2024	818.26	1,636.56	1,531.05

Maturity Pattern of Assets & Liabilities:				
Items	**As of**	**Less than or equal to 1 year**	**More than a year up to 3 years**	**More than 3 years up to 5 years**
	March 31, 2023	867.44	1,607.75	1,608.63
Asset Liability Mismatch	March 31, 2025	291.93	6,682.90	2,121.11
	March 31, 2024	(0.38)	1,305.85	2,640.13
	March 31, 2023	(1,011.97)	(825.56)	2,200.47

If we are unable to effectively manage our funding requirement and the financing we provide, which may be aggravated if our borrowers are unable to repay any of the financing facilities we grant to them or if we are unable to obtain additional credit facilities in a timely and cost effective manner, or at all, we may have mismatches in our assets and liabilities, which in turn may adversely affect our liquidity, results of operations and financial condition.

27. ***We operate in a highly competitive environment and increased competition in lending to the RE sector, including to new and emerging technologies, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.***

The financial and banking sector in India is highly competitive and we compete with a number of public sector finance companies, public sector banks, private banks (including foreign banks), financial institutions and other NBFCs. Competition in our industry depends on, among other factors, the ongoing evolution of GoI policies relating to the industry, the entry of new participants into the industry and the extent to which there is consolidation among banks, financial institutions and NBFCs in India. Many of our competitors may have larger resources or balance sheet sizes than us and may have considerable financing resources. In addition, since we are a non-deposit accepting NBFC, we may have restricted access to funds in comparison to banks and deposit-taking NBFCs as they may have wider access to funds, including through deposits. Our ability to compete effectively is dependent on our ability to maintain a low effective cost of funds. With the growth of our business, we are dependent on funding from the equity and debt markets and commercial borrowings. If we are unable to access funds at an effective cost that is comparable to or lower than our competitors, we may not be able to offer competitive interest rates for our loans to RE projects. This is a significant challenge for us, as there are limits to the extent to which higher costs of funds can be passed on to borrowers, thus potentially affecting our net interest income. In addition, competition in the RE sector may become more intense due to increased interest in the sector among domestic and international banks and finance companies, and we may incur additional expenses relating to customer acquisition and retention, further reducing our operating margins.

28. ***The COVID-19 has had, and a similar pandemic could have, certain adverse effects on our business, operations, cash flows and financial condition.***

The COVID-19 pandemic caused substantial disruption to the global economy and supply chains, creating significant volatility and disruption in financial markets, including India. The RBI issued guidelines as part of a COVID-19 regulatory package dated March 27, 2020, April 17, 2020 and May 23, 2020. In Fiscal 2021, the MNRE directed all RE implementing agencies of the MNRE to treat the lockdown due to COVID-19, as force majeure, and provided that these agencies could grant extensions of time for RE projects equivalent to the period of lockdown and additional 30 days for normalization after the end of the lockdown. Further, pursuant to MNRE notifications, as issued from time to time, time extensions were granted to RE project developers, and no coercive action could be taken for recovery in such periods where extensions were granted. In terms of these guidelines, we granted a moratorium of up to six months on the payment of all instalments and/ or interest, as applicable, falling due between March 1, 2020 and August 31, 2020 to all eligible borrowers, in accordance with the schemes approved by our Board in line with RBI guidelines issued from time to time for COVID-19, amounting to ₹ 16,169.61crores. After the end of the moratorium periods, there has been considerable increase in recovery, which has been consistent up to March 31, 2025. Pursuant to the GoI's 'Scheme for grant of ex-gratia payment of difference between compound interest and simple interest for nine months to borrowers in specified loan accounts (March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)' and the Supreme Court of India's judgment in Small Scale Industrial Manufactures Association (Regd.) vs Union of India and others dated March 23, 2021, we were required to refund / ensure adjustment of the interest on interest charged on borrowers during the moratorium period March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020, which amounted to ₹ 2.5 crores, which was fully released during Fiscal 2022. No subsequent provision was made for COVID-19. Future events such as the COVID-19 pandemic may adversely affect overall business sentiment, as well as our business, results of operations and financial condition.

29. ***Our Company is subject to certain statutory proceedings under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. Any adverse outcome of such proceedings in the future may have an adverse impact on the recovery of certain loans extended by our Company.***

Our Company is involved in two proceedings under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 ("**PMLA**") which are currently ongoing. An appeal has been filed by the Deputy Director, Enforcement Directorate ("**ED, Delhi**") before the Appellate Tribunal of Prevention of Money Laundering, Delhi ("**PMLAT**") ("**Appeal**"), against Chanda Kochhar, and certain other parties including our Company and M/s Echanda Urja Private Limited ("**EUPL**"), against the order dated November 6, 2020 passed by the adjudicating authority under PMLA, wherein the validity of loans provided to certain companies in the Videocon group was upheld and further the provisional attachment order dated January 10, 2020 issued by ED, Delhi ("**ED Order**") was dismissed. Our Company has been made a party to this litigation on account of the loan extended to EUPL, which was secured by way of creation of charge on certain properties of EUPL, which, ED, Delhi, has sought to attach through the ED Order, in connection with certain independent money laundering transactions, which do not involve our Company. Our Company filed a reply to the Appeal on July 5, 2023 and an application dated December 29, 2020 on the maintainability of the Appeal has also been filed by EUPL. The matters are currently pending.Separately, our Company is involved in another matter under PMLA, wherein an appeal has been filed by our Company before the PMLAT against the provisional attachment order dated December 23, 2020, passed by the Deputy Director, Directorate of Enforcement, Mumbai ("**ED, Mumbai**"), which has been further upheld by the adjudicating authority under PMLA vide order dated December 13, 2021 ("**Impugned Order**"), directing the provisional attachment of certain properties that were charged under loans extended by our Company to Gangakhed Sugar and Energy Limited ("**GSEL**"). Our Company is a party to the litigation to the extent of the loan granted to GSEL for installation of a 30.00 MW bagasse-based cogeneration plant at Vijaynagar-Makhani, Gangakhed, Maharashtra. The provisional attachment order has been sought by the ED, Mumbai in connection with certain independent money laundering transactions which do not involve our Company. Our Company has filed an appeal dated February 10, 2022 before the Appellate Tribunal against the Impugned Order. The matter is currently pending.

Our Company's contention in both these matters is limited to seeking non-attachment of the properties that were charged in our favour to secure the loans taken by the borrowers in the aforementioned matters and accordingly there is no monetary compensation claimed from or by our Company. We cannot assure the outcome of these proceedings. In the event, the aforesaid proceedings are decided against our Company there may be an adverse impact on the recovery of the loans granted to the borrowers as the security given to us by way of creation of charge on various properties will be attached under the provisions of the PMLA.

For further details of the statutory proceedings please see "*Legal Proceedings*" on page 337.

30. Our Company is involved in certain legal and regulatory proceedings. Any adverse decision in such proceedings may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

There are outstanding legal and regulatory proceedings involving our Company which are pending at different levels of adjudication before various courts, tribunals and other authorities. Such proceedings could divert the management's time and attention and consume financial resources in their defence or prosecution. The amounts claimed in these proceedings have been disclosed to the extent that such amounts are ascertainable and quantifiable and include amounts claimed jointly and severally, as applicable. Any unfavourable decision in connection with such proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, could adversely affect our reputation, continuity of our management, business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

We cannot assure you that any of the outstanding litigation matters will be settled in our favour, or that no additional liability will arise out of these proceedings. Our Company is contesting these matters and such proceedings could divert management's time and attention, and consume financial resources. In addition to the foregoing, we could also be adversely affected by complaints, claims or legal actions brought by persons, before various forums such as courts and tribunals or sector-specific or other regulatory authorities in the ordinary course or otherwise, in relation to our products and services, our technology and/or intellectual property, our branding or marketing efforts or campaigns or our policies or any other acts/omissions. Further, we may be subject to legal action by our employees and/or ex-employees in relation to alleged grievances such as termination of their employment with the Company. There can be no assurance that such complaints or claims will not result in investigations, enquiries or legal actions by any courts, tribunals or regulatory authorities against us. Any adverse decision in any of these proceedings may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.For further information, see "*Legal Proceedings*" on page 337.

31. Our borrowers that relied upon Renewable Energy Certificates ("RECs") as part of their project cash flow and financial models may experience financial and cash flow issues as the market for RECs has not been realized as originally expected.

Under Section 86(1) (e) of the Electricity Act 2003 and the National Tariff Policy 2006, Renewable Purchase Obligation is a mechanism by which the obligated entities are obliged to purchase certain percentage of electricity from renewable energy sources, as a percentage of the total consumption of electricity, or buy, in lieu of that, RECs from the market. (*Source: CARE Report*) RECs are issued to eligible RE generators, distribution licensee, open access consumers and captive generating stations based on RE, and have provided an extra avenue for sale of renewable energy. (*Source: CARE Report*)

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has taken a position that it does not have the jurisdiction to enforce RPOs in the relevant states and that the responsibility of setting RPO targets and implementation rests with the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions ("**SERCs**"). However, some of the SERCs have not enforced RPOs and the market for RECs has not matured as originally expected when the legislation was adopted. (*Source: CARE Report*) As a result, some of our borrowers that relied upon RECs as part of their project cash flow and financial models may experience cash flow shortfalls and other financial issues which in turn could increase our NPAs and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. While revenue from REC sales has increased following the order of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to resume REC trading from November 24, 2021 after a ban on REC trading since July 2020 (*Source: CARE Report*), there can be no assurance that there will be sustained demand for, or trading in RECs. To safeguard against the uncertainty around RECs, no REC cashflows are considered in our base case analysis while determining project funding. However, our borrowers may be adversely affected overall if they are unable to benefit from RECs, which will in turn affect their ability to repay us.

32. If we fail to identify, monitor and manage risks and effectively implement our risk management policies, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our risk management processes include a detailed appraisal methodology, identification of risks and suitable structuring of risk mitigation measures. We have policies and procedures in place to identify, manage and control the various risks to which we are exposed, which include our risk management policy, investment policy, foreign exchange and derivatives risk management policy, asset liability management policy, credit rate review system, whistle blower and vigilance mechanism, fair practices code, grievance redressal policy, policies on corporate governance, IT policies and procedures, and KYC and anti-money laundering policy, among others. Our Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee, the Asset Liability Committee review our risk management policies from time to time. Despite our risk management processes, we may be exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks, which could lead to material losses and adversely affect our business. Some of our methods of managing risks are based upon the use of observed historical market behaviour. As a result, these methods may not be able to predict future risk exposures, which could be significantly greater than those indicated by the historical measures. Other risk management methods depend upon an evaluation of information regarding markets, clients or other matters. This information may not in all cases be accurate, complete, up-to-date or properly evaluated. While there have been no material risk management failures in the three preceding Fiscals, to the extent our assessments, assumptions or estimates prove inaccurate or not predictive of actual results, we could suffer higher than anticipated losses. If we fail to effectively implement our risk management policies, it could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

33. The success of our business depends on our ability to attract and retain our senior management and high-quality employees, and the loss of their services could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The success of our business to a large extent depends on the continued service of our senior management and various professionals and specialists, including information technology specialists, techno-commercial professionals, finance professionals, legal professionals and risk management specialists. Our senior and middle management personnel have significant experience and in-depth industry knowledge and expertise. As a result of ever-increasing market competition in the financial sector, the market demand and competition for experienced management personnel and finance professionals and specialists has intensified. Our business and financial condition could suffer if we are unable to retain our senior management, or other high-quality personnel, or cannot adequately and timely replace them upon their departure. We may also have certain vacant management positions, which we are not able to fill in a timely manner, owing to such decisions requiring GoI intervention.

Moreover, we may be required to increase substantially the number of our professionals and specialists in connection with any future growth plans, and we may face difficulties in doing so due to the competition for such personnel. Our failure to retain or replace competent personnel could materially impair our ability to implement any plan for growth and expansion. Competition for quality employees among finance companies and other business institutions may also necessitate increases in compensation and commissions, which would increase operating costs and reduce our profitability. As a PFI, which is currently 75% owned by the GoI, we may face difficulty in raising compensation in line with private industry employee expectations.

34. We offer innovative financing schemes to adapt to evolving business needs, some of which require us to rely on projections regarding prospective income. There can be no assurance that we will be able to recover amounts due to us under such arrangements if our borrowers are unable to generate adequate revenues.

We offer products such as loans against the future cash flow of commissioned projects, financing schemes for setting up ethanol distilleries, bridge loans and lines of credit for on-lending, among others. Financing schemes such as these are not directly secured by immoveable property, as with our term loans. For schemes such as loan against future cash flow of commissioned projects, we rely on future income from the projects. Accordingly, there may be higher risk of recovery from such projects, since we may not have readily available collateral to enforce, in the event of non-repayment. As we continue to provide financing through more innovative mechanisms, we may be exposed to higher risks of non-recovery.

35. The escrow account mechanism and the trust and retention account arrangements implemented by us as a quasi-security mechanism in connection with payment obligations of our borrowers may not be effective, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In relation to our term loans, we take security by way of a mortgage on project land and buildings and hypothecation of project assets including plant and machinery. In addition, we often take additional security such as collateral, pledge of shares, personal guarantees and corporate guarantees as per requirements.

We also use trust and retention account arrangements to provide us with payment security. The trust and retention account arrangements are effective in the event that revenue from the end users or other receipts, as applicable, is received by our borrowers and deposited in the relevant escrow accounts or trust and retention accounts. There may be instances of non-enforcement of trust and retention accounts by bankers, resulting in default in payments by the borrower. Although we monitor the flow into the trust and retention accounts, in certain instances we may not have any arrangement in place to ensure that such revenue is received or deposited in such accounts and the effectiveness of the trust and retention account arrangements is limited to that extent. While we usually obtain a commitment from off-takers that the revenue from the projects will be deposited in the trust and retention account or escrow account only, there may be instances of failure of this mechanism. If end users do not make payments to our borrowers, the trust and retention account arrangements will not be effective in ensuring the timely repayment of our loans, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, as we diversify our loan portfolio and enter new business opportunities, we may not be able to implement such or similar quasi- security mechanisms or arrangements and there can be no assurance that even if such mechanisms and arrangements are implemented, they will be effective.

36. We have granted loans to private sector borrowers on a non-recourse or limited recourse basis, which increases the risk of non-recovery and may adversely affect our financial condition.

As of March 31, 2025, our Gross Loan Portfolio amounted to ₹ 76281.65 crores, of which 72.64 % comprised loans to private sector borrowers. Under the terms of our loans to our private borrowers, our loans are secured by project assets, and in certain cases, we also obtain additional security such as collateral, pledge of shares, personal guarantees and corporate guarantees. The ability of our borrowers to perform their obligations under our loans will depend primarily on the financial condition and results of the relevant projects, which may be affected by many factors beyond the borrowers' control, including competition, operating costs, regulatory issues and other risks. If borrowers with non-recourse or limited recourse loans were to be adversely affected by these or other factors and were unable to meet their obligations, the value of the underlying assets available to repay the loans may become insufficient to pay the full principal and interest on the loans, which could expose us to significant losses. In Fiscal 2025, 2024, 2023, there were 14, 1 and 4 instance of slippage of accounts into NPA category, amounting to ₹ 669.50 crores, ₹ 44.34 crores and ₹ 7.89 crores, respectively. Further, in Fiscal 2025, 2024 and 2023, we have recovered ₹ 287.76 crores, ₹ 212.70 crores and ₹ 202.43 crores, respectively, from NPA accounts, representing a recovery rate of 20.40 %, 14.05 % and 11.45 %, on the balance of Gross NPA at the beginning of the corresponding periods, respectively. However, of the slippages during the three preceding Fiscals, 1 cases amounting to ₹ 0.78 crores, have been successfully resolved. Further, in connection with solar and wind projects in the state of Andhra Pradesh, tariff limitations were introduced, which resulted in proportionately lower recovery from projects in the state of Andhra Pradesh. There may be instances of failure to recover dues with limited recourse, owing to natural calamities or other *force majeure* events beyond the control of borrowers.

37. Our borrowers' insurance of assets may not be adequate to protect them against all potential losses to which they may be subject to, which could affect our ability to recover the loan amounts due to us.

Under our loan agreements, where loans are extended on the basis of charge on assets, our borrowers are required to create a charge on their assets in our favour in the form of a hypothecation, a mortgage or both. In addition, the terms and conditions of the loan agreements require our borrowers to maintain insurance against damage caused by any disasters including floods, fires and earthquakes or theft on their charged assets against the loan granted by us. As of March 31, 2025, **99.23** % of our Gross Loan Portfolio for which insurance is required were insured. In cases of projects which are under stress and are not able to obtain insurance renewal owing to financial stress or associated reasons, we attempt to avail insurance ourselves, where feasible. However, in certain cases, our borrowers may not have the required insurance coverage, they have not renewed the insurance policies or the amount of insurance coverage may be less than the replacement costs of all covered property and is therefore insufficient to cover all financial losses that our borrowers may suffer. In the event the assets charged in our favour are damaged due to reasons, including among others, floods, fires and earthquakes, it may affect our ability to recover the loan amounts due to us.

38. A sanctioned loan may not be disbursed in full, but if we are called upon to disburse more of our sanctioned loans in a given period than we had projected, we may have to borrow more funds under cash credit/overdraft facilities, which may subject us to a higher interest rate expense than our long-term sources of funding.

A sanctioned loan may not be disbursed in full due to many factors such as non-compliance with the conditions precedent by the borrower and the borrower decide not to avail the loan from us or decide to borrow a lesser sum than the actual sanctioned amount. In addition, due to the long gestation period of some of the projects that we finance, it may take three to four years before the entire sanctioned loan amount for a project gets disbursed. Set forth below are details of our loans sanctioned and loans disbursed in the corresponding years:

Particulars	As of/ For the Year Ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(₹ crores)		
Loans Sanctioned (₹ crores)	47,453.11	37,353.68	32,586.61
Loans Disbursed(1) (₹ crores)	30,167.87	25,089.04	21,639.21
Loans Disbursed, as a percentage of loans sanctioned (%)	63.57%	67.17%	66.41%

Note:

(1) Includes loans which are disbursed during the year/ period but which may have been sanctioned in previous years.

In order to decrease our borrowing costs, we endeavour to match our anticipated borrowing requirements for a given period with the expected amount required for disbursal in such period. We also revise interest rates and rationalise our lending rate periodically if there is adverse increase in our borrowing rate. However, if we are called upon to disburse more of our sanctioned loans in a given period than we had anticipated, we may have to utilize these cash credit/overdraft facilities, which typically subject us to a higher interest expense than our long-term sources of funding. As a result, our results of operation and financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

39. Any non-compliance under the Companies Act, 2013 may subject us to regulatory actions and penalties and our business, financial condition and reputation may be adversely affected.

The second provision to Section 149(1) of the Companies Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 requires every public company having a paid-up share capital of ₹ 100 crores or more or turnover of ₹ 300 crores or more to have at least one woman director. In the past, our Company had received show cause notices along with imposition of penalty for Fiscal 2023, vide order dated September 30, 2022, amounting to ₹ 0.03 crores by the Adjudicating Officer, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the non-appointment of a woman director as stipulated under Section 149(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 punishable under Section 172 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**Penalty Order**"). Our Company has also filed an appeal dated October 11, 2022 before the Regional Director (Northern Region), the Ministry of Corporate Affairs against the Penalty Order. Hearings in the matter are ongoing and the appeal against the Penalty Order remains pending as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document. Being a Government company, the appointment of directors vests with the President of India in accordance with the articles of association of the Company and the appointment of directors is governed by the Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by DPE, subject to the discretion of GoI. Further, the terms of appointment of all Directors (including their remuneration) are also approved by the President of India. Hence, the appointment of Directors is neither under the purview of our board of directors nor is our Company empowered to appoint any Directors. Further, our Company has appointed a woman director, Rohini Rawat, on the Board since March 9, 2023. Since then, we have been in compliance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013. However, since the appointment of directors is governed by the Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by DPE and is subject to the discretion of GOI, we cannot assure you whether the ROC or any other authority including SEBI will impose penalties on us on account of such non-compliance.

40. As a financial institution focused on financing of RE and energy efficiency, we have received certain grants and tax benefits and our borrowers may have received certain tax benefits, subsidies and incentives in the past. We cannot assure you that such grants, benefits, subsidies and incentives will be available to us and/or our borrowers in the future, which may have an adverse effect on our business, profits, results of operations and financial condition.

We provide finance towards promotion and development of renewable sources of energy and have benefited from certain tax regulations and incentives that accord favourable treatment towards such sector. Further, our Company is also eligible for certain tax benefits and incentives as a 'Public Financial Institution'/ "Non -Banking Finance Company" . Certain tax benefits include the creation of a special reserve under Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act and provision for bad and doubtful debts under Section 36(1)(viia)(c)/Section 36(1)(viia)(d) of the Income Tax Act. As a consequence, our operations have been subject to relatively low tax liabilities. We cannot assure you that we would continue to be eligible for such lower taxes or any other benefits. If the laws or regulations regarding the tax benefits applicable to us or the energy sector as a whole were to change, our taxable income and tax liability may increase to that extent, which would adversely affect our financial results. Additionally, if such tax benefits were not available or significantly reduced, RE projects could be considered less attractive which could negatively affect the sector and have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We also receive capital subsidies and interest subsidies for releasing to borrowers on a quarterly basis for implementing certain MNRE programmes, subject to compliance with terms and conditions of sanctions by such borrowers, as set forth below:

Particulars	As of/ For the Year Ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	(₹ crores)		
Interest subsidy received earlier and outstanding on net present value basis	2.17	2.17	2.17
Interest subsidy received earlier and outstanding on actual basis	(2.38)	(2.38)	(2.38)
Capital subsidy received and passed on to borrowers	-	1.00	35.95

If the central government or the state government policies are not favourable for RE business, our business will be adversely affected. Furthermore, if the laws or regulations regarding the incentives applicable to the RE sector as a whole were to change, the cost of operation of the projects funded by us may increase to that extent, which may have an adverse effect on our financial results.

41. ***Certain properties used by our Company for the purposes of our operations are leased by our Company. These title deeds are not in our Company's name. Any termination of the contractual agreements in connection with such properties or our failure to renew the same could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.***

Currently, several properties used by us for the purposes of our operations, including the property where our Registered Office and Corporate Office are situated, are leased to us. However, the title deed in respect of these properties are not in our Company's name, although the allotment is in our Company's name. For further details, see *"Our Business – Property"* on page 280. Any termination of the contractual agreements in connection with such properties which are not registered in our name or our failure to obtain registration in a timely manner, or at all, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Further, as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, the properties at Hyderabad, Bhubaneshwar and Mumbai are held on a rental basis. Properties that are used on a rental basis are subject to risks pertaining to non-renewal, challenges to the underlying ownership of property, and non-registration of such agreements. Unless such documents are adequately stamped or duly registered, such documents may be rendered inadmissible as evidence in a court in India or may not be authenticated by any public officer and the same may attract penalty as prescribed under applicable law or may impact our ability to enforce these agreements legally, which may result in an adverse effect on the continuance of our operations and business.

42. ***We may not be able to detect money-laundering and other illegal or improper activities fully or on a timely basis.***

We are required to comply with applicable anti-money-laundering ("**AML**") and anti-terrorism laws and other regulations in India. In the ordinary course of our operations, we run the risk of failing to comply with the prescribed Know Your Customer ("**KYC**") procedures and the consequent risk of fraud and money laundering by dishonest customers and assessment of penalties and/or imposition of sanctions against us for such compliance failures despite having implemented systems and controls designed to prevent the occurrence of these risks. Our AML and KYC policies are in accordance with RBI guidelines.

Although we believe that we have adequate internal policies, processes , checks and controls in place to prevent and detect any AML activity and ensure KYC compliance, there can be no assurance that we will be able to fully control instances of any potential or attempted violation by other parties and may accordingly be subject to regulatory actions including imposition of fines and other penalties by the relevant government agencies to whom we report. We have not experienced any material instances of money laundering or similar illegal activities in the three preceding Fiscals. Our business and reputation could suffer if any such parties use or attempt to use our business for money-laundering or illegal or improper purposes and such attempts are not detected or reported to the appropriate authorities in compliance with applicable legal requirements. Incidents described above or any similar incidents in the future may materially and adversely affect our business and/or reputation.

43. ***Weaknesses, disruptions, failures or cybersecurity events in our IT systems could adversely impact our business.***

We may be subject to disruptions of our IT systems, arising from events that are wholly or partially beyond our control (including, for example, damage or incapacitation by human error, natural disasters, electrical or telecommunication outages, sabotage, computer viruses, or loss of support services from third parties such as internet backbone providers). In the event we experience systems interruptions, errors or downtime, this may give rise to deterioration in customer service and loss or liability to us. Further, we are dependent on various external vendors for certain elements of our operations and are exposed to the risk that external vendors or service providers may be unable to fulfil their contractual obligations to us (or will be subject to the same risk of operational errors by their respective employees) and the risk that their (or their vendors) business continuity and data security systems prove to be inadequate. If our external vendors or service providers fail to perform their functions, it could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We rely on the security of such platforms for the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential information. Examples of significant cybersecurity events are unauthorized access, computer viruses, deceptive communications (phishing), ransom ware, malware or other malicious code or cyber-attack, catastrophic events, system failures and disruptions and other events that could have security consequences. These events could materially impact our ability to adequately manage and value our loan portfolio, provide efficient and secure services to our clients, and regulators, and to timely and accurately report our financial results. Although we have implemented controls and have taken protective measures to reduce the risk of such events, we cannot reasonably anticipate or prevent rapidly evolving types of cyber-attacks and such measures may be insufficient. While we have not experienced any instance in the three preceding Fiscals, cybersecurity breaches could expose us to a risk of loss or misuse of our information, litigation, reputational damage, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, fines, penalties or losses that are either not insured against or not fully covered by insurance maintained. We may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify our protective measures or to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities.

44. ***Our business may be subject to negative publicity, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.***

Our business is, to a large extent, reliant on the strength of our brand and our reputation as a provider of financial assistance for projects relating to new and renewable sources of energy, other clean energy technologies, as well as energy efficiency and conservation. The high media scrutiny and public attention that the RE and financial services sectors are subjected to, in addition with increasing consumer activism in India, increases the risk of negative publicity and damage to our brand if we are presented in a negative light. Litigation, employee misconduct, operational failures, regulatory investigations, press speculation and negative publicity, amongst others relating to us, whether founded or unfounded, could damage our brand or our reputation. Negative publicity could be based, for instance, on allegations that we have failed to comply with regulatory requirements or result from failure in business continuity or performance of our information technology systems, loss of customer data or confidential information, or unsatisfactory service and support levels.

While we have not experienced any specific instances of negative publicity in the three preceding Fiscals, any damage to our brand or our reputation could hamper the trust placed in the brand and cause existing customers, intermediaries, financial partners or investors to withdraw their business or to reconsider doing business with us. Furthermore, negative publicity may result in increased regulation and legislative scrutiny of industry practices as well as increased litigation, which may further increase our costs of doing business and adversely affect our profitability. Negative publicity may also influence market or rating agencies' perception of us, which could make it more difficult for us to maintain our credit rating. Therefore, any damage to our brand or our reputation could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

45. ***RE projects are seasonal and prone to vagaries of nature. Accordingly, our business may be subject to seasonal fluctuations in operating results and cash flows.***

RE projects, by their nature, are subject to seasonal performance. Generally, these RE projects witness peak seasons and lean seasons. As a result of these factors, our business may be subject to fluctuations in operating results and cash flows during any quarter or interim financial period, and consequently, such results cannot be used as an indication of our annual results, and they cannot be relied upon as an indicator of our future performance.

46. ***The power financing sector, including RE financing, has witnessed increasing interest and competition. Expenses we need to undertake in order to remain competitive may adversely affect our cash flows, financial condition and result of operations.***

Over the years, power financing NBFCs have seen significant traction supported by increase in demand for funds from power sector, and government's push towards growth of power sector (*Source: CARE Report*). Further, the renewable sector has been gaining significant traction over the years and power financing NBFCs have been playing a key role in funding renewable projects (*Source: CARE Report*). As the RE sector grows, boosted by government support, there is likely to be increasing interest among financing players such as domestic and international banks, finance companies, among others, to meet financing needs in the sector. In order to remain competitive, we may need to undertake expenses to acquire and retain borrowers. For instance, our advertising costs may increase, we may need to offer more competitive rates of interest, and make other accommodations to suit borrower requirements. Such additional expenses may add to our operating costs and reduce our operating margins. Additionally, the power sector in India and our business and operations are regulated by, and are directly and indirectly dependent on, GoI policies and any change in these policies may adversely affect our cash flows, financial conditions and result of operations.

47. ***We may be unable to adequately protect our intellectual property and may be subject to risks of infringement claims.***

Our trademark name and logo is registered with the Trade Marks Registry of India. As of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, our Company has registered one trademark in India. Additionally, 0ur Subsidiary has applied for a trademark under class 36, which is currently pending. There can be no assurance that third parties will not infringe upon our intellectual property, causing damage to our business prospects, reputation, and goodwill. Further, while we take care to ensure that we comply with the intellectual property rights of third parties, we cannot determine with certainty whether we are infringing upon any existing third-party intellectual property rights. While we have not been involved in any intellectual property disputes in the past, we cannot assure you that we will not be involved in such disputes in the future, including disputes relating to our pending trademark applications. Any intellectual property claims, with or without merit, could be very time-consuming, could be expensive to settle or litigate and could divert our management's attention and other resources. These claims could also subject us to significant liability for damages, potentially including enhanced statutory damages if we are found to have wilfully infringed intellectual property rights. While such claims by third parties have not been made to us historically, the occurrence of any of the foregoing would adversely affect our business operations and financial results.

48. If we were to incur a serious uninsured loss or a loss that significantly exceeds the limits of our insurance policies, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We maintain insurance coverage consistent with industry practice in India to cover certain risks associated with our business. For further information on our insurance policies, see "*Our Business – Insurance*" on page 279. As of March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023, we had a total insurance coverage of ₹ 379.16 crores, ₹ 362.90 crores and ₹ 312.39 crores, respectively, aggregating to 110.51 %, 101.86% and 84.90%, respectively, of our total fixed assets. Insurance coverage has been taken for fixed assets. We cannot assure you that our current insurance policies will insure us fully against all risks and losses that may arise in the future. Even if such losses are insured, we may be required to pay a significant deductible on any claim for recovery of such a loss, or the amount of the loss may exceed our coverage for the loss. In addition, our insurance policies are subject to annual review, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to renew these policies on similar or otherwise acceptable terms, or at all. While there have been no instances in the three preceding Fiscals, if we were to incur a serious uninsured loss or a loss that significantly exceeds the limits of our insurance policies, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

49. We may face labour disruptions and employee misconduct that could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We have no employee unions or associations. Although we believe that we have good industrial relations with our employees, we cannot guarantee that our employees will not undertake or participate in strikes, work stoppage or other action in the future. While there have been no instances in the three preceding Fiscals, if any such work stoppage or disruption was to occur, possibly for a significant period of time, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected. There is also likelihood for employee misconduct which could involve the improper use or disclosure of confidential information, which could result in regulatory sanctions and serious reputational or financial harm, including harm to our brand. It is not always possible to deter misconduct by employees and the precautions we take and the systems we have put in place to prevent and deter such activities may not be effective in all cases. Any instances of such misconduct or fraud could adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

50. If we are unable to establish and maintain an effective internal controls and compliance system, our business and reputation could be adversely affected.

Our internal audit functions and internal financial control systems make an evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of internal systems on an ongoing basis so that our operations adhere to our policies, compliance requirements and internal guidelines. However, there have been instances of delays or lapses on our part in making certain regulatory filings in the past. For further information, see "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 9. Our Company may not be in compliance with certain provisions of the SEBI regulations.*" on page 69. We cannot assure you that regulatory proceedings or actions will not be initiated against us in the future and we will not be subject to any penalty imposed by the competent regulatory authority in this regard. Additionally, we are exposed to operational risks arising from the potential inadequacy or failure of internal processes or systems, and our actions may not be sufficient to ensure effective internal checks and balances in all circumstances.

We also take steps to establish and maintain compliance and disclosure procedures, systems and controls, and to maintain internal controls over financial reporting to produce reliable financial reports and prevent financial fraud. However, internal controls over financial reporting are reviewed on an ongoing basis as risks evolve, and the processes to maintain such internal controls involve human diligence and compliance and are subject to lapses in judgement and breakdowns resulting from human error. While there have been no frauds or failures of internal control in the three preceding Fiscals, to the extent that there are lapses in judgement or breakdowns resulting from human error, the accuracy of our financial reporting could be affected, resulting in a loss of investor confidence and could adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Further, our operations are subject to anti-corruption laws and regulations, which prohibit us and our employees and intermediaries from bribing, being bribed or making other prohibited payments to obtain/ retain business or gain other business advantage. We participate in collaborations and relationships with third parties whose actions could potentially subject us to liability under these laws. While our code of conduct requires our employees and intermediaries to comply with all applicable laws, and we continue to enhance our policies and procedures in an effort to ensure compliance with applicable anti-corruption laws and regulations, these measures may not prevent the breach of such anti-corruption laws. We are also subject to the guidelines provided to public sector enterprises in relation to vigilance management by the Central Vigilance Commission. If we are not in compliance with applicable anti-corruption laws, we may be subject to criminal and civil penalties, disgorgement and other sanctions and remedial measures, and legal expenses, which could have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Likewise, any investigation of any potential violations of anti-corruption laws by the relevant authorities could also have an adverse impact on our business and reputation.

51. The interests of the Promoter as our controlling shareholder may conflict with the interests of other shareholders.

Under our Articles of Association, the Promoter, by holding a majority of our equity share capital may issue directives with respect to the conduct of our business or our affairs for as long as we remain a Government company, as defined under the Companies Act. The interests of the Promoter may be different from our interests or the interests of other shareholders. As a result, the Promoter may take actions with respect to our business and the businesses of our peers and competitors, designed to serve the public interest in India and not necessarily to maximize profits. In addition, as a result of our controlling ownership by the Promoter, we are required to adhere to certain restrictions with respect to the types of investments we may make using our cash balances, which may restrict us from entering into certain investments providing a higher rate of return. The Promoter will retain control over the decisions requiring adoption by our shareholders and could exercise its powers of control, delay or defer or initiate a change of control of our Company or a change in our capital structure, delay or defer a merger, consolidation, or discourage a merger with another public sector undertaking.

52. Our ability to pay dividends in the future will depend on number of factors, including our profit after tax for the fiscal year, our capital requirements, our financial condition, our cash flows and applicable taxes and the payments will be subject to the CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines.

Our ability to pay dividends in the future will depend on number of factors, including our profit after tax for the fiscal year, our capital requirements, our financial condition, our cash flows and applicable taxes. Any future determination as to the declaration and payment of dividends will be at the discretion of our Board and subsequent approval of shareholders and will depend on factors that our Board and shareholders deem relevant. We may decide to retain all our earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business and, therefore, may not declare dividends on our Equity Shares. We cannot assure you that we will be able to pay dividends in the future.

In accordance with the CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines issued in May 27, 2016, our Company is required to pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of its PAT or 5% of its net worth, whichever is higher, subject to the maximum dividend permitted under the extant legal provisions and the conditions mentioned in the aforesaid CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines as modified from time to time, unless an exemption is provided in accordance with the guidelines. We have received such exemption in Fiscal 2023, Fiscal 2024 and 2025. Further, the said guidelines have been amended in November 2024 prescribing to pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of PAT as applicable to NBFC. For further information, see *"Dividends"* on page 108.

53. Industry information included in this Preliminary Placement Document has been derived from an industry report prepared by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("CARE") exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs, in equal proportion, for such purpose

We have used the report titled "*Industry Research Report on Renewable Energy, Green Technologies and Power-focused NBFCs*" dated June 2025 ("**CARE Report**") prepared and issued by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("**CARE**"). The CARE Report has been prepared exclusively for the purpose of understanding the industry in connection with the Issue and is commissioned by the BRLMs pursuant to the mandate letter dated January 21, 2025, and paid for by the BRLMs, in equal proportion, for purposes of inclusion of such information in this Preliminary Placement Document. We have no direct or indirect association with CARE other than as a consequence of such an engagement. The report is a paid report and is subject to various limitations and based upon certain assumptions, parameters and conditions that are subjective in nature. It also uses certain methodologies for market sizing and forecasting. Although we believe that the data and contents of the CARE Report may be considered to be reliable, the accuracy, completeness and underlying assumptions are not guaranteed. Further, there is no assurance that such information is stated or compiled on the same basis or with the same degree of accuracy as may be the case elsewhere. In addition, statements from third parties that involve estimates, projections, forecasts and assumptions are subject to change, and actual amounts may differ materially from those included in this Preliminary Placement Document.

You should consult your own advisors and undertake an independent assessment of information in this Preliminary Placement Document based on, or derived from, the CARE Report before making any investment decision regarding the Issue.

54. We have in the past entered into related party transactions and may need to or continue to do so in the future, which may potentially involve conflicts of interest with the equity shareholders.

We have entered into related party transactions in the three preceding Fiscals each of which have been undertaken on an arms' length basis. While we believe that all such transactions have been conducted on an arm's length basis and contain commercially reasonable terms, we cannot assure you that we could not have achieved more favourable terms had such transactions been entered into with unrelated parties. There can be no assurance that such transactions, individually or in the aggregate, will not have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. For further information on our related party transactions, see "*Related Party Transactions*" on page 63.

55. Significant differences exist between Ind AS and other accounting principles, such as U.S. GAAP and IFRS, which investors may be more familiar with and may consider material to their assessment of our financial condition.

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Ind AS differs in certain significant respects from IFRS, U.S. GAAP and other accounting principles with which prospective investors may be familiar in other countries. If our financial statements were to be prepared in accordance with such other accounting principles, our results of operations, cash flows and financial position may be substantially different. Prospective investors should review the accounting policies applied in the preparation of our financial statements, and consult their own professional advisers for an understanding of the differences between these accounting principles and those with which they may be more familiar. Any reliance by persons not familiar with Indian accounting practices on the financial disclosures presented in this Preliminary Placement Document should be limited accordingly.

56. The proceeds of the Issue might not be applied in ways that increase the value of your investment. Further, it is not subject to any monitoring by any independent agency.

As our Company is a public financial institution, we are not required to appoint a monitoring agency in relation to the Issue under the proviso of Regulation 173A(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The proceeds of the Issue will be used by our Company in accordance with applicable laws and not for any specified projects. We intend to use the proceeds of the Issue, after meeting the expenditures of and related to the Issue, for the purpose of augmenting the capital base of our Company to meet future capital requirements and for onward lending, and for general corporate purposes, subject to applicable statutory and/or regulatory requirements. For further details, please see "*Use of Proceeds*" on page 101 of this Preliminary Placement Document.

Our funding requirements and the deployment of the proceeds of the Issue are based on management estimates and our current business plans and have not been appraised by any bank or financial institution. We may have to revise such estimates from time to time and consequently our funding requirements may also change. The management will have significant flexibility in applying the proceeds received by us from the Issue. The utilization details of the proceeds of the Issue shall be adequately disclosed as per applicable laws. If we are unable to deploy the proceeds of the Offer in a timely or an efficient manner, it may affect our business and results of operations.

External Risk Factors

57. Any downturn in the macroeconomic environment in India could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are incorporated in India and all of our funded projects, companies to which we have extended borrowings are located in India. As, a result, our results of operations and financial condition are significantly affected by factors influencing the Indian economy. Any slowdown or perceived slowdown in the Indian economy could adversely affect our business.

An increase in trade deficit, a downgrading in India's sovereign debt rating or a decline in India's foreign exchange reserves could negatively affect interest rates and liquidity, which may adversely affect the Indian economy and our business. Further, India's economy could be adversely affected by a general rise in interest rates or inflation, adverse weather conditions affecting agriculture, commodity and energy prices as well as various other factors. This could adversely affect the policy of the GoI towards our industry, which may in turn adversely affect our financial performance and our ability to implement our business strategy.

The Indian economy is also influenced by economic and market conditions in other countries, particularly emerging market conditions in Asia. A decline in India's foreign exchange reserves and exchange rate fluctuations may also affect liquidity and interest rates in the Indian economy. Further, a loss of investor confidence in other emerging market economies or any worldwide financial instability may adversely affect the Indian economy, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Other factors which may adversely affect the Indian economy and result in an adverse impact on economic conditions in India and scarcity of financing include:

(i) Volatility in, and actual or perceived trends in trading activity on India's principal stock exchanges;

(ii) Changes in India's tax, trade, fiscal or monetary policies;

(iii) Political instability;

(iv) Terrorism or military conflict in India or in countries in the region or globally, including in India's various neighbouring countries;

(v) Occurrence of natural or man-made disasters;

(vi) Infectious disease outbreaks or other serious public health concerns, including in India's principal export markets; and

(vii) Other significant regulatory or economic developments in or affecting India or its financial services sectors.

58. Changing laws, rules and regulations in India could lead to new compliance requirements that are uncertain.

Our business, financial performance, cash flow and results of operations could be adversely affected by unfavourable changes in or interpretations of existing, or the promulgation of new laws, rules and regulations applicable to us and our business. Our business, cash flows, results of operations and prospects may be adversely impacted, to the extent that we are unable to suitably respond to and comply with any such changes in applicable law and policy. The regulatory and policy environment in which we operate are evolving and are subject to change. The GoI and state governments may implement new laws or other regulations and policies that could affect our business in general, which could lead to new compliance requirements, including requiring us to obtain approvals and licenses from the GoI, state governments and other regulatory bodies, or impose onerous requirements.

We are subject to laws and government regulations, including in relation to safety, health, environmental protection and labour. For instance, the GoI has introduced the Code on Social Security, 2020 ("**Social Security Code**"); the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020; the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Code on Wages, 2019, which consolidate, subsume and replace numerous existing central labour legislations (collectively, the "**Labour Codes**"). The GoI has deferred the effective date of implementation of the respective Labour Codes, and they shall come into force from such dates as may be notified. Different dates may also be appointed for the coming into force of different provisions of the Labour Codes. While the rules for implementation under these codes have not been notified, we are yet to determine the impact of all or some such laws on our business and operations which may restrict our ability to grow our business in the future and increase our expenses. Further, pursuant to the Finance Bill, 2025, notified on February 1, 2025, GoI has introduced new income tax slabs, with no personal income tax payable for income up to ₹12 lakh. There is no certainty on the impact of the full Union budget on tax laws or other regulations, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or on the industry in which we operate.

Uncertainty in the applicability, interpretation or implementation of any amendment to, or change in, governing law, regulation or policy in the jurisdictions in which we operate, including by reason of an absence, or a limited body, of administrative or judicial precedent may be time consuming as well as costly for us to resolve and may impact the viability of our current business or restrict our ability to grow our business in the future. We may incur increased costs and other burdens relating to compliance with such new requirements, which may also require significant management time and other resources, and any failure to comply may adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition and prospects. For instance, the Supreme Court of India has in a decision clarified the components of basic wages which need to be considered by companies while making provident fund payments, which resulted in an increase in the provident fund payments to be made by companies. Any such decisions in future or any further changes in interpretation of laws may have an impact on our financial conditions, cash flows and results of operations.

59. A slowdown in economic growth in India, natural disasters and other disruptions may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our financial performance and the quality and growth of our business depend significantly on the health of the overall Indian economy, the gross domestic product growth rate and the economic cycle in India.

A substantial portion of our assets and employees are located in India, and we intend to continue to develop and expand our facilities in India. Our performance and the growth of our business depend on the performance of the Indian economy and the economies of the regional markets we currently serve. These economies could be adversely affected by various factors, such as the impact of a pandemic, political and regulatory changes including adverse changes in liberalization policies, social disturbances, religious or communal tensions, terrorist attacks, and other geopolitical events such as the Russia-Ukraine war or the India-Pakistan unrest, and other acts of violence or war, natural calamities, interest rates, commodity and energy prices and various other factors. Our operations, including our branch network, may be damaged or disrupted as a result of natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, heavy rainfall, epidemics, tsunamis and cyclones and other events such as protests, riots and labor unrest. Such events may lead to the disruption of information systems and telecommunication services for sustained periods.

They also may make it difficult or impossible for employees to reach our business locations. Damage or destruction that interrupts our provision of services could adversely affect our reputation, our relationships with our customers, our senior management team's ability to administer and supervise our business or it may cause us to incur substantial additional expenditure to repair or replace damaged equipment or rebuild parts of our branch network.

Any slowdown or perceived slowdown in these economies could adversely affect the ability of our customers to afford our services, which in turn would adversely impact our business and financial performance and results of operations.

60. The price of the Equity Shares may be volatile, and the investors may be unable to resell the Equity Shares at or above the Issue Price, or at all.

Investors may not be able to sell our Equity Shares at the quoted price if there is no active trading in our Equity Shares. There has been significant volatility in the Indian stock markets in the recent past, and the trading price of our Equity Shares after the Issue could fluctuate significantly as a result of market volatility or due to various internal or external risks, including but not limited to those described in this Preliminary Placement Document. The market price of our Equity Shares may be influenced by many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including, among others:

- future sales of the Equity Shares by us or our Shareholders;
- investor perception of us and the industry in which we operate;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations of principles;
- our quarterly or annual earnings or those of our competitors;
- developments affecting fiscal, industrial or environmental regulations; and
- the public's reaction to our press releases and adverse media reports.

A decrease in the market price of our Equity Shares could cause you to lose some or all of your investment.

61. An investor will not be able to sell any of the Equity Shares subscribed in the Issue other than on a recognized Indian stock exchange for a period of one year from the date of allotment of such Equity Shares.

The Equity Shares in this Issue are subject to restrictions on transfers. Pursuant to the SEBI ICDR Regulations, for a period of one year from the date of the allotment of the Equity Shares in the Issue, investors subscribing the Equity Shares in the Issue may only sell such Equity Shares on NSE or BSE and may not enter into any off-market transactions in respect of such Equity Shares. We cannot be certain that these restrictions will not have an impact on the price of the Equity Shares. This may affect the liquidity of the Equity Shares subscribed by investors and it is uncertain whether these restrictions will adversely impact the market price of the Equity Shares subscribed by investors.

62. We may be affected by competition laws in India, the adverse application or interpretation of which could adversely affect our business.

The Competition Act, 2002, of India, as amended ("**Competition Act**"), regulates practices having an appreciable adverse effect on competition in the relevant market in India ("**AAEC**"). Under the Competition Act, any formal or informal arrangement, understanding or action in concert, which causes or is likely to cause an AAEC is considered void and may result in the imposition of substantial penalties. Further, any agreement among competitors which directly or indirectly involves the determination of purchase or sale prices, limits or controls production, supply, markets, technical development, investment or the provision of services or shares the market or source of production or provision of services in any manner, including by way of allocation of geographical area or number of consumers in the relevant market or directly or indirectly results in bid-rigging or collusive bidding is presumed to have an AAEC and is considered void. The Competition Act also prohibits abuse of a dominant position by any enterprise. If it is proved that the contravention committed by a company took place with the consent or connivance or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of such company, that person shall be also guilty of the contravention and may be punished.

Further, the CCI has extra-territorial powers and can investigate any agreements, abusive conduct or combination occurring outside India if such agreement, conduct or combination has an AAEC in India. However, the impact of the provisions of the Competition Act on the agreements entered into by us cannot be predicted with certainty at this stage. In the event we pursue an acquisition in the future, we may be affected, directly or indirectly, by the application or interpretation of any provision of the Competition Act, or any enforcement proceedings initiated by the CCI, or any adverse publicity that may be generated due to scrutiny or prosecution by the CCI or if any prohibition or substantial penalties are levied under the Competition Act, it would adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and prospects. The manner in which the Competition Act and the CCI affect the business environment in India may also adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

The Competition (Amendment) Act, 2023 ("**Competition Amendment Act**") was recently notified. The Competition Amendment Act amends the Competition Act and give the CCI additional powers to prevent practices that harm competition and the interests of consumers. The Competition Amendment Act, *inter alia*, modifies the scope of certain factors used to determine AAEC, reduces the overall time limit for the assessment of combinations by the CCI from 210 days to 150 days and empowers the CCI to impose penalties based on the global turnover of entities, for anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominant position.

63. Financial and political instability in other countries may cause increased volatility in Indian financial markets.

The Indian market and the Indian economy are influenced by economic and market conditions in other countries, including conditions in the United States of America, Europe and certain emerging economies in Asia. Ongoing conflicts across the world could result in increased volatility in, or damage to, the worldwide financial markets and economy. Increased economic volatility and trade restrictions could result in increased volatility in the markets for certain securities and commodities and may cause inflation. Any worldwide financial instability including possibility of default in the US debt market may cause increased volatility in the Indian financial markets and, directly or indirectly, adversely affect the Indian economy and financial sector and us. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors' reactions to developments in one country can have adverse effects on the securities of companies in other countries, including India. A loss of investor confidence in the financial systems of other emerging markets may cause increased volatility in Indian financial markets and, indirectly, in the Indian economy in general. Concerns related to a trade war between large economies may lead to increased risk aversion and volatility in global capital markets and consequently have an impact on the Indian economy.

In addition, China is one of India's major trading partners and there are rising concerns of a possible slowdown in the Chinese economy as well as a strained relationship with India, which could have an adverse impact on the trade relations between the two countries. In response to such developments, legislators and financial regulators in the United States and other jurisdictions, including India, implemented a number of policy measures designed to add stability to the financial markets. However, the overall long-term effect of these and other legislative and regulatory efforts on the global financial markets is uncertain, and they may not have the intended stabilising effects.

64. Difficulties faced by other financial institutions or the Indian financial sector generally could adversely affect us.

We are exposed to the risks of the Indian financial system, which may be affected by the financial difficulties faced by certain Indian financial institutions because the commercial soundness of many financial institutions may be closely related as a result of credit, trading, clearing or other relationships. This risk, which is referred to as "systemic risk", may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, banks, securities firms and exchanges with whom we interact on a daily basis. Our transactions with these financial institutions expose us to credit risk in the event of default by the counterparty, which can be exacerbated during periods of market illiquidity. The problems faced by individual Indian financial institutions and any instability in or difficulties faced by the Indian financial system generally could create adverse market perception about Indian financial institutions. This in turn could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

65. Any adverse change in India's sovereign credit rating by international rating agencies could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our borrowing costs and our access to the debt capital markets depend significantly on the credit ratings of India. Any adverse revisions to credit ratings for India and other jurisdictions we operate in by international rating agencies may adversely impact our ability to raise additional financing. This could have an adverse effect on our ability to fund our growth on favourable terms and consequently adversely affect our business and financial performance and the price of the Equity Shares. Lower sovereign credit ratings can also deter foreign investors, as it reflects increased risks associated with investing in the country. Reduced foreign investment can limit the overall capital inflow available for RE projects, affecting the growth and expansion of our financing business.

66. India's existing infrastructure may be less developed than that of many developed nations, which may cause increased risks of loan defaults.

All of our business is located in India. India's infrastructure may be less developed than that of many developed nations, and 95 problems with its port, rail and road networks, electricity grid, communication systems or other public facilities could disrupt our normal business activity and the real estate industry in India with which our business is closely inter-related. Any material deterioration of India's infrastructure, including technology and telecommunications, adds costs to doing business in India. These problems could interrupt our business operations and reduce demand for our services, which could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

India's existing credit information infrastructure may pose problems and difficulties in running a robust credit check on our borrowers. We may also face difficulties in the due diligence process relating to our customers or to any security or collateral we take in relation to our loans. We may not be able to run comprehensive searches relating to the security and there are no assurances that any searches we undertake will be accurate or reliable. Hence, our overall credit analysis could be less robust as compared to similar transactions in more developed economies, which might result in an increase in our NPAs and we may have to increase our provisions correspondingly. Any of the foregoing may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

67. A decline in India's foreign exchange reserves may affect liquidity and interest rates in the Indian economy, which could adversely impact our financial condition.

Flows to foreign exchange reserves can be volatile, and past declines may have adversely affected the valuation of the Rupee. Further declines in foreign exchange reserves, as well as other factors, could adversely affect the valuation of the Rupee and could result in reduced liquidity and higher interest rates that could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Such a decline in foreign reserves may lead to tighter credit conditions, making it more difficult for our renewable financing business, to access funds and meet the financing needs.

68. Inflation in India could lead to higher interest rates and could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

In recent months, consumer and wholesale prices in India have exhibited increased inflationary trends, as the result of an increase in crude oil prices, higher international commodity prices, and higher domestic consumer and supplier prices. Although the RBI has enacted certain policy measures designed to curb inflation, these policies may not be successful. In addition, continued high rates of inflation may lead to higher interest rates. In addition, inflation may increase our expenses related to salaries or wages and other expenses. Accordingly, high rates of inflation in India could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. During periods of inflation, investors may seek assets that provide a hedge against rising prices. This may lead to a shift in investment preferences towards inflation-hedging assets such as commodities or real estate. As a result, the demand for financial products offered by us may be affected, potentially impacting our business growth and revenue. Inflation can affect the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans. If inflation erodes the purchasing power of incomes, our borrowers may face difficulties in meeting their loan obligations which may result in an increase in non-performing loans, that can negatively impact our financial health and asset quality.

69. Our ability to raise foreign capital may be constrained by Indian law, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

As an Indian company, we are subject to exchange controls that regulate borrowing in foreign currencies. Such regulatory restrictions limit our financing sources and hence could constrain our ability to obtain financing on competitive terms and refinance existing indebtedness. In addition, we cannot assure you that the required approvals will be granted to us without onerous conditions, if at all. Limitations on raising foreign debt may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

70. We may be subject to pre-emptive surveillance measures like Additional Surveillance Measure (ASM) and Graded Surveillance Measures (GSM) by the Stock Exchanges in order to enhance market integrity and safeguard the interest of investors.

SEBI and Stock Exchanges in order to enhance market integrity and safeguard interest of investors, have been introducing various enhanced pre-emptive surveillance measures. The main objective of these measures is to alert and advice investors to be extra cautious while dealing in these securities and advice market participants to carry out necessary due diligence while dealing in these securities. Accordingly, SEBI and Stock Exchanges have provided for (a) GSM on securities where such trading price of such securities does not commensurate with financial health and fundamentals such as earnings, book value, fixed assets, net-worth, price per equity multiple and market capitalization; and (b) ASM on securities with surveillance concerns based on objective parameters such as price and volume variation and volatility.

We may be subject to general market conditions which may include significant price and volume fluctuations. The price of our Equity Shares may also fluctuate after the Issue due to several factors such as volatility in the Indian and global securities market, our profitability and performance, performance of our competitors, changes in the estimates of our performance or any other political or economic factor. The occurrence of any of the abovementioned factors may trigger the parameters identified by SEBI and the Stock Exchanges for placing securities under the GSM or ASM framework such as net worth and net fixed assets of securities, high low variation in securities, client concentration and close to close price variation.

In the event our Equity Shares are covered under such pre-emptive surveillance measures implemented by SEBI and the Stock Exchanges, we may be subject to certain additional restrictions in relation to trading of our Equity Shares such as limiting trading frequency (for example, trading either allowed once in a week or a month) or freezing of price on upper side of trading which may have an adverse effect on the market price of our Equity Shares or may in general cause disruptions in the development of an active market for and trading of our Equity Shares.

71. Investors may be subject to Indian taxes arising out of capital gains on the sale of the Equity Shares or dividend paid thereon.

Under current Indian tax laws, unless specifically exempted, capital gains arising from the sale of equity shares in an Indian company are generally taxable in India. A securities transaction tax ("**STT**") is levied on and collected by an Indian stock exchange on which equity shares are sold. Any capital gains exceeding ₹125,000, realized on the sale of listed equity shares held for more than 12 months may be subject to long term capital gains tax in India at the rate of 12.5% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess). This beneficial provision is, *inter alia*, subject to payment of STT. The exemption of ₹125,000 will not apply if the listed equity shares are sold using any platform other than a recognized stock exchange and on which no STT has been paid. Further, any gain realized on the sale of listed equity shares held for a period of 12 months or less immediately preceding the date of transfer will be subject to short-term capital gains tax in India at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess), subject to STT being paid at the time of sale of such shares. Otherwise, such gains will be taxed at the applicable rates. Non-resident investors may claim relief under the beneficial provisions, if any, of the treaty between India and the country of which such investor is resident, read with the Multilateral Instrument, if and to the extent applicable. However, generally, Indian tax treaties do not limit India's right to impose a tax on capital gains arising from the sale of shares of an Indian company. As a result, non-resident investors may be liable for tax in India as well as in their own jurisdiction on a gain realized upon the sale of equity shares. They may, however, be eligible for tax credit in their home country as per the law prevailing in the home country. Investors should consult their own tax advisors about the consequences of investing or trading in the Equity Shares.

72. Under Indian law, foreign investors are subject to investment restrictions that limit our ability to attract foreign investors, which may adversely affect the trading price of the Equity Shares.

Under foreign exchange regulations currently in force in India, transfer of shares between non-residents and residents are freely permitted (subject to certain restrictions), if they comply with the pricing guidelines and reporting requirements specified by the RBI. If the transfer of shares, which are sought to be transferred, is not in compliance with such pricing guidelines or reporting requirements or falls under any of the exceptions referred to above, then a prior approval of the RBI will be required. Additionally, shareholders who seek to convert Rupee proceeds from a sale of shares in India into foreign currency and repatriate that foreign currency from India require a no-objection or a tax clearance certificate from the Indian income tax authorities. As provided in the foreign exchange controls currently in effect in India, the RBI has provided that the price at which the Equity Shares are transferred be calculated in accordance with internationally accepted pricing methodology for the valuation of shares at an arm's length basis, and a higher (or lower, as applicable) price per share may not be permitted. We cannot assure investors that any required approval from the RBI or any other Indian government agency can be obtained on any particular terms, or at all. Further, due to possible delays in obtaining requisite approvals, investors in the Equity Shares may be prevented from realizing gains during periods of price increase or limiting losses during periods of price decline.

The Equity Shares will be quoted in Indian Rupees on the Stock Exchanges. Any dividends in respect of the Equity Shares will be paid in Indian Rupees and subsequently converted into appropriate foreign currency for repatriation. In addition, any adverse movement in exchange rates during a delay in repatriating the proceeds from a sale of Equity Shares outside India, for example, because of a delay in regulatory approvals that may be required for the sale of Equity Shares, may reduce the net proceeds received by shareholders.

In addition, pursuant to the Press Note No. 3 (2020 Series), dated April 17, 2020, issued by the DPIIT, which has been incorporated as the proviso to Rule 6(a) of the FEMA Non-debt Rules, all investments under the foreign direct investment route by entities of a country or where the beneficial owner of the Equity Shares is situated in or is a citizen of any such country, can only be made through the Government approval route, as prescribed in the Consolidated FDI Policy dated October 15, 2020 and the FEMA Rules. While the term "beneficial owner" is defined under the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 and the General Financial Rules, 2017, neither the foreign direct investment policy nor the FEMA Rules provide a definition of the term "beneficial owner". The interpretation of "beneficial owner" and enforcement of this regulatory change involves certain uncertainties, which may have an adverse effect on our ability to raise foreign capital. Further, there is uncertainty regarding the timeline within which the said approval from the GoI may be obtained, if at all.

We cannot assure investors that any required approval from the RBI or any other governmental agency can be obtained on any particular terms or at all.

73. There are restrictions on daily movements in the price of the Equity Shares, which may adversely affect a Shareholder's ability to sell, or the price at which a Shareholder can sell, the Equity Shares at a particular point in time.

The Equity Shares are subject to a daily circuit breaker imposed on listed companies by the Stock Exchanges in India, which does not allow transactions beyond a certain level of volatility in the price of the Equity Shares. This circuit breaker operates independently of the index-based, market-wide circuit breakers generally imposed by SEBI on Indian stock exchanges. The percentage limit on our Company's circuit breaker applicable to the Equity Shares is set by the Stock Exchanges based on the historical volatility in the price and trading volume of the Equity Shares. The Stock Exchanges may change the percentage limit of the circuit breaker from time to time without our Company's knowledge. This circuit breaker would effectively limit the upward and downward movements in the price of the Equity Shares. As a result of this circuit breaker, we cannot assure you regarding the ability of Shareholders to sell the Equity Shares or the price at which Shareholders may be able to sell their Equity Shares, which may be adversely affected at a particular point in time.

74. Investors may not be able to enforce a judgment of a foreign court against us, our Directors, the Book Running Lead Managers or any of their directors and executive officers in India respectively, except by way of a lawsuit in India.

It may not be possible for investors to effect service of process upon our Company or such persons in jurisdictions outside India, or to enforce judgments obtained against such parties outside India.

In addition, India is not a party to any international treaty in relation to the recognition or enforcement of foreign judgments. The manner of recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in India is dependent on whether the country in which the foreign judgment has been pronounced is a reciprocating territory or not. For details on recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in India, see "*Enforcement of Civil Liabilities*" on page 21. A party seeking to enforce a foreign judgment in India may be required to obtain approval from the RBI under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to repatriate outside India any amount recovered pursuant to execution. Our Company cannot predict whether a suit brought in an Indian court will be disposed of in a timely manner or be subject to considerable delays.

Further, a party in whose favour a final foreign judgment in a non-reciprocating territory is rendered may bring a fresh suit in a competent court in India based on the final judgment within three years of obtaining such final judgment. However, it is unlikely that a court in India would award damages on the same basis as a foreign court if an action were brought in India or that an Indian court would enforce foreign judgments if it viewed the amount of damages as excessive or inconsistent with the public policy in India.

75. Compliance with provisions of Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act may affect payments on the Equity Shares.

The U.S. "Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act" (or "**FATCA**") imposes a new reporting regime and potentially, imposes a 30% withholding tax on certain "foreign passthru payments" made by certain non-U.S. financial institutions (including intermediaries).

If payments on the Equity Shares are made by such non-U.S. financial institutions (including intermediaries), this withholding may be imposed on such payments if made to any non-U.S. financial institution (including an intermediary) that is not otherwise exempt from FATCA or other holders who do not provide sufficient identifying information to the payer, to the extent such payments are considered "foreign passthru payments". Under current guidance, the term "foreign passthru payment" is not defined and it is therefore not clear whether and to what extent payments on the Equity Shares would be considered "foreign passthru payments". The United States has entered into intergovernmental agreements with many jurisdictions (including India) that modify the FATCA withholding regime described above. It is not yet clear how the intergovernmental agreements between the United States and these jurisdictions will address "foreign passthru payments" and whether such agreements will require us or other financial institutions to withhold or report on payments on the Equity Shares to the extent they are treated as "foreign passthru payments". Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the consequences of FATCA, or any intergovernmental agreement or non-U.S. legislation implementing FATCA, to their investment in Equity Shares.

76. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Rupee and the U.S. dollar could have an adverse effect on the value of our Equity Shares, independent of our operating results.

Our Equity Shares are quoted in Rupees on the Stock Exchanges. Any dividends in respect of our Equity Shares will be paid in Rupees and subsequently converted into U.S. dollars for repatriation. Any adverse movement in exchange rates during the time it takes to undertake such conversion may reduce the net dividend to investors. In addition, any adverse movement in exchange rates during a delay in repatriating the proceeds from a sale of Equity Shares outside India, for example, because of a delay in regulatory approvals that may be required for the sale of Equity Shares, may reduce the net proceeds received by Shareholders. The exchange rate between the Rupee and the U.S. dollar has changed substantially in the last two decades and could fluctuate substantially in the future, which may have an adverse effect on the value of our Equity Shares and returns from our Equity Shares, independent of our operating results.

77. Applicants to the Issue are not allowed to withdraw or revise downwards their Bids after the Issue Closing Date.

In terms of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, applicants in the Issue are not allowed to withdraw their Bids after the Issue Closing Date. The Allotment of Equity Shares in this Issue and the credit of such Equity Shares to the applicant's demat account with depository participant could take approximately seven days and up to 10 days from the Issue Closing Date. However, there is no assurance that material adverse changes in the international or national monetary, financial, political or economic conditions or other events in the nature of force majeure, material adverse changes in the business, results of operations and financial condition of our Company, or other events affecting the applicant's decision to invest in the Equity Shares, would not arise between the Issue Closing Date and the date of Allotment of Equity Shares in the Issue. Occurrence of any such events after the Issue Closing Date could also impact the market price of the Equity Shares. The applicants shall not have the right to withdraw their Bids in the event of any such occurrence. Our Company may complete the Allotment of the Equity Shares even if such events may limit the applicants' ability to sell the Equity Shares after the Issue or cause the trading price of the Equity Shares to decline.

78. U.S. holders should consider the impact of the passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") rules in connection with an investment in our Equity Shares.

A non-U.S. corporation will be a PFIC if either (i) 75% or more of its gross income is passive income or (ii) 50% or more of the total value of its assets is attributable to assets, including cash, that produce or are held for the production of passive income. Our Company will be treated as owning its proportionate share of the assets and earning its proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, 25% or more (by value) of the stock.

Based on the current and expected composition of our Company's and the Subsidiaries income and assets, including the expected cash proceeds from this offering, our Company does not expect to be a PFIC for the current year or any future years. However, no assurance can be given that our Company will or will not be considered a PFIC in the current or future years. The determination of whether or not our Company is a PFIC is a factual determination that is made annually after the end of each taxable year, and there can be no assurance that our Company will not be considered a PFIC in the current taxable year or any future taxable year because, among other reasons, (i) the composition of our Company's and the Subsidiaries' income and assets will vary over time, and (ii) the manner of the application of relevant rules is uncertain in several respects. Further, our Company's PFIC status may depend on the market price of its Equity Shares, which may fluctuate considerably.

79. Investors will be subject to market risks until the Equity Shares credited to the investor's demat account are listed and permitted to trade.

Subject to the relevant transfer restrictions, investors can start trading the Equity Shares allotted to them only after they have been credited to an investor's demat account, are listed, and permitted to trade. Since the Equity Shares are currently traded on the Stock Exchanges, investors will be subject to market risk from the date they pay for the Equity Shares to the date when trading approval is granted for the same. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the Equity Shares allocated to an investor will be credited to the investor's demat account or that trading in the Equity Shares will commence in a timely manner.

80. Rights of shareholders of companies under Indian law may be more limited than under the laws of other jurisdictions.

Our Articles of Association, composition of our Board, Indian laws governing our corporate affairs, the validity of corporate procedures, directors' fiduciary duties, responsibilities and liabilities, and shareholders' rights may differ from those that would apply to a company in another jurisdiction. Shareholders' rights under Indian law may not be as extensive and widespread as shareholders' rights under the laws of other countries or jurisdictions. Investors may face challenges in asserting their rights as shareholder of our Company than as a shareholder of an entity in another jurisdiction.

81. Any future issuance of the Equity Shares, or other equity-linked instruments by us or sales of the Equity Shares by our significant shareholders may dilute your shareholding and/or may adversely affect the trading price of the Equity Shares.

We may be required to finance our growth through future equity offerings. Any future equity issuances by us, including a primary offering of Equity Shares or securities linked to Equity Shares may lead to the dilution of investors' shareholdings in our Company. Such securities may also be issued at prices below the then current trading price of our Equity Shares. Sales of Equity Shares by our major shareholder/s may also adversely affect the trading price of our Equity Shares.

MARKET PRICE INFORMATION

As on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, our Company's issued, subscribed and paid-up capital comprises 2,687,764,706 fully paid-up Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each. The Equity Shares have been listed on BSE and on NSE since November 29, 2023. The Equity Shares are listed and traded on (i) NSE under the symbol IREDA, and (ii) BSE under the scrip code 544026.

On June 5, 2025, the closing price of the Equity Shares on NSE and BSE was ₹ 176.44 and ₹ 176.50, respectively, per Equity Share. Since the Equity Shares are available for trading on the Stock Exchanges, the market price and other information for each of BSE and NSE has been given separately.

(i) The following tables set forth the reported high, low and average of the closing prices and the trading volumes of the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges on the dates on which such high and low prices were recorded and the total trading turnover for the Financial Years ended March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023:

BSE									
Financial Year	**High (₹)**	**Date of high**	**Number of Equity Shares traded on the date of high**	**Total turnover of Equity Shares traded on date of high (*in ₹ crores*)**	**Low (₹)**	**Date of low**	**Number of Equity Shares traded on the date of low**	**Total turnover of Equity Shares traded on date of low (*in ₹ crores*)**	**Average price for the year (₹)**
2025	310.00	July 15, 2024	1,97,24,187	586.70	137.00	March 17, 2025	12,17,399	17.04	202.32
2024**	215.00	February 6, 2024	1,22,85,783	255.83	49.99	November 29, 2023	3,81,54,690	209.97	132.65
2023*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

(Source: www.bseindia.com)
** Our Company was listed on the BSE Limited on November 29, 2023.*
*** FY 2024 is not the full year, it covers the period from November 29, 2023 to March 31, 2024.*
1. High price indicates intraday high price, low price indicates intraday low price and average prices are based on the daily closing prices, for the respective periods.
2. In the case of a year, average represents the average of the closing prices of all trading days of each year presented.
3. In case of two days with the same high or low price, the date with the higher turnover has been chosen.

NSE									
Financial Year	**High (₹)**	**Date of high**	**Number of Equity Shares traded on the date of high**	**Total turnover of Equity Shares traded on date of high (*in ₹ crores*)**	**Low (₹)**	**Date of low**	**Number of Equity Shares traded on the date of low**	**Total turnover of Equity Shares traded on date of low (*in ₹ crores*)**	**Average price for the year (₹)**
2025	310.00	July 15, 2024	10,65,76,924	3,171.27	137.01	March 17, 2025	74,94,253	104.83	202.32
2024**	214.80	February 6, 2024	7,19,26,776	1,497.40	50.00	November 29, 2023	57,98,10,954	3,183.37	132.64
2023*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

(Source: www.nseindia.com)
** Our Company was listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited on November 29, 2023.*
*** FY 2024 is not the full year, it covers the period from November 29, 2023 to March 31, 2024.*
1. High price indicates intraday high price, low price indicates intraday low price and average prices are based on the daily closing prices, for the respective periods.
2. In the case of a year, average represents the average of the closing prices of all trading days of each year presented.
3. In case of two days with the same high or low price, the date with the higher turnover has been chosen.

The following table sets forth the details of the number of Equity Shares traded on the Stock Exchanges and the turnover during Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023:

Fiscal	**Number of Equity Shares traded**		**Turnover (*in ₹ crores*)**	
	BSE	**NSE**	**BSE**	**NSE**
2025	78,67,92,180	602,22,57,056	16,631.00	1,27,397.92
2024**	72,47,07,061	580,09,38,003	8,759.96	64,989.66
2023*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

(Source: www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com)
** Our Company was listed on the BSE and NSE on November 29, 2023.*
*** FY 2024 is not the full year, it covers the period from November 29, 2023 to March 31, 2024.*

(ii) The following tables set forth the reported high, low and average of the closing prices and the trading volumes of the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges on the dates on which such high and low prices were recorded during each of the last six months:

BSE											
Month year	**High (₹)**	**Date of high**	**Number of Equity Shares traded on date of high**	**Total turnover of Equity Shares traded on date of high (₹ *crores*)**	**Low (₹)**	**Date of low**	**Number of Equity Shares traded on date of low**	**Total turnover of Equity Shares traded on date of low (₹ *crores*)**	**Average price for the month (₹)**	**Equity Shares traded in the month**	
										Volume	**Turnover (₹ *crores*)**
May 2025	178.50	May 19, 2025	20,88,325	36.69	152.55	May 9, 2025	8,85,369	13.72	168.91	2,32,78,155	394.02
April 2025	183.15	April 23, 2025	15,30,597	27.29	140.85	April 7, 2025	27,83,284	40.80	165.48	3,36,38,728	564.92
March 2025	176.80	March 25, 2025	56,70,962	97.96	137.00	March 17, 2025	12,17,399	17.04	151.16	3,73,58,059	589.45
February 2025	208.85	February 1, 2025	34,05,211	68.51	151.55	February 28, 2025	16,51,120	25.70	176.90	2,41,93,518	431.25
January 2025	234.35	January 3, 2025	20,06,489	45.79	177.35	January 28, 2025	27,71,442	50.84	206.04	4,35,07,559	900.87
December 2024	227.80	December 11, 2024	18,54,886	41.63	195.25	December 30, 2024	31,38,867	66.18	212.31	1,65,10,644	354.05

(Source: www.bseindia.com)

1. High price indicates intraday high price, low price indicates intraday low price and average prices are based on the daily closing prices, for the respective periods.

2. In the case of a month, average represents the average of the closing prices of all trading days of each year presented.

3. In case of two days with the same high or low price, the date with the higher turnover has been chosen.

NSE											
Month year	**High (₹)**	**Date of high**	**Number of Equity Shares traded on date of high**	**Total urnover of Equity Shares traded on ate of high (₹ *crores*)**	**Low (₹)**	**Date of low**	**Number of Equity Shares traded on date of low**	**Total turnover of Equity Shares traded on date of low (₹ *crores*)**	**Average price for the month (₹)**	**Equity Shares traded in the month**	
										Volume	**Turnover (₹ *crores*)**
May 2025	178.52	May 19, 2025	1,72,16,917	302.74	153.00	May 9, 2025	1,16,37,047	180.38	168.93	22,61,61,343	3,825.12
April 2025	183.20	April 23, 2025	3,10,57,252	553.66	140.80	April 7, 2025	1,52,55,208	224.04	165.47	38,26,08,428	6,493.32
March 2025	176.77	March 25, 2025	6,65,72,208	1,151.22	137.01	March 17, 2025	74,94,253	104.83	151.14	43,21,30,598	6,824.88
February 2025	208.90	February 1, 2025	1,82,76,693	367.64	151.50	February 28, 2025	3,42,88,352	534.16	176.94	21,68,57,396	3,813.63
January 2025	234.29	January 3, 2025	3,57,53,765	816.99	177.33	January 28, 2025	1,33,64,939	245.99	206.03	40,63,07,593	8,566.76
December 2024	227.83	December 11, 2024	1,13,64,606	255.32	195.32	December 30, 2024	2,71,05,385	574.24	212.35	19,22,67,238	4,120.81

(Source: www.nseindia.com)

1. High price indicates intraday high price, low price indicates intraday low price and average prices are based on the daily closing prices, for the respective periods.

2. In the case of a month, average represents the average of the closing prices of all trading days of each year presented.

3. In case of two days with the same high or low price, the date with the higher turnover has been chosen.

(iii) The following table sets forth the market price on the Stock Exchanges on January 24, 2025, that is, the first Working Day following the approval dated January 23, 2025, of our Board of Directors for the Issue:

Date	**BSE**					
	Open (₹)	**High (₹)**	**Low (₹)**	**Close (₹)**	**Number of Equity Shares traded**	**Volume (*in ₹ crores*)**
January 24, 2025	196.85	198.40	194.00	194.9	13,92,011	27.28

(Source: www.bseindia.com)

Date	NSE					
	Open (₹)	**High (₹)**	**Low (₹)**	**Close (₹)**	**Number of Equity Shares traded**	**Volume (₹ *crores*)**
January 24, 2025	196.84	198.37	194.00	194.88	68,15,563	133.61

(Source: www.nseindia.com)

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Gross Proceeds from the Issue shall aggregate up to ₹ [●] cores. Subject to compliance with applicable laws, the net proceeds from the Issue, after deducting fees, commissions and the estimated expenses of the Issue of approximately ₹ [●] crores, shall be approximately ₹ [●] crores (the "**Net Proceeds**").

Objects of the Issue

Subject to applicable laws and regulations, our Company intends to use the Net Proceeds to finance the following objects:

(*₹ in crores*)

S. No.	Particulars	Amount which will be financed from Net Proceeds(2)
1.	Augmenting the capital base of our Company to meet future capital requirements and for onward lending	[●]
2.	General corporate purposes(1)(2)	[●]
Total Net Proceeds(2)		**[●]**

(1) *The amount to be utilised for general corporate purposes alone shall not exceed 25% of the Gross Proceeds.*
(2) *To be determined upon finalisation of the Issue Price.*

(together, "**Objects**", and individually, "**Object**").

The main objects and objects incidental and ancillary to the main objects of the memorandum of association of our Company, enable us to undertake (i) the existing activities, and (ii) the activities proposed to be funded from the Net Proceeds.

Proposed schedule of implementation and deployment of Net Proceeds

The Net Proceeds from the Issue are proposed to be deployed in the Financial Year 2026.

The fund requirements, deployment of funds indicated above and intended use of Net Proceeds as described herein is based on internal management estimates, current circumstances of our business and prevailing market conditions, which are subject to change in the future. The deployment of funds described herein has not been appraised by any bank or financial institution or any other independent agency. The management estimates are based on experience and/or similar kind of studies undertaken in past by our Company. We may have to revise our funding requirements and deployment from time to time on account of various factors, such as financial and market conditions, competition, business and strategy and interest/ exchange rate fluctuations and other external factors, which may not be within the control of our management. This may entail rescheduling or revising of the planned expenditure, implementation schedule and funding requirements, including the planned expenditure for a particular purpose, at the discretion of our management, subject to compliance with applicable laws. Subject to compliance with applicable laws, if the actual utilisation towards the objects is lower than the proposed deployment, such balance will be used for general corporate purposes to the extent that the total amount to be utilised towards general corporate purposes will not exceed 25% of the Gross Proceeds.

In the event that the estimated utilization of the Net Proceeds is not completely met (in full or in part) as per the timelines set out above, due to the reasons stated above, the same shall be utilized in subsequent periods, as may be determined by our management, in accordance with applicable laws. Further, our Company may also utilise any portion of or the entire Net Proceeds, towards the aforementioned Objects, ahead of the estimated schedule of deployment specified above. Subject to applicable laws, in the event of any increase in the actual utilization of funds earmarked for the purposes set forth above, such additional funds for a particular activity, will be met by way of means available to us, including from internal accruals and any additional equity and/or debt arrangements. Subject to compliance with applicable laws, in case of any variations in the actual utilization of funds earmarked for the purposes set forth above, increased fund requirements for a particular purpose may be financed from internal accruals, additional equity and/or debt arrangements.

Details of the Objects

1. ***Augmenting the capital base of our Company to meet future capital requirements and for onward lending capital.***

   We are a financial institution with over 38 years of experience in the business of promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for new and renewable energy projects, and energy efficiency and conservation projects. We provide a comprehensive range of financial products and related services, from project conceptualisation to post-commissioning, for renewable energy projects and other value chain activities, such as equipment manufacturing and transmission. For further details, please see "*Our Business*" on page 247.

   As an NBFC, we are subject to regulations relating to capital adequacy which determine the minimum amount of capital we must hold as a percentage of the risk-weighted assets on our portfolio and of the risk adjusted value of off-balance sheet items, as applicable. Under RBI prudential norms, we, as a government owned NBFC, are required to maintain a minimum capital to risk weighted asset ratio ("**CRAR**") of 15%.

The following table sets out our capital adequacy ratios computed on the basis of applicable RBI requirements as of the financial years ended March 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023:

(*₹ in crores, except percentages*)

Particulars	As of the financial year ended		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024*	March 31, 2023
Tier 1 Capital	15.15	18.08	15.71
Tier 2 Capital	2.62	2.03	3.11
CRAR	17.77	20.11	18.82

* *As of March 31, 2024, the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11%, comprising Tier I Capital of 18.08% and Tier II Capital of 2.03%. This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date and had been operational for over a year. However, effective March 31, 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at March 31, 2024 has been restated and reported in FY 25 Financial Statements as 15.51% with Tier 1 capital as 13.94% and Tier 2 capital as 1.57%.*

As we continue to grow our loan portfolio and asset base, we will require additional capital in order to continue to meet the applicable CRAR requirements with respect to the growth in our Company's business and assets. Accordingly, an amount aggregating to ₹ [●] crores out of the Net Proceeds is proposed to be utilised for augmenting our Company's capital base to meet our future capital requirements and for onward lending.

2. ***General corporate purposes***

The Net Proceeds will first be utilized towards the Objects as set out above. Subject to this, our Company intends to deploy any balance Net Proceeds towards general corporate purposes, as approved by our management, from time to time, based on our business requirements and other relevant considerations, from time to time, subject to such utilization for general corporate purposes not exceeding 25% of the Gross Proceeds.

The general corporate purposes may include, but are not limited to meeting fund requirements which our Company may face in the ordinary course of business, (i) meeting working capital requirements, (ii) acquiring assets, such as furniture and fixtures and vehicles, (iii) expenses of our Company incurred in the ordinary course of business by our Company, including salaries and wages, rent, administration expenses, insurance related expenses, and (iv) the payment of taxes and duties, repair, maintenance, renovation and upgradation of our existing facilities, strategic initiatives, leasehold improvements and meeting of exigencies which our Company may face in the course of any business, and (v) any other purpose as may be approved by our Board or a duly appointed committee from time to time, subject to compliance with the necessary provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Our Company's management shall have flexibility in utilising surplus amounts, if any, in accordance with applicable laws. Such utilisation towards general corporate purposes shall be to drive our business growth, including, amongst other things, brand building.

Means of finance

The funding requirements towards the Objects of the Issue are proposed to be entirely funded from the Net Proceeds. Accordingly, we confirm that there is no requirement to make firm arrangements of finance through verifiable means towards at least 75% of the stated means of finance, excluding the amount to be raised from the Issue and existing identifiable accruals. In case of a shortfall in the Net Proceeds, we may explore a range of options including utilizing our internal accruals, and/or seeking additional debt from existing and or other lenders.

Monitoring of utilisation of funds

As our Company is a public financial institution, we are not required to appoint a monitoring agency in relation to this Issue under the proviso of Regulation 173A(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

Other confirmations

In accordance with applicable laws, we undertake to not utilize proceeds from the Issue unless Allotment is made and the corresponding return of Allotment is filed with the RoC and final listing and trading approvals are received from each of the Stock Exchanges. The Net Proceeds shall be kept by our Company in a separate bank account with a scheduled bank and shall be utilised as approved by our Board, from time to time, only for such purposes, as permitted under the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws, for the prescribed Objects as disclosed above.

Our Company will have flexibility in deploying the Net Proceeds received by our Company from the Issue in accordance with applicable laws. Pending utilisation for the purposes described above, our Company intends to temporarily invest funds in creditworthy eligible instruments, including money market mutual funds and deposits with banks. Such investments would be in accordance with the investment policies as approved by our Board from time to time and applicable laws.

Subject to applicable laws, our Board shall determine the quantum of Net Proceeds to be deployed by our Company from the Issue, depending on business opportunities or requirements of our Company from time to time.

None of our Directors are making any contribution, either as part of the Issue or separately, in furtherance of the Objects. Further, none of our Directors shall receive any proceeds from the Issue, whether directly or indirectly. Since the Issue is only made to Eligible QIBs, our Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or members of Senior Management (including 'key managerial personnel' under the Companies Act, 2013) are not eligible to subscribe in this Issue.

CAPITALISATION STATEMENT

The following table sets forth our capitalisation and total borrowings, on a consolidated basis, as at March 31, 2025, which has been derived from our 2025 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and as adjusted to give effect to the receipt of the Gross Proceeds of the Issue. This table should be read in conjunction with the sections titled "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" and "*Financial Information*" on pages 109 and 348, respectively.

(*in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated*)

S. No.	Particulars	Pre-Issue (as at March 31, 2025)	Post-Issue as adjusted#
I.	**Borrowings**		
	Current borrowings (1)	1,007.92	[●]
	Non-current borrowings (including current maturity and interest accrued and due on borrowings) (2)	63,732.39	[●]
	Total Borrowings (A)	**64,740.31**	[●]
II.	**Equity**		
	Equity share capital*	2,687.76	[●]
	Other equity*	7,578.40	[●]
	Total Equity (B)	**10,266.16**	[●]
	Total (C=A+B)	**75,006.47**	[●]
III.	**Non-current borrowings (including current maturity and interest accrued and due on borrowings) / Total Equity ratio**	**6.21**	[●]
	Debt Equity Ratio (3)	**6.31**	[●]

** These terms shall carry the meaning as per Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013 (as amended).*
 # To be incorporated after determination of the Issue Price.

Notes:
1. Current borrowings mean the borrowings for a period of less than 12 months.
2. Non-current borrowings mean the borrowings for a period of more than 12 months.
3. Debt Equity Ratio means Total Borrowings/ Total Equity

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The share capital of our Company as on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document is set forth below:

(in ₹, except share data)

	Particulars	Aggregate value at face value (except for securities premium account)
	AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL	
A	6,000,000,000 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each	60,000,000,000.00
	Total authorised capital	**60,000,000,000.00**
	ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL BEFORE THE ISSUE	
B	2,687,764,706 fully paid-up Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each	26,877,647,060.00
	SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL BEFORE THE ISSUE	
C	2,687,764,706 fully paid-up Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each	26,877,647,060.00
	PRESENT ISSUE IN TERMS OF THIS PRELIMINARY PLACEMENT DOCUMENT	
D	Up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] crores(1)(2)	[●]
	ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL AFTER THE ISSUE	
E	[●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each(1)(2)	[●]
	SECURITIES PREMIUM ACCOUNT	
F	Before the Issue	8,64,26,61,334.44
	After the Issue(3)	[●]

(1) This Issue has been authorised and approved by our Board of Directors on January 23, 2025 and by our Shareholders through a special resolution passed on February 24, 2025.
(2) To be determined upon finalisation of Issue Price and allotment.
(3) The securities premium account after the Issue is calculated on the basis of Gross Proceeds. Adjustments do not include Issue related expenses. To be updated upon finalisation of Issue Price.

Equity share capital history of our Company

The following table sets forth details of allotments of Equity Shares of our Company since the date of incorporation:

Date of allotment	No. of Equity Shares allotted	Cumulative number of Equity Shares	Face value (in ₹)	Issue price per equity share (₹)	Nature of allotment	Consideration (cash/ other than cash)
June 25, 1987	20,000	20,000	1,000	1,000	Initial subscription to the MoA	Cash
December 30, 1987*	22,500	42,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
August 4, 1988*	17,500	60,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
March 15, 1989*	7,500	67,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
December 7, 1989	16,000	83,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
June 4, 1990	16,500	100,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
April 19, 1993	40,000	140,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
April 19, 1993	40,000	180,000	1,000	1,000	Conversion of loan	Cash
December 10, 1993	60,000	240,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
May 20, 1994	2,000	242,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
March 8, 1995	8,000	250,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
May 3, 1995	133,500	383,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
August 1, 1995	60,000	443,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
September 16, 1995	120,000	563,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
November 29, 1995	60,000	623,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
November 20, 1996	140,000	763,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
March 29, 1997	140,000	903,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
November 25, 1997	80,000	983,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
January 27, 1998	160,000	1,143,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
July 20, 1998	136,700	1,280,200	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
September 30, 1998	263,300	1,543,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
July 19, 1999	210,000	1,753,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
October 11, 1999	210,000	1,963,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
July 28, 2000	210,000	2,173,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
March 30, 2001	60,000	2,233,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
June 25, 2001	135,000	2,368,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash

Date of allotment	No. of Equity Shares allotted	Cumulative number of Equity Shares	Face value (in ₹)	Issue price per equity share (₹)	Nature of allotment	Consideration (cash/ other than cash)
January 28, 2002*	135,000	2,503,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
September 20, 2002	175,000	2,678,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
February 18, 2003	175,000	2,853,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
July 9, 2003	66,600	2,920,100	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
December 5, 2003	133,400	3,053,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
March 26, 2004	200,000	3,253,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
February 17, 2005	500,000	3,753,500	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
March 21, 2006	246,500	4,000,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
August 8, 2007	400,000	4,400,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
November 28, 2007	500,000	4,900,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
August 14, 2008	300,000	5,200,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
July 27, 2009	66,000	5,266,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
September 29, 2009	130,000	5,396,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
May 14, 2010	83,300	5,479,300	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
July 22, 2010	416,700	5,896,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
May 13, 2011*	500,000	6,396,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
September 7, 2012	600,000	6,996,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
June 19, 2013*	450,000	7,446,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
July 26, 2014*	150,000	7,596,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
October 22, 2014	250,000	7,846,000	1,000	1,000	Rights issue	Cash
November 28, 2017	Pursuant to the board resolution dated June 15, 2016 and shareholders' resolution dated November 28, 2017, each equity share of our Company of face value ₹ 1,000 was sub-divided into 100 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each and accordingly the issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of our Company was sub-divided from 7,846,000 equity shares of face value of ₹ 1,000 into 784,600,000 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each.					
March 31, 2022	1,500,000,000	2,284,600,000	10	10	Rights issue	Cash
November 25, 2023	403,164,706	2,687,764,706	10	32	Initial public offering of Equity Shares	Cash
Total	**2,687,764,706**					

** Records of challan in relation to the form filings made by our Company with the RoC for the allotment of its equity shares are not traceable by our Company and accordingly reliance has only been placed on the form filings and the board resolutions approving such allotments. For further details, please see "Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 8. Certain of our historical corporate records in connection with the allotment of our Equity Shares are not traceable. We cannot assure you that there will not be any imposition of penalty in the future in relation to these matters, which may impact our financial condition and reputation." on page 69.*

Our Company has not made any allotment of Equity Shares in the one year immediately preceding the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, including for consideration other than cash, or made any allotment of Equity Shares pursuant to a preferential issue, private placement or a rights issue.

Preference Share capital history of our Company

Our Company does not have any issued or outstanding preference share capital as on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document.

Employee stock option schemes

Our Company does not have any employee stock option plan or employee stock purchase scheme for our employees.

Proposed Allottees in the Issue

In compliance with the requirements of Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, Allotment shall be made at the sole discretion of our Company in consultation with the BRLMs to Eligible QIBs. The names of the proposed Allottees and the percentage of the post-Issue Equity Share capital that may be held by them will be included in the Placement Document, in the section titled "*Details of Proposed Allottees*" on page 839.

Pre-Issue and post-Issue Equity Shareholding Pattern

The following table provides the pre-Issue shareholding pattern as on May 30, 2025 and the post-Issue shareholding pattern:

S. No.	Category	Pre-Issue (as on May 30, 2025)		Post-Issue*	
		Number of Equity Shares held	% of shareholding	Number of Equity Shares held	% of shareholding
A.	**Promoter's holding**				
1.	Indian promoters				
	Individual**	2,015,823,529	75.00	[●]	[●]
	Bodies corporate	0	0.00	[●]	[●]
	Sub-total	**2,015,823,529**	**75.00**	**[●]**	**[●]**

S. No.	Category	Pre-Issue (as on May 30, 2025)		Post-Issue*	
		Number of Equity Shares held	% of shareholding	Number of Equity Shares held	% of shareholding
2.	Foreign promoters	0	0.00	[●]	[●]
	Sub-total (A)	**2,015,823,529**	**75.00**	[●]	[●]
B	**Non-promoter holding**			[●]	[●]
1.	Institutional investors			[●]	[●]
	Mutual Funds	6,405,669	0.24	[●]	[●]
	Alternative Investment Funds	5,097	0.00	[●]	[●]
	Banks	278,000	0.01	[●]	[●]
	Other Financial Institutions	0	0.00	[●]	[●]
	NBFCs registered with RBI	78,156	0.00	[●]	[●]
	Insurance Companies	6,569,661	0.24	[●]	[●]
	Foreign Portfolio Investor (Category I)	47,172,316	1.76	[●]	[●]
	Foreign Portfolio Investor (Category II)	226,077	0.01	[●]	[●]
	Others	0	0.00	[●]	[●]
2.	Non-Institutional investors			[●]	[●]
	Directors and their relatives (excluding Independent Directors and nominee Directors)	30,360	0.00	[●]	[●]
	Key Managerial Personnel	7,820	0.00	[●]	[●]
	IEPF	0	0.00	[●]	[●]
	Resident Individual holding nominal share capital up to Rs. 2 lakhs.	541,894,941	20.16	[●]	[●]
	Resident individual holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 2 lakhs.	30,964,172	1.15	[●]	[●]
	Non Resident Indians (NRIs)	11,764,231	0.44	[●]	[●]
	Foreign Nationals	9,500	0.00	[●]	[●]
	Foreign Companies	0	0.00	[●]	[●]
	Bodies Corporate	7,783,317	0.29	[●]	[●]
	Any Other (Specify):			[●]	[●]
	a. Trusts	58,230	0.00	[●]	[●]
	b. Body Corp-Ltd Liability Partnership	889,428	0.03	[●]	[●]
	c. Office Bearers	741,709	0.03	[●]	[●]
	d. Hindu Undivided Family	10,675,524	0.40	[●]	[●]
	e. Clearing Member	6,386,969	0.24	[●]	[●]
	Sub-total (B)	**671,941,177**	**25.00**	[●]	[●]
C.	**Non-promoter-non-public holding**	0	0.00	[●]	[●]
	Sub-total (C)	0	0.00	[●]	[●]
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	**2,687,764,706**	**100.00**	[●]	[●]

* *The post-Issue shareholding pattern has been intentionally left blank and will be filled in the Placement Document.*
** *Our Promoter holds 2,015,823,529 Equity Shares, equivalent to 75.00% of the issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital our Company.*

Other confirmations

1. Our Directors, Promoter, Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management do not intend to participate in the Issue. Since the Issue is only made to Eligible QIBs, our Directors, Promoter, Key Managerial Personnel and members of the Senior Management are not eligible to subscribe in the Issue.

2. There would be no change in control in our Company consequent to the Issue.

3. Our Company shall not make any subsequent qualified institutions placement until the expiry of two weeks from the date of the Issue. Further, Equity Shares allotted pursuant to this Issue cannot be sold by the Allottees for a period of one year from the date of Allotment, except on the Stock Exchanges.

4. There are no outstanding warrants, options or rights to convert debentures, loans or other instruments convertible into the Equity Shares, as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document.

5. Our Equity Shares have been listed for a period of at least one year prior to the date of the issuance of the notice to our Shareholder, on January 28, 2025, for convening their meeting to pass special resolution for approving the Issue.

6. At any given time, there shall be only one denomination of the Equity Shares of our Company.

DIVIDENDS

Pursuant to the Guidelines on Capital Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises dated May 27, 2016 ("**CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines**"), issued by the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Finance, Government of India ("**DIPAM**") and the Department of Economic Affairs (together with DIPAM, the "**Departments**"), all central public sector enterprises, from the Financial Year ending on March 31, 2016, were required to pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of profit after tax or 5% of the net worth, whichever is higher, unless an exemption is provided in accordance with the CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines. In supersession of the CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines, the revised CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines ("**Revised CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines**", together with the CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines, the "**Guidelines**") have been issued by the Departments in November 2024, whereunder all central public sector enterprises are required to pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of profit after tax or 4% of the net worth, whichever is higher, subject to the limit, if any, under any extant legal provision. Financial sector central public sector enterprises, including our Company, are required to pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of profit after tax, subject to the limit, if any, under any extant legal provisions, unless an exemption is provided in accordance with the Guidelines.

Subject to the provisions of the Guidelines, the Articles of Association and the Companies Act, 2013, the declaration and payment of dividend is recommended by our Board and approved by our Shareholders. The dividend distribution policy of our Company was approved and adopted by our Board on August 12, 2023, and last updated by our Board on February 1, 2025 (the "**Dividend Policy**").

Dividends paid by our Company, if any, will depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, our earnings, guidelines issued by the DPE, capital requirements and overall financial position of our Company. In addition, our ability to pay dividends may be impacted by a number of factors, including the results of operations, financial condition, contractual restrictions, and restrictive covenants under the loan or financing arrangements we may enter into. Our Company may also, from time to time, pay interim dividends. For further information, please see "*Description of the Equity Shares*" beginning on page 327.

Our Company had received exemptions from DIPAM for the payment of dividend for Fiscals 2023, 2024 and 2025. Our Company has not paid dividend on the Equity Shares during the last three Fiscals and also for the period from April 1, 2025, until the date of this Preliminary Placement Document.

For further details, please see "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 52. Our ability to pay dividends in the future will depend on number of factors, including our profit after tax for the fiscal year, our capital requirements, our financial condition, our cash flows and applicable taxes and the payments will be subject to the CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines*" on page 89. There is no guarantee that any dividends will be declared or paid or that the amount thereof will not decrease in the future. Our ability to pay dividends in the future will depend on a number of factors, including our profit after tax for the fiscal year, our capital requirements, our financial condition, our cash flows and applicable taxes.

The Equity Shares to be issued in connection with this Issue shall qualify for all dividends, including interim dividend, if any, that is declared in respect of the fiscal in which they have been allotted. For further information, please see "*Description of the Equity Shares*" and "*Taxation*" on pages 327 and 333, respectively.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the sections "Our Business", "Risk Factors", "Financial Statements" and "Industry Overview" on pages 247, 64, 348 and 147, respectively.

This Preliminary Placement Document also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. You should read "Forward-Looking Statements" on page 19 for a discussion of the risks and uncertainties related to such statements and also "Risk Factors" and " – Significant Developments after March 31, 2025" on pages 64 and 145, respectively, for a discussion of certain factors that may affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Our actual results may differ materially from those expressed in or implied by these forward-looking statements.

Unless the context otherwise requires, in this section, references to "we", "us" and "our" refer to Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited on a consolidated basis while "our Company" or "the Company", refers to Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited on a standalone basis. Our fiscal year ends on March 31 of each year. Accordingly, references to a "Fiscal" year are to the 12-month period ended March 31 of the relevant year Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, the financial information for Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023 included herein is derived from the Audited Financial Statements, included in this Preliminary Placement Document. For further information, see "Financial Statements" on page 348.

*Unless otherwise indicated, industry and market data used in this section has been derived from the industry report titled "Industry Research Report on Renewable Energy, Green Technologies and Power-focused NBFCs" dated June 2025 (the "**CARE Report**") prepared and issued by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("**CARE**"). The CARE Report has been exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs, in equal proportion, pursuant to an engagement letter dated January 21, 2025, to enable the investors to understand the industry in which we operate in connection with this Issue. The data included herein includes excerpts from the CARE Report and may have been re-ordered by us for the purposes of presentation. There are no parts, data or information (which may be relevant for the proposed Issue), that has been left out or changed in any manner. Unless otherwise indicated, financial, operational, industry and other related information derived from the CARE Report and included herein with respect to any particular year refers to such information for the relevant calendar/Fiscal, as applicable. For more information, see "Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 53. Industry information included in this Preliminary Placement Document has been derived from an industry report prepared by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("CARE") exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs, in equal proportion, for such purpose." on page 89.*

Overview

For details regarding the overview of the Company, see "*Our Business – Overview*" on page 247-249.

Presentation of Financial Information

In this Preliminary Placement Document, we have included the (i) audited consolidated financial statements of our Company and our Subsidiary as of and for the years ended March 31, 2025; and (ii) audited financial statements as of and for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 along with the respective audit reports thereon ("**Audited Financial Statements**").

The Audited Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Ind AS and Companies Act, 2013

Factors affecting our Results of Operations and Financial Condition

The following is a discussion of certain factors that have had, and we expect will continue to have, a significant effect on our liquidity, capital resources and results of operations.

Interest Rate Volatility

Our business is dependent on interest earned from our lending operations, which was ₹ 6,495.35 crores, ₹ 4,748.88 crores and ₹ 3,278.64 crores, which contributed 96.16%, 95.64%, 94.13%, of our total income in Fiscal 2025, 2024, 2023, respectively. Our business also is affected by the interest rates at which we borrow from other banks and financial institutions (which are sometimes variable) or the rates at which we issue bonds. Our total finance cost (excluding exchange rate fluctuation gain or loss) for Fiscal 2025, 2024 and 2023 was ₹ 4,141.03 crores, ₹ 3,164.10 crores and ₹ 2,088.44 crores, respectively, and comprised 61.42%, 63.74% and 59.98% of our revenue from operations in the respective periods. Accordingly, we are affected by volatility in interest rates in our borrowing and lending operations.

Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond our control, including the monetary policies of the RBI, deregulation of the financial sector in India, domestic and international economic and political conditions and other factors. Furthermore, the rise in inflation and consequent fluctuation in interest rates, G-Sec rates, MCLR rates, repo rates (the rates at which the RBI lends to commercial banks) and reverse repo rates (the rates at which the RBI borrows from commercial banks) has led to revision in the interest rates on loans provided by banks and financial institutions. Due to these factors, interest rates in India have experienced a relatively high degree of volatility. Further, our borrowings comprise of foreign currency loans which include both fixed rate and floating rate loans. As of March 31, 2025, 74.43% of our borrowings (including debt securities), respectively, were at fixed rates while the remaining were at floating rates (i.e., linked to the repo, SOFR, and other market benchmarks). The foreign currency floating rate loans are impacted by foreign exchange fluctuation and changes in the interest rate scenario in the international market, such as the impact on Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("**SOFR**") and hedging cost.

Our Net Interest Margins are determined by the cost of our funding relative to the pricing of our loan products. Our results of operations depend substantially on our Net Interest Income and our ability to maintain and improve our Net Interest Margin. Our Net Interest Margin was 3.73%, 3.40%, 3.32% in Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The cost of our funding and the pricing of our loan products are determined by a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. If we suffer a decline in net interest margins, we would be required to increase our lending rate in order to maintain our profitability. In case we are not able to do so we may suffer reduced profitability or losses if our net interest margins were to decrease, which may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, the value of any interest rate hedging instruments we may enter into may be affected by changes in interest rates and by changes in foreign exchange rates.

Our long-term domestic borrowings from bonds are on fixed interest rate basis and range in tenure from 3 to 20 years. Our domestic term loans outstanding from banks and financial institutions are availed on both fixed and floating rate basis for a tenure ranging from three to seven years. Most of our foreign currency borrowings from international financial institutions are also on fixed rate basis and range in tenure between 12 years to 40 years. Our borrowings on fixed rate basis amounted to 74.43%, 66.35% and 62.51% of our total borrowings as of and Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Although our loan sanctions typically contain an interest reset clause, in the event such reset does not serve to benefit us, or set off, the extent of the interest rate fluctuation, or if we are not able to pass on the increased cost of borrowing to our own borrowers, our net interest income and net interest margin could be adversely impacted.

When interest rates decline, we may be subject to greater repricing and prepayment risks. During periods of low interest rates and high competition among lenders, borrowers may seek to reduce their borrowing costs by asking lenders to reprice loans. When assets are repriced, the spread on loans, which is the difference between the average yield on loans and the average cost of borrowing, could be affected. If we reprice loans, our financial results may be adversely affected in the period in which the repricing occurs. To the extent that our borrowers prepay loans, the return on our capital may be impaired as any prepayment premium we receive may not fully compensate us for the redeployment of such funds elsewhere. When interest rates increase, we may be unable to pass on such increase to the borrowers in full by increasing the corresponding lending interest rates and increase in the interest rate on reset may also result in the borrowers' prepayment of such loans. Such prepaid loan amounts may not be immediately redeployed by us which may result in loss of interest income.

Our results of operations are also dependent on other factors including factors that are indirectly related to the prevailing interest rate and lending environment, including disbursement and repayment schedules for our loans, the terms of such loans including interest rate reset terms. We review our lending rates periodically based on prevailing market conditions, borrowing cost, yield, spread, competitors' rates, and business growth considerations.

Availability of cost-effective funding sources and ability to raise capital

Our borrowings primarily includes rupee borrowing through bonds and term loans from various domestic banks (short term and long term) and foreign currency borrowing from multilateral and bilateral institutions. We have long-term relationships with various banks and financial institutions which provides ease of access to funding from such institutions. Our quality loan portfolio, stringent credit appraisal and risk management processes and stable credit history have resulted in improved credit status with our lenders over the years, thereby enabling us to reduce our cost of borrowings from banks and other financial institutions. Our credit status with our lenders is determined primarily by our NPAs. As of March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, our total borrowings were ₹ 64,740.31 crores, ₹ 49,686.87 crores and ₹ 40,165.27 crores, respectively. Our finance costs is dependent on various external factors, including Indian and global credit markets and in particular, interest rate movements and adequate liquidity in the debt markets. Our ability to price our products depends on our cost of capital. Our cost of funds in Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023, was 7.31%, 7.01% and 6.23%, respectively, which we believe is competitive but our ability to compete effectively will remain dependent on our timely access to, and the costs associated with raising capital and our ability to maintain a low, effective cost of funds in the future that is comparable or lower than that of our competitors.

As of March 31, 2025, our single largest long term loan funding source is State Bank of India, which account for ₹ 11,933.16 crores, representing 18.43% of our total funding. The domestic terms loans outstanding have varied tenors ranging up to 7 years. We are significantly dependent upon funding from the bond markets and commercial borrowings in the form of short term/working capital loans and long-term borrowing facilities. The market for such funds is competitive and our ability to obtain funds on acceptable terms, or at all is subject to various factors beyond our control. Many of our competitors may have access to wider and cheaper sources of funding than we do. Further, many of our competitors may have larger resources or balance sheet strength than us and may have access to considerable financing resources. In addition, since we are a non-deposit taking NBFC, we may have restricted access to funds in comparison to banks and deposit taking NBFCs.

Our ability to borrow on acceptable terms and at competitive rates depends on various factors including, our credit ratings, our capital adequacy ratios, foreign exchange rates and volatility in interest and exchange rates, the regulatory environment, liquidity in the markets, policy initiatives in India, developments in the international markets affecting the Indian economy and the perception of investors, and our current and future results of operations and financial condition.

A major factor that determines interest rates on our borrowings is our credit ratings. Our external credit ratings assess our overall financial capacity to pay our obligations and are reflective of our ability to meet financial commitments as they become due. Rating agencies may reduce, or indicate their intention to reduce, the ratings at any time, which may in turn require us to avail borrowings at higher rates of interest. In addition, due to the nature and tenure of the borrowings, it may at times not be possible for us to pre-pay the existing borrowings by incurring additional indebtedness without payment of penalty and interest. While we have generally been able to pass any increased cost of funds onto our customers, we may not be able to do so in the future. If our products are not competitively priced, there is a risk of our borrowers taking loans from other lenders. Accordingly, the unavailability of borrowings at commercially acceptable terms, or at all, may adversely affect our capacity to lend in the future and would therefore have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Regulation of Non-deposit taking NBFCs

We are a Non-deposit taking NBFC under Mid Layer category as per Master Direction- Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company- Scale based Regulation) Directions, 2023 with IFC status. Our results of operations and financial conditions are, and will continue to be impacted by, the regulation of non-deposit taking NBFCs by the RBI. Any change in regulation of non-deposit taking NBFCs may have a significant impact on our revenues, expenses, profitability and financial parameters.

Our CRAR at 17.77%, 20.11%* and 18.82 % as of March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, is above the threshold level as per the RBI regulations.

**As of March 31, 2024, the reported CRAR of our Company was 20.11%, comprising Tier I Capital of 18.08% and Tier II Capital of 2.03%. This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However, effective 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated and reported in FY 25 Financial Statements as 15.51% with Tier I Capital as 13.94% and Tier II Capital as 1.57%.*

The RBI has not provided for any ceiling on interest rates that can be charged by non-deposit taking NBFCs. Accordingly, our interest rates are set by a designated committee as authorised by Board of Directors in accordance with market factors and RBI policy. Our financial performance and results of operations are affected significantly by changes in regulations by the RBI.

NPAs, Provisioning and Write offs

Our ability to manage the credit quality of our loans, which we measure in part through NPAs, is a key driver of our results of operations. Credit quality is the outcome of the credit appraisal mechanism and recovery system followed by us. We classify NPAs in accordance with regulatory guidelines. As the number of our loans that become NPAs increase, the quality of our loan portfolio decreases. In accordance with the Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company - Scale based Regulation) Directions, 2023 as updated, we are required to classify loans that are over 90 days past due as NPAs. Set forth below are details of our asset quality ratios, as well as provisions for Gross NPAs, as of each of the corresponding periods:

Particulars	**As of / for the year ended March 31,**		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
	₹ crores, except percentages and ratios		
Gross NPA(1) (₹ crores)	1,866.25	1,410.85	1,513.35
Gross NPA ratio(2) (%)	2.45%	2.36%	3.21%
Net NPA(3) (₹ crores)	1,020.66	581.21	768.02
Net NPA ratio(4) (%)	1.35%	0.99%	1.66%
Provision Coverage Ratio(5) (%)	45.31%	58.80%	49.25%
Write-offs (₹ crores)	14.74	-	8.00

(4) Gross NPA represents Gross Loan Portfolio pertaining to loans which are required to be classified as NPA as per the Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning norms issued and modified by RBI from time to time.
(5) Gross NPA (%) represents Gross Non-performing Term Loans divided by Gross Loan Portfolio at the period end, as a percentage.
(6) Net NPA represents Gross NPA reduced by NPA provisions as of the last day of relevant period
(7) Net NPA ratio (%) represents Net Non-performing Term Loans divided by Net Gross Loan Portfolio, as at the period end, as a percentage. Net Gross Loan Portfolio represent Gross Loan Portfolio minus NPA Provisions, as at the period end.

(8) Provision Coverage Ratio represents total provisions held on Gross NPA as of the last day of the period, as a percentage of total Gross NPAs as at the end of the period.

Our Audited Financial Statements included in this Preliminary Placemen Document have been prepared under Ind AS. Ind AS requires us to compute impairment on our financial assets. We follow a three stage model for impairment of loan assets carried at amortised cost based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

Expected credit loss ("**ECL**") is the product of the (i) Probability of Default (representing the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months, or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation), (ii) Exposure at Default (based on the amount of outstanding exposure as on the assessment date on which ECL is computed), and (iii) Loss Given Default (representing our Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure, and which varies by type of counterparty, type, and preference of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support).

Provision for expected credit losses

Stage	Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision
			Loans
Stage-1	Standard Assets	Assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date.	12 month ECL
Stage-2	Loans with increased credit risk	Assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment.	Lifetime expected credit losses
Stage-3	Loans- Impaired (NPA)	Assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.	Lifetime expected credit losses

We may experience increases in our net NPAs and gross NPAs due to increase in credit problems in Renewable Energy projects which may be affected by factors including project delays, rise in the price of material for power generation, delay in payments from DISCOMS, *force majeure* events, regulatory and tariff related issues, technology and generation related issues and change in RE-related business scenarios.

To reduce our NPAs, we have a dedicated review and monitoring mechanism in place to monitor project loans throughout the lifecycle of the project. Our post-disbursement monitoring mechanism is structured to proactively set off potential default triggers based on regular review of key parameters including debt service coverage ratio, balance/transaction review for trust and retention accounts and debt service reserve accounts, plant load factor of projects, validity/coverage of insurance for projects, compliance with security coverage, and any significant changes in the guarantor's net worth. For further information on our resolution and recovery strategies, see "*Our Business – Competitive Strengths – Comprehensive data based credit appraisal process and risk-based pricing, with efficient post-disbursement project monitoring and recovery processes*" and "*Our Business – Business Operations – Credit Risk"* on pages 253 and 273, respectively.

Eligible Incentives and Tax Benefits, Including to the Renewable Energy Sector

We are a public financial institution and our business is almost highly concentrated within RE sector borrowers. 100% of our loan book is dedicated towards RE sector. Accordingly, our results and operations and financial condition are dependent on the success and growth of the Indian RE sector. The viability of the RE sector is linked to a favourable policy framework and the related fiscal and financial incentives available thereunder. We provide finance towards promotion and development of renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency projects.

We currently receive tax benefits by virtue of our status as a public financial institution/ non-banking finance Company, which has enabled us to reduce our effective tax rate. These tax benefits include the creation of a special reserve under Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act and provision for bad and doubtful debts under Section 36(1)(viia)(c) / Section 36(1)(viia)(d) of the Income Tax Act. For further details, see *"Taxation"* on page 333.

The availability of such tax benefits is in line with proviso under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Any change or amendment to this by the GoI may have an impact on our income tax outgo. For further information, see "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 12. Our business is entirely concentrated in, and dependent on, the Indian RE sector, which in general has many challenges and effective addressing of these risks are key to the growth of the sector. Even within the Indian RE sector, 73.45 % of our Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025 were concentrated within four sectors. If risks in the RE sector generally and these four sectors thereunder are not managed effectively, our business and operations will be adversely affected.*" on page 72.

Project Lending

We generally provide short, medium and long term loans to borrowers for utilization in a particular project on the basis that the cash flows from the project, will service the repayment of principal amounts as well as payment of interest to us.

RE projects carry project specific as well as general risks, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- political, regulatory, fiscal, monetary and legal actions and policies that may adversely affect the viability of projects we finance;
- natural calamities affecting the regions where such projects are located;
- changes in government and regulatory policies relating to the RE sector, including those that affect borrower cash flows;
- delays in the construction and operation of projects we finance;
- adverse changes in demand for, or the price of, energy generated or distributed by the projects we finance;
- the willingness and ability of consumers to pay for the energy produced by projects we finance;
- shortages of, or adverse price developments for, raw materials and key inputs;
- increased project costs due to environmental challenges and changes in environmental regulations;
- potential defaults under financing arrangements of project companies and their equity investors;
- failure of co-lenders with us under consortium lending arrangements to perform on their contractual obligations;
- failure of third parties such as contractors, fuel suppliers, sub- contractors and others to perform on their contractual obligations in respect of projects we finance;
- adverse developments in the overall economic environment in India; adverse fluctuations in interest rates or currency exchange rates;
- economic, political and social instability or occurrences such as natural disasters, armed conflict and terrorist attacks, particularly where projects are located or in the markets they are intended to serve;
- delay in obtaining or renewing regulatory or environmental clearances; and
- delay in acquisition of land for projects we finance.

The long-term profitability of power sector projects is also dependent on the efficiency of their operation and maintenance of their assets. Operational disruptions could adversely affect the cash flows available from these projects. In addition, the cost of repairing or replacing damaged assets could be considerable. Repeated or prolonged interruption may result in a permanent loss of customers, substantial litigation or penalties and/or regulatory or contractual non-compliance. For further information, see "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 4. Projects and schemes for generating electricity and energy through renewable sources like solar, wind, hydro, biomass, waste-to-energy and new and emerging technologies have inherent risks and, to the extent they materialize, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.*" on page 67.

If our borrowers fail to make payments of interest or principal in a timely manner it may also affect the asset classification as per the terms of applicable prudential norms and consequently, we may be unable to recognize revenue from these loans on an accrual basis and may also have to undertake additional provisioning in accordance with applicable prudential norms.

Borrowers' Cash Flows

The power off-take from the RE projects is largely through long-term power purchase agreements with central agencies as well as state DISCOMs, and in a few cases, private off-takers (in the case of open access and group captive projects. The weak financial health of DISCOMs remains the biggest challenge for the Indian power sector (*Source: CARE Report*). Financial issues faced by DISCOMs may result in delayed payments to the RE power generators and irregular payment cycles of our RE project borrowers. Apart from this the business performance of private off takers may also impact the timely payment of our dues. This may affect the repayment capability of our borrowers and in turn may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

If our borrowers are unable to manage their cash flow and other financial risks applicable to such borrowers due to risks of non-payment or delayed payment by the DISCOMs or private off takers, our NPAs could increase which would also adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We generally implement security and quasi-security arrangements in relation to our term loans. We take security by way of a mortgage on project land and buildings and hypothecation of project assets including plant and machinery. In addition, we often take an additional security through a charge on asset such as pledges of shares held by promoters, personal guarantees and corporate guarantees. The value of primary security and collateral may not be adequate to recover losses in case of non-performance and such security may be challenging to liquidate as project specific assets may include of civil structures.

We also use trust and retention account arrangements to provide us with payment security. The trust and retention account arrangements are effective in the event that revenue from the end users or other receipts, as applicable, is received by our borrowers and deposited in the relevant escrow accounts or trust and retention accounts. There may be instances of non-enforcement of trust and retention accounts by bankers, resulting in default in payments by the borrower. Although we monitor the flow into the trust and retention accounts, in certain instances we may not have any arrangement in place to ensure that such revenue is received or deposited in such accounts and the effectiveness of the trust and retention account arrangements is limited to that extent. For further information, see "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 35. The escrow account mechanism and the trust and retention account arrangements implemented by us as a quasi-security mechanism in connection with payment obligations of our borrowers may not be effective, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.*" on page 84. Further, force majeure/unexpected events such as the COVID-19 pandemic create liquidity risks due to disruptions in the capital markets and changes in interest rates, as well as supply chain risks due to the disruption in the supply of materials and price increases in material. Such outbreaks may impact our borrowers, their business, results of operations and financial condition which in turn could impact their repayment of interest and principal on their borrowings from us and could also increase our NPAs in certain cases. While we usually obtain a commitment from off-takers that the revenue from the projects will be deposited in the trust and retention account or escrow account only, there may be instances of failure of this mechanism. If end users do not make payments to our borrowers, the trust and retention account arrangements will not be effective in ensuring the timely repayment of our loans, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Foreign Exchange and Hedging

As of March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, we had foreign currency borrowings of ₹ 8,527.62 crores ₹ 9,298.67 crores and ₹ 10,132.94 crores, which comprises 13.17% 18.71% and 25.23% of our total borrowings, respectively. We may seek to obtain additional foreign currency borrowings in the future. We are therefore affected by adverse movements in foreign exchange rates. In the past, the rupee has depreciated against currencies such as US$, Euro and Japanese Yen and such depreciation has been significantly volatile. If the Rupee depreciates against the currencies in which we borrow in, it will result in a higher outflow in relation to the foreign currency denominated loans. Although we have hedged our foreign currency loan in accordance with our foreign exchange and derivatives risk management policy, our hedges may not cover sufficiently, or at all, an increase in foreign currency loans resulting from the depreciation of the rupee against such currencies to the extent of open exposures.

We currently hold, and have in the past held, derivative contracts, principal only swaps, including forward exchange contracts and interest rate swaps options etc. We believe that these derivative contracts, have the effect of reducing the volatility of exchange difference of foreign currency exposure and interest rate risk. If, in the future, foreign exchange rates or interest rates move contrary to our expectations, or if our risk management procedures prove to be inadequate, we could incur derivative-related or other charges and opportunity losses independent of the relative strength of our business, which could affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Material Accounting Policy Information

The preparation of our financial information requires selecting accounting policies and making estimates and assumptions that affect items reported in the profit and loss account, balance sheet, changes in equity and cash flow statements and notes to the financial information. The determination of these accounting policies is fundamental to our results of operations and financial condition, and such determination requires management to make subjective and complex judgements about matters that are inherently uncertain based on information and data that may change in future periods. As a result, determinations regarding these items necessarily involve the use of assumptions and subjective judgements as to future events and are subject to change, and the use of different assumptions or data could produce materially different results.

The Audited Financial Statements as of and for the years ended March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are presented in Indian Rupee which is the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which our Company operates, values being rounded in lakhs to the nearest two decimals, except when stated otherwise.

Significant management judgments

Recognition of deferred tax assets/ liability – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. Further, our management has no intention to make withdrawal from the special reserve created and maintained under Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income tax Act, 1961. Thus, the special reserve created and maintained is not capable of being reversed. Hence, our Company does not create any deferred tax liability on the said reserve.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of the applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of the recoverable amount of the assets.

Non-recognition of interest income on Credit Impaired Loans - Interest income on credit-impaired loan assets is not being recognized as a matter of prudence, pending the outcome of resolutions of stressed assets.

Materiality of prior period item

Prior period items which are not material are not corrected retrospectively through restatement of comparative amounts and are accounted for in the current year.

Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The combination of size and nature of the items are the determining factor.

Significant estimates

Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets – Our management estimates the useful lives of depreciable/ amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Defined benefit obligation ("**DBO**") – Our management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Fair value measurements – Our management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, our Company uses market observable data to the extent it is available. In case of non-availability of market-observable data, Level 2 and Level 3 hierarchy is used for fair valuation.

Income Taxes – Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid or recovered for uncertain tax positions and in respect of expected future profitability to assess deferred tax asset.

Expected Credit Loss ('**ECL**') – The measurement of an ECL allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (for instance, likelihood of customers defaulting and resulting losses). Our Company makes significant judgments about the following while assessing expected credit loss to estimate ECL:

(i) Determining criteria for a significant increase in credit risk;

(ii) Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/ market and the associated ECL;

(iii) Establishing groups of similar financial assets to measure ECL; and

(iv) Estimating the probability of default and loss given default (estimates of recoverable amounts in case of default).

Provisions - The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE")

Tangible Assets (PPE)

The PPE (tangible assets) is initially recognized at cost.

The cost of an item of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Stores and spares which meet the recognition criteria of PPE are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of the underlying asset.

Our Company has adopted the cost model of subsequent recognition to measure the PPE. Consequently, all PPE are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

De-recognition

An item of PPE is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a PPE, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Capital Work-in-Progress

The cost of PPE under construction at the reporting date is disclosed as 'capital work-in-progress.' The cost comprises purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Advances paid for the acquisition/ construction of PPE which are outstanding at the balance sheet date are classified under 'capital advances'.

Intangible Assets and Amortization

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Such assets are recognized where it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow to our Company.

All intangible assets with finite useful life are subsequently recognized at cost model. These intangible assets are carried subsequently at its cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss if any.

Intangible Assets under Development

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalization under intangible assets is carried as 'intangible assets under development' till they are ready for their intended use.

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation on tangible PPE is provided in accordance with the manner and useful life as specified in Schedule –II of the Companies Act 2013, on written down basis, except for the assets mentioned below:

- Depreciation on Library books is provided @ 100% in the year of purchase.
- Depreciation on PPE of Solar Power Project is provided on Straight Line Method at rates/methodology prescribed under the relevant Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and relevant state Commission Tariff Orders.
- Depreciation is provided @100% in the financial year of purchase in respect of assets of Rs. 5,000/- or less.
- Amortization of intangible assets is being provided on straight line basis.
- Useful lives for all PPE & Intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Changes, if any, are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

Useful life of assets as per Schedule II:

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value as a % of original cost
Building	60 years	5%
Computers and Data Processing Units		
- Laptops / Computers	3 years	5%
- Servers	6 years	5%
Office Equipment	5 years	5%
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years	5%
Vehicles	8 years	5%

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value as a % of original cost
Intangible Assets	5 years	0%

Useful life of assets as per CERC order

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value as a % of original cost
Solar Plant	25 years	10%

Government Grant / Assistance

Our Company may receive government grants that require compliance with certain conditions related to our Company's operating activities or are provided to our Company by way of financial assistance on the basis of certain qualifying criteria.

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and our Company will be able to comply with the conditions attached to them. These grants are classified as grants relating to assets and revenue based on the nature of the grant.

Government grants with a condition to purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long term assets are initially recognized as deferred income. Once recognized as deferred income, such grants are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Changes in estimates are recognized prospectively over the remaining life of the asset.

Grant related to subsidy are deferred and recognized in the statement of profit and loss over the period that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Grant-in-aid for financing projects in specified sectors of New and Renewable Sources of Energy is treated and accounted as deferred income.

The expenditure incurred under Technical Assistance Programme is accounted for as recoverable and shown under the head 'Other Financial Assets'. The assistance reimbursed from multilateral/ bilateral agencies is credited to the said account.

Leases

As a lessee

Our Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, our Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) our Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease, and (iii) our Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

Right-of-use assets

Our Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, our Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Our Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The incremental borrowing rate is the State Bank of India MCLR rate for the period of the loan if the loan is up to three years. For a period, greater than three years, State Bank of India MCLR rate for three years may be taken.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Lease payments on short-term leases (which has a lease term of up to 12 months) and leases of low value assets (asset value up to ₹ 1,000,000) are recognized as expense over the lease term. Lease term is determined by taking non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both: (i) periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (ii) periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

As a lessor

When our Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, our Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease, if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of the assessment, our Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset. If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, our Company applies Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contract with customers' to allocate the consideration in the contract. Our Company recognizes lease payments received under operating lease as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'Revenue from operations'.

Investments in Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Venture

Our Company accounts investment in subsidiary, joint ventures and associates at cost. An entity controlled by our Company is considered as a subsidiary of our Company. Investments in subsidiary company outside India are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of acquisition.

Investments where our Company has significant influence are classified as associates. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement is classified as a joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Impairment Loss on Investment in Associate or joint Venture

If there is an indication of impairment in respect of entity's investment in associate or joint venture, the carrying value of the investment is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount with its carrying value and any resulting impairment loss is charged against the carrying value of investment in associate or joint venture.

Impairment of Non-Financial Asset

Our Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, our Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash-generating units ("**CGU**") fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 Company's assets. When 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.

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 fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand, cash at bank including debit balance in bank overdraft, if any, demand deposits with banks, commercial papers and foreign currency deposits. Cash equivalents are short term deposits (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalized up to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use after netting off any income earned on temporary investment of such funds.

To the extent that our Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and the re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at period-end exchange rates are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve Account ("**FCMITR**") represents unamortized foreign exchange gain/loss on long-term foreign currency borrowings that are amortized over the tenure of the respective borrowing. We have adopted exemption of Para D13AA of Ind AS 101, according to which we may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, all transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. The exchange differences arising on reporting of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31, 2018, at rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period, different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous financial statements, are accumulated in FCMITR Account, and amortized over the balance period of such long-term monetary item, by recognition as income or expense in each of such period. Long-term foreign currency monetary items are those which have a term of twelve months or more at the date of origination.

Long-term foreign currency monetary items are those which have a term of twelve months or more at the date of origination.

Short-term foreign currency monetary items (having a term of less than twelve months at the date of origination) are translated at rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. The resultant exchange fluctuation is recognized as income or expense in each of such periods.

As per Para 27 of Ind AS 21, exchange difference on monetary items that qualify as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent hedge is effective. Accordingly, we recognize the exchange difference due to translation of foreign currency loans at the exchange rate prevailing on reporting date in cash flow hedge reserve.

Earnings per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing adjusted net profit after tax by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits, reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

Provisions

A provision is recognized when our Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in notes when our Company has (i) a possible obligation due to past events and existence of the obligation depends upon occurrence or non-occurrence of future events not wholly within the control of our Company, or (ii) present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent liabilities are assessed continuously to determine whether outflow of economic resources have become probable. If the outflow becomes probably, then relative provision is recognized in the financial statements.

Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in notes which usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits.

Contingent assets are assessed continuously to determine whether inflow of economic benefits becomes virtually certain, then such assets and the relative income will be recognized in the financial statements.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chairman and Managing Director of our Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker.

Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated unless it is impracticable, in which case, the comparative information is adjusted to apply the accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

Taxation

Current tax

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

Current tax is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purpose.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use.

After initial recognition, our Company measures investment property by using cost model.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de recognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

Investment properties are depreciated in accordance to the class of asset that it belongs and the life of the asset shall be as conceived for the same class of asset at our Company.

Though investment property is measured using cost model, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits including salaries, short term compensated absences (such as a paid annual leave) where the absences are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, profit sharing and bonuses payable within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services and non-monetary benefits for current employees are estimated and measured on an undiscounted basis.

Post-employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which our Company pays fixed contributions in respect of the employees into a separate fund. Our Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions after its payment of the fixed contribution. The contributions made by our Company towards defined contribution plans are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period to which the contributions relate.

Defined benefit plan

Our Company has an obligation towards gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Benefit and Other Defined Retirement Benefit, which are being considered as defined benefit plans covering eligible employees. Under the defined benefit plans, the amount that an employee will receive on retirement is defined by reference to the employee's length of service, final salary, and other defined parameters. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with our Company, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been set aside.

Our Company's obligation towards defined benefit plans is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position for defined benefit plans is the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation ("**DBO**") at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets. Our management estimates the DBO annually with the assistance of independent actuaries. Actuarial gains/losses resulting from re-measurements of the liability/asset are included in other comprehensive income. The liability for retirement benefits of employees in respect of provident fund, benevolent fund, superannuation fund and gratuity is funded with separate trusts.

Our Company's contribution to provident fund is remitted to separate trusts established for this purpose based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary and debited to the statement of profit and loss.

Other long-term employee benefits:

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to statement of profit and loss in the period in which such gains or losses are determined.

Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when our Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition: (i) Amortized cost; (ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("**FVTPL**"); and Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("**FVOCI**").

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL or equity instruments at FVOCI are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied to each category of financial assets, which are described below.

Loan at Amortised Cost

Loans (financial asset) are measured at amortized cost using Effective Interest Rate if both of the following conditions are met: (i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized on financial assets carried at amortized cost.

Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets at FVTPL include all derivative financial instruments except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements are being applied. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets at FVOCI comprise of equity instruments measured at fair value. An equity investment classified as FVOCI is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and reported within the FVOCI reserve within equity, except for dividend income, which is recognized in profit or loss. There is no recycling of such gains and losses from OCI to Statement of Profit & Loss, even on the derecognition of the investment. However, the Company may transfer the same within equity.

De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) are derecognized (i.e. removed from our Company's balance sheet) when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. Our Company also derecognizes the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for derivative financial liabilities which are carried at FVTPL, subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit and loss. All host contracts which are in nature of a financial liability and separated from embedded derivative are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Derivative financial instruments

Our Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets and liabilities. Our Company limits the effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies including the use of derivatives.

Our Company use Derivative instrument includes principal swap, cross currency and interest rate swap, forwards, interest rate swaps, currency and cross currency options, structured product, among others, to hedge foreign currency assets and liabilities.

Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as cost.

De-recognition of Financial asset:

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial assets expires, or transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Hedge Accounting

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at FVTPL except for derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships, which require a specific accounting treatment. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet all of the following requirements: (i) there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument; (ii) the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and (iii) the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Our Company has designated mostly derivative contracts as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships. These arrangements have been entered into to mitigate foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk arising against which debt instruments denominated in foreign currency.

Cash Flow hedging is done to protect cash flow positions of our Company from changes in exchange rate fluctuations and to bring variability in cash flow to fixed ones.

Our Company enters into hedging instruments in accordance with policies as approved by the Board of Directors; provide written principles which are consistent with the risk management strategy/policies of our Company.

All derivative financial instruments used for hedge accounting are recognized initially at fair value and reported subsequently at fair value in the balance sheet.

The hedge instruments are designated and documented as hedges at the inception of the contract. The effectiveness of hedge instruments is assessed and measured at inception and on an on-going basis. The effective portion of change in the fair value as assessed based on mark to market valuation provided by respective banks/third party valuation of the designated hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income as 'Cash Flow Hedge Reserve'. The ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss as and when it occurs.

At the time the hedged item affects profit or loss, any gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income.

If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve remains in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve till the period the hedge was effective. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve is transferred to the statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction.

Impairment

Impairment of financial assets

Loan assets

Our Company follows a 'three-stage' model for impairment of loan asset carried at amortized cost based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

Stage-1 includes loan assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date.

Stage-2 includes loan assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment.

Stage-3 includes loan assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

The ECL is measured at 12-month ECL for Stage-1 loan assets and lifetime ECL for Stage-2 and Stage-3 loan assets. ECL is the product of the Probability of Default, Exposure at Default and Loss Given Default, defined as follows:

Probability of Default ("**PD**") - The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12 months PD), or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation.

Loss Given Default ("**LGD**") – LGD represents the Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type, and preference of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support.

Exposure at Default ("**EAD**") – EAD is based on the amount of outstanding exposure as on the assessment date on which ECL is computed.

Forward-looking economic information is included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. The assumptions underlying the expected credit loss are monitored and reviewed on an on-going basis.

Financial Instruments other than Loans consist of: (i) Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances; and (ii) Financial liabilities include borrowings and bank overdrafts.

Non-derivative financial instruments other than loans are recognized initially at fair value including any directly attributable transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when our Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured as prescribed below:

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, at bank, demand deposits with banks, cash credit, fixed deposits and foreign currency deposits, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of our Company's cash management system. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings.

Trade Receivable

Our Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require our Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, we recognize impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Our Company determines impairment loss allowance based on individual assessment of receivables, historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

Other payables

Other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Dividend

Proposed dividends and interim dividends payable to the shareholders are recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Board of Directors and in the shareholders' meeting respectively.

Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure

Our Company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives at fair value at each reporting 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: (i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or (ii) 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 our 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, including assumptions about risk, 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.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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 recognized in the financial statements regularly, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Revenue Recognition

Interest income

Interest income is accounted on all financial assets (except where we are not recognizing interest income on credit impaired financial assets) measured at amortized cost. Interest income is recognized using the Effective Interest Rate ("**EIR**") method in line with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. The EIR is calculated by taking into account transactions costs and fees that are an integral part of the EIR in line with Ind AS 109. Interest income on credit impaired assets is recognized on receipt basis.

Rebate on account of timely payment of interest by borrowers is recognized on receipt of the entire interest amount due in time, in accordance with the terms of the respective contract and is netted against the corresponding interest income.

Unless otherwise specified, the recoveries from the borrowers are appropriated in the order of (i) incidental charges (ii) penal interest (iii) overdue interest, and (iv) repayment of principal; the oldest being adjusted first. The recovery under One Time Settlement, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code proceedings is appropriated first towards the principal outstanding and remaining recovery thereafter, towards interest and other charges, if any.

Other Revenue

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) are recognized as per Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the principle laid down in Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers.

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the Contract. Transaction price excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties (e.g., taxes collected on behalf of government) and includes/adjusted for variable consideration like rebates, discounts, only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Revenue from solar plant

Income from solar plant is recognized when the performance obligation are satisfied over time. Rebate given is disclosed as a deduction from the amount of gross revenue.

Revenue from Fee and Commission

Fees and commission are recognized on a point in time basis when probability of collecting such fees is established.

Revenue from Implementation of Government Schemes and Projects

The company besides its own activities also acts as implementing agency on behalf of various government / non-government organizations on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding ("**MoU**") entered into between the company and such organization. The details of such activities are disclosed by the way of notes to the financial statements.

Wherever any funds are received under trust on the basis of such MoUs entered, the same is not included in cash and cash equivalents and any income including interest income generated out of such funds belonging to such organizations is not accounted as revenue of the company.

Service charges earned from such schemes implemented by the company are recognized at a point in time basis when certainty of collecting such service charges is established.

<u>Expense</u>

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis. Prepaid expenses up to ₹ 500,000 per item are charged to the statement of profit and Loss, as and when incurred, adjusted or received.

<u>Expenditure on issue of shares</u>

Expenditure on issue of shares, if any, is charged to the securities premium account.

Financial Performance Indicators and Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Certain financial indicators and ratios to measure and analyse our financial performance and financial condition ("**Non-GAAP Measures**"), presented in this Preliminary Placement Document are a supplemental measure of our performance and liquidity that is not required by, or presented in accordance with, Ind AS, Indian GAAP, IFRS, US GAAP or any other GAAP. Further, these Non-GAAP Measures are not a measurement of our financial performance or liquidity under Ind AS, Indian GAAP, IFRS, US GAAP or any other GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or construed as an alternative to cash flows, profit/ (loss) for the years/ period or any other measure of financial performance or as an indicator of our operating performance, liquidity, profitability or cash flows generated by operating, investing or financing activities derived in accordance with Ind AS, Indian GAAP, IFRS, US GAAP or any other GAAP. In addition, Non-GAAP measures are widely used in our industry, they may not be comparable to similar financial indicators and ratios used by other companies engaged in the financial services industry in India and are not standardised terms, hence a direct comparison of these Non-GAAP Measures between companies may not be possible. Other companies may calculate these Non-GAAP Measures differently from us, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. Further, these Non-GAAP Measures have limitations as analytical tools, and should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, analysis of our historical performance, as reported and presented in our Financial Information. Although such Non-GAAP Measures are not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with applicable accounting standards, our Company's management believes that they are useful to an investor in evaluating us as they are widely used measures to evaluate a company's operating performance.

Principal Components of Statement of Profit and Loss

Revenue

Revenue from Operations

Our revenue from operations comprises the following:

Interest income: Our interest income comprises interest on (a) interest on loans from lending operations; (b) interest income on investments, comprising interest on GoI securities .; (c) interest on deposits with banks, comprising short term deposits in INR and in foreign currency; (d) other interest income; and (e) differential interest, which is charged on prepayment of loans.

Fees and commission income: Fees and commission income comprises (a) business service fees (including fee-based income, consultancy fees and guarantee commission); and (b) service charges (including charges from various funds, incentives and projects).

Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes on derivatives: Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes comprise fair value changes on derivative cover taken on foreign currency loans

Other operating income: Our other operating income comprises (a) revenue from solar plant operations at our 50MW Kasaragod Solar Plant in the state of Kerala; (b) profit from sale of investments; and (iii) recovery from bad debts written off.

Other Income

Our other income comprises (a) excess provisions written back; (b) interest on staff loans; (c) profit on the sale of property, plant and equipment; (d) profit on sale of investment in associate; (e) rental income; and (f) others.

Expenses

Finance Costs

Finance costs primarily include (a) interest on borrowings; (b) interest on debt securities; (c) interest on subordinated liabilities; (d) other borrowing cost, including commitment fees and guarantee fees; (e) transaction costs on borrowings, which are costs incurred on the issue of securities or the initial costs on availing lines of credit or bank facility; and (f) interest on lease liability.

Net translation/transaction exchange loss/ gain

Net translation/transaction exchange loss or gains comprise (a) our net translation of foreign currency exchange loss or gain; and (b) amortisation of Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR).

Impairment on financial assets

Impairment on financial assets includes impairment on our loans measured at amortised cost.

Employee Benefit Expenses

Employee benefit expenses includes (a) salaries and wages; (b) contributions to provident fund and other funds; (c) staff welfare expenses; and (d) human resource development expenses.

Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense includes (a) the depreciation on property, plant and equipment, including buildings, computers, furniture and fixtures, leasehold improvements, office equipment, vehicles, solar plant (building and plant and equipment); (b) amortization on intangible assets including software; (c) depreciation on investment property including building; and (d) amortization on right to use asset.

Other Expenses

Other expenses include (a) rent, taxes and energy costs, (b) repairs and maintenance expenses, (c) communication costs, (d) printing and stationery expenses, (e) advertisement and publicity expenses, (f) director's fees, allowances and expenses, (g) auditor's fees and expenses, (h) legal and professional charges, (i) insurance costs, (j) bad debts, (k) credit rating expenses, (l) losses on the sale of fixed assets,(m) travelling & conveyance and (n) other expenses.

Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses

Corporate social responsibility expenses comprise the amounts utilised towards our corporate social responsibility obligations as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Results of Operations

The table below sets forth certain information with respect to our results of operations on a standalone basis for Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023:

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Profit and Loss Account	Fiscal					
	2025		2024		2023	
	(₹ crores)	% of Total Income	(₹ crores)	% of Total Income	(₹ crores)	% of Total Income
Income:						
Revenue from Operations						
Interest income	6,575.39	97.34%	4,822.40	97.12%	3,373.83	96.86%
Fees and commission income	95.71	1.42%	60.01	1.21%	37.33	1.07%
Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes on derivatives	13.13	0.19%	(11.26)	(0.23)%	12.43	0.36%
Other operating income	58.18	0.86%	92.78	1.87%	58.39	1.68%
Total Revenue from Operations	**6,742.41**	99.82%	**4,963.93**	99.97%	**3,481.98**	99.97%
Other Income	12.37	0.18%	1.36	0.03%	1.07	0.03%
Total Income	**6,754.78**	100.00%	**4,965.29**	100.00%	**3,483.05**	100.00%
Expenses:						
Finance Cost	4,141.03	61.31%	3,164.10	63.72%	2,088.44	59.96%
Net translation/transaction exchange loss/ (gain)	41.61	0.62%	(16.53)	(0.33)%	24.03	0.69%
Impairment on financial assets	237.23	3.51%	(67.22)	(1.35)%	66.58	1.91%
Employee benefit expenses	81.05	1.20%	71.32	1.44%	63.09	1.81%

Profit and Loss Account	Fiscal					
	2025		2024		2023	
	(₹ crores)	% of Total Income	(₹ crores)	% of Total Income	(₹ crores)	% of Total Income
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	38.80	0.57%	30.35	0.61%	23.50	0.67%
Other expenses	86.48	1.28%	76.52	1.54%	71.19	2.04%
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	24.78	0.37%	21.51	0.43%	6.97	0.20%
Total Expenses	**4,650.98**	68.85%	**3,280.05**	66.06%	**2,343.80**	**67.29%**
Profit/(loss) before tax	2,103.80	31.15%	1,685.24	33.94%%	1,139.25	**32.71%**
Tax Expense						
Current tax	471.31	6.98%	413.03	8.32%	253.17	7.27%
Deferred tax	(66.11)	(0.98)%	19.98	0.40%	21.45	0.62%
Share of Profit in Associate		0.00%		0.00%	-	0.00%
Profit/(loss) for the period	**1,698.60**	25.15%	**1,252.23**	25.22%	**864.63**	**24.82%**
Other Comprehensive Income	**68.23**	1.01%%	**(156.80)**	(3.16)%	**(38.73)**	**(1.11)%**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (comprising Profit/(Loss) and other Comprehensive Income for the period)	**1,766.83**	26.16%	**1,095.43**	22.06%	**825.90**	**23.71%**

Fiscal 2025 compared to Fiscal 2024

Income

Our total income, comprising revenue from operations and other income, increased by 36.04% from ₹ 4,965.29 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 6,754.78 crores in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to higher interest income owing to increase in our loan portfolio during Fiscal 2025.

The table below sets forth details in relation to our income for Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024.

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Income	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Percentage Change
Revenue from Operations			
Interest income	6,575.39	4,822.40	36.35%
Fees and commission income	95.71	60.01	59.49%
Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes on derivatives	13.13	(11.26)	-216.61%
Other operating income	58.18	92.78	-37.29%
Total Revenue from Operations	**6,742.41**	**4,963.93**	35.83%
Other Income	12.37	1.36	809.56%
Total Income	**6,754.78**	**4,965.29**	36.04%

Revenue from Operations

Our revenue from operations increased by 35.83% from ₹ 4,963.93 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 6,742.41 crores in Fiscal 2025 for the reasons described below.

Interest income

Our interest income increased by 36.35% from ₹ 4,822.40 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 6,575.39 crores in Fiscal 2025 to primarily due to the growth of our Term Loans in Fiscal 2025.

- Our interest on loans from lending operations after rebate increased by 36.78 % from ₹ 4,748.89 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 6,495.36 crores in Fiscal 2025. This was primarily due to the growth of our Gross Loan Portfolio by 27.78%, from ₹ 59,698.11 crores as of March 31, 2024 to ₹ 76,281.65 crores as of March 31, 2025, driven significantly by increased lending to solar, wind, ethanol, manufacturing, hydro projects and lending to state utilities.

- Our interest on deposit with banks decreased by 42.57% from ₹ 33.29 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 19.12 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to decrease in deposits with banks.

- Our differential interest income decreased by 37.53% from ₹ 33.44 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 20.89 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to nil/lower prepayments charges, as per sanction terms, of the loan prepaid during the Fiscal year.

Fees and commission income

Our fees and commission income increased by 59.49% from ₹ 60.01 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 95.71 crores in Fiscal 2025. This increase was on account of receipt of higher guarantee commission resulting in an increase on the total business service fees.

Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes on derivatives

Our net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes on derivatives increased from a net loss of ₹ (11.26) crores in Fiscal 2024 to net gain of ₹ 13.13 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to mark to market valuation of the derivative instruments availed to hedge foreign currency loans. *Other operating income*

Other operating income decreased by 37.29% from ₹ 92.78 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 58.18 crores in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to decrease in the quantum of bad debts recovered from ₹ 63.57 crores in Fiscal 2024 to 31.70 crores in Fiscal 2025. We were able to close or upgrade 4 non-performing project loan accounts in Fiscal 2025, with recovery of ₹ 31.70 crores.

Other Income

Our other income increased by 809.56% from ₹ 1.36 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 12.37 crores in Fiscal 2025 due to refund of Interest on Income Tax of ₹ 9.68 crores in Fiscal 2025.

Expenses

Our total expenses increased by 41.80% from ₹ 3,280.05 crores in Fiscal 2024 to 4,650.98 crores in Fiscal 2025 for the reasons described below.

Finance Costs

Our finance costs increased by 30.88% from ₹ 3,164.10 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 4,141.03 crores in Fiscal 2025.

The table below sets forth details in relation to our finance costs for Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Finance Costs	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Percentage Change
Interest on borrowings[1]	2,243.56	2,027.99	10.63%
Interest on debt securities[2]	1,759.15	962.31	82.80%
Interest on subordinated liabilities[3]	56.62	52.59	7.66%
Other borrowings costs	80.25	120.46	-33.38%
Transaction cost on borrowings	1.11	0.40	177.50%
Interest on lease liability	0.34	0.36	-5.56%
Total Finance Cost	4,141.03	3,164.10	30.88%

Note:
1.Interest on borrowings from banks and financial institutions.
2.Interest on taxable and taxfree bonds
3. Interest on subordinated liabilities and perpetual debt instruments.

Our interest on borrowings increased by 10.63% from ₹ 2,027.99 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 2,243.56 crores in Fiscal 2025. This was primarily due to our disbursement for Fiscal 2025 being significantly higher, at ₹ 30,168.00 crores, compared to ₹ 25,089.04 crores in Fiscal 2024, which required higher fund raising. In Fiscal 2025, we raised funds amounting to ₹ 25,200.46 crores which resulted in higher interest on borrowings.

Our interest on debt securities increased by 82.80% from ₹ 962.31 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 1,759.15 in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to higher fund raising through issuance of unsecured taxable bonds.

Our other borrowing costs decreased by 33.38% from ₹ 120.46 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 80.25 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to decrease in guarantee fee amount paid to GOI.

Our transaction costs increased by 177.50% from ₹ 0.40 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 1.11 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to increase in bond issuance in Fiscal 2025 due to which amortisation of transaction increased.

Net translation/transaction exchange loss/(gain)

Our net translation/transaction exchange losses increased by 351.72% from ₹ (16.53) crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 41.61 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to unfavourable exchange fluctuations on foreign currency loans and repayment of foreign currency borrowings.

Impairment on financial assets

Our impairment on financial assets increased by 452.92% from ₹ (67.22) crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 237.23 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to increase in our GNPA from ₹ 1,410.85 crores, or 2.36% of Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2024 to ₹ 1,866.25 crores or 2.45% of Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025.

Employee Benefit Expenses

Our employee benefit expenses increased by 13.64% from ₹ 71.32 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 81.05 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to increase in salaries owing to new recruitments, employee promotions and routine increments.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment

Our depreciation and amortization expenses increased by 27.84% from ₹ 30.35 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 38.80 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to purchase of furniture & fixtures and office equipments under the employee benefit policy.

Other Expenses

Our other expenses increased by 13.02% from ₹ 76.52 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 86.48 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to an increase of bad debt expense from nil in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 14.74 crores in Fiscal 2025.

Profit before tax

Our profit before tax increased by 24.84% from ₹ 1,685.24 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 2,103.80 crores in Fiscal 2025 for the reasons described above.

Tax Expenses

Our tax expenses decreased by 6.42% from ₹ 433.01 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 405.20 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to adjustment of deferred tax.

The table below sets forth details in relation to our tax expenses for Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024.

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Tax Expenses	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Percentage Change
Income tax	471.31	413.03	14.11%
Deferred tax	(66.11)	19.98	(430.88)%
Total Tax Expenses	405.20	433.01	(6.42)%

Profit for the period

For the reasons discussed above, our profit for the period increased by 35.65% from ₹ 1,252.23 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 1,698.60 crores in Fiscal 2025.

Other Comprehensive Income

Our other comprehensive income increased by 143.51% from ₹ (156.80) crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 68.23 crores in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to change in the mark to market valuation on derivative instruments and exchange fluctuation on the underlying exposure.

Total Comprehensive Income

For the reasons discussed above, our total comprehensive income for the period increased by 61.29% from ₹ 1,095.43 crores in Fiscal 2024 to ₹1,766.83 crores in Fiscal 2025.

Fiscal 2024 compared to Fiscal 2023

Income

Our total income, comprising revenue from operations and other income, increased by 42.56% from ₹ 3,483.05 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 4,965.29 crores in Fiscal 2024, primarily due to higher interest income owing to increase in our loan portfolio during Fiscal 2024.

The table below sets forth details in relation to our income for Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2023.

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Income	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023	Percentage Change
Revenue from Operations			
Interest income	4,822.40	3,373.83	42.94%
Fees and commission income	60.01	37.33	60.74%
Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes on derivatives	(11.26)	12.43	(190.56)%
Other operating income	92.78	58.39	58.90%
Total Revenue from Operations	**4,963.93**	**3,481.98**	42.56%
Other Income	1.36	1.07	26.75%
Total Income	**4,965.29**	**3,483.05**	42.56%

Revenue from Operations

Our revenue from operations increased by 42.56% from ₹ 3,481.98 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 4,963.93 crores in Fiscal 2024 for the reasons described below.

Interest income

Our interest income increased by 42.94% from ₹ 3,373.83 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 4,822.40 crores in Fiscal 2024 to primarily due to the growth of our Term Loans in Fiscal 2024.

- Our interest on loans from lending operations after rebate increased by 44.84% from ₹ 3,278.64 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 4,748.88 crores in Fiscal 2024. This was primarily due to the growth of our Gross Loan Portfolio by 26.81%, from ₹ 47,075.52 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 59,698.11 crores as of March 31, 2024, driven significantly by increased lending to solar, wind, ethanol, manufacturing, hydro projects and lending to state utilities.

- Our interest on deposit with banks decreased from ₹ 77.79 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 33.29 crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to decrease in deposits.

- Our differential interest income increased by 218.11% from ₹ 10.51 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 33.44 crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to the higher prepayments as compared to previous fiscal year.

Fees and commission income

Our fees and commission income increased by 60.74% from ₹ 37.33 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 60.01 crores in Fiscal 2024. This increase was due to was on account of receipt of higher guarantee commission resulting in an increase on the total business service fees.

Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes on derivatives

Our net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes on derivatives decreased from a net gain of ₹ 12.43 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ (11.26) crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to mark to market valuation of the derivative instruments availed to hedge foreign currency loans.

Other operating income

Other operating income increased by 58.90% from ₹ 58.39 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 92.78 crores in Fiscal 2024, primarily due to increase in the quantum of bad debts recovered from ₹ 31.48 crores in Fiscal 2023 to 63.57 crores in Fiscal 2024. This was owing to measures taken by us to improve our recovery and monitoring mechanism, resulting in higher recovery from bad debts. As a result, we were able to close or upgrade 3 non-performing project loan accounts in Fiscal 2024, with recovery of ₹ 212.70 crores. This resulted in improvement in our GNPA from ₹ 1,513.35 crores, or 3.21% of Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 1,410.85 crores or 2.36% of Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2024, and in NNPA from ₹ 768.02 crores or 1.66% of Net Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 581.21 crores or 0.99% of Net Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2024.

Other Income

Our other income increased by 26.75% from ₹ 1.07 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 1.36 crores in Fiscal 2024 due to an increase in interest received from staff loan on ₹ 0.95 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 1.29 crores in Fiscal 2024.

Expenses

Our total expenses increased by 39.95% from ₹ 2,343.80 crores in Fiscal 2023 to 3,280.05 crores in Fiscal 2024 for the reasons described below.

Finance Costs

Our finance costs increased by 51.51% from ₹ 2,088.44 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 3,164.10 crores in Fiscal 2024.

The table below sets forth details in relation to our finance costs for Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2023:

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Finance Costs	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023	Percentage Change
Interest on borrowings	2,027.99	1,188.80	70.59%
Interest on debt securities	962.30	746.70	28.87%
Interest on subordinated liabilities	52.59	52.56	0.09%
Other borrowings costs	120.46	98.24	22.61%
Transaction cost on borrowings	0.40	1.76	(77.41)%
Interest on lease liability	0.36	0.38	(5.48)%
Total Finance Cost	**3,164.10**	**2,088.44**	51.51%

Our interest on borrowings increased by 70.59% from ₹ 1188.80 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 2027.99 crores in Fiscal 2024. This was primarily due to our disbursement for Fiscal 2024 being significantly higher, at ₹ 25,089.04 crores, compared to ₹ 21,639.21 crores in Fiscal 2023, which required higher fund raising. In Fiscal 2024, we raised funds amounting to ₹ 16,401.18 crores which resulted in higher interest of borrowings, additionally to interest rates demonstrating upward movement in Fiscal 2024.

Our interest on debt securities increased by 28.87% from ₹ 746.70 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 962.30 crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to higher fund raising through issuance of unsecured taxable bonds.

Our other borrowing costs increased by 22.61% from ₹ 98.24 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 120.46 crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to increase in payment of guarantee fee amount to GOI.

Our transaction costs decreased by 77.41% from ₹ 1.76 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 0.40 crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to full amortisation of transaction cost on masala bonds on account of maturity in October 2022.

Net translation/transaction exchange loss/(gain)

Our net translation/transaction exchange losses decreased by 168.79% from ₹ 24.03 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ (16.53) crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to favourable exchange fluctuations on foreign currency loans and repayment of foreign currency borrowings.

Impairment on financial assets

Our impairment on financial assets decreased by 200.96% from ₹ 66.58 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ (67.22) crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to improvement in our GNPA from ₹ 1,410.85 crores, or 3.21% of Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 1,513.35 crores or 2.36% of Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2024, and in NNPA from ₹ 581.21 crores or 1.66% of Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 768.02 crores or 0.99% of Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2024 due to recovery of NPA and reversal of ECL.

Employee Benefit Expenses

Our employee benefit expenses increased by 13.04% from ₹ 63.09 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 71.32 crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to increase in salaries on account of increase in our employee base from 160 as of March 31, 2023 to 173 as of March 31, 2024 owing to new recruitments, employee promotions and routine increments.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment

Our depreciation and amortization expenses increased by 29.15% from ₹ 23.50 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 30.35 crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to purchase of furniture and fixtures and office equipments under the employee benefit policy.

Other Expenses

Our other expenses increased by 7.50% from ₹ 71.19 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 76.52 crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to an increase the legal and professional charges from ₹ 11.46 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 24.06 crores in Fiscal 2024.

Profit before tax

Our profit before tax increased by 47.93% from ₹ 1,139.25 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 1,685.24 crores in Fiscal 2024 for the reasons described above.

Tax Expenses

Our tax expenses increased by 57.68% from ₹ 274.62 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 433.01 crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to adjustment of deferred tax.

The table below sets forth details in relation to our tax expenses for Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2023.

(in ₹ crores, except percentages)

Tax Expenses	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023	Percentage Change
Income tax	413.03	253.17	63.14%
Deferred tax	19.98	21.45	(6.85)%
Total Tax Expenses	433.01	274.62	57.68%

Profit for the period

For the reasons discussed above, our profit for the period increased by 44.83% from ₹ 864.63 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 1,252.23 crores in Fiscal 2024.

Other Comprehensive Income

Our other comprehensive income decreased by 304.78% from ₹ (38.73) crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ (156.80) crores in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to change in the mark to market valuation on derivative instruments and exchange fluctuation on the underlying exposure.

Total Comprehensive Income

For the reasons discussed above, our total comprehensive income for the period increased by 32.64% from ₹ 825.90 crores in Fiscal 2023 to ₹ 1,095.43 crores in Fiscal 2024.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary liquidity requirements have been, and will continue to be, for providing loans to customers, meeting our working capital requirements and repaying our borrowings. Surplus funds, if any, are invested in accordance with our investment policy. We actively monitor our liquidity position to meet our customers' requirements, while also meeting our lenders' requirements, and factoring in debt service requirements, operating expenses, statutory payments and other foreseeable payments.

Pursuant to the RBI circular dated November 4, 2019, on 'Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies' (now repealed), and RBI's Master Direction dated October 19, 2023 (as updated), all non-deposit taking NBFCs with asset size of ₹ 100 billion and above, and all deposit taking NBFCs irrespective of their asset size, are required to maintain a liquidity buffer in terms of liquidity coverage ratio which will promote resilience of NBFCs to potential liquidity disruptions by ensuring that they have sufficient high quality liquid asset to survive any acute liquidity stress scenario lasting for 30 days. The liquidity coverage ratio requirement is binding on NBFCs from December 1, 2020 with the minimum high quality liquid assets to be held being 50% of the liquidity coverage ratio, progressively reaching up to the required level of 100% by December 1, 2024, in accordance with the time-line prescribed below:

By December 1, 2022		By December 1, 2023		By December 1, 2024		By March 31, 2025	
Regulatory requirement	Our LCR[(1)]	Regulatory requirement	Our LCR[(1)]	Regulatory requirement	Our LCR[(1)]	Regulatory requirement	Our LCR[(1)]
70%	1,194.00%	85%	451%	100.00%	124%	100%	138%

[(1)] *For the third quarter of the respective Fiscal.*

We have met our liquidity needs primarily from our borrowings (including issuance of bonds) and to a lesser extent from our cash flows from operations. As on March 31, 2025, we had ₹ 4,472.08 crores of unutilised short term loans tied up with banks and ₹ 6,060.50 crores of unutilised term loan facilities tied up with banks and financial institutions, in both rupee and foreign currency.

We maintain diverse sources of funding to facilitate flexibility in meeting our liquidity requirements. Our borrowings primarily include bonds issued in both the Indian domestic market, term loans obtained from various domestic and international financial institutions. Our total finance cost (excluding exchange rate fluctuation gain or loss) for Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023 was ₹ 4,141.03 crores, ₹ 3,164.11 crores and ₹ 2,088.44 crores respectively, and comprised 61.42%, 63.74% and 59.98% of our revenue from operations in the respective periods. For further information, see "*Our Business – Our Sources of Funding*" on page 269.

We expect to meet our working capital needs and liquidity requirements for the next 12 months from the cash flows from our borrowings and from operations.

Capital Adequacy

The table below sets out our capital to risk-weighted assets ratio as of and March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

Particulars	**As of / for the year ended March 31,**		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
	₹ crores, except percentages and ratios		
Paid up capital	2,687.76	2,687.76	2,284.60
Reserve and surplus	7,578.40	5,871.66	3,650.57
Tier 1 Capital	11,137.60	8,265.20	5,489.56
Tier 2 Capital	1,922.96	929.93	1,086.06
Total Capital	13,060.56	9,195.13	6,575.62
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio %	15.15%	18.08%	15.71%
Tier 2 Capital Adequacy Ratio %	2.62%	2.03%[1]	3.11%
Capital adequacy ratio (CRAR) %	17.77%	20.11%[1]	18.82%

Note:

1. As of 31 March 2024, the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11%, comprising Tier I Capital of 18.08% and Tier II Capital of 2.03%. This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However, effective 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated and reported in FY 25 Financial Statements as 15.51% with Tier I Capital as 13.94% and Tier II Capital as 1.57%.

Summary of Cash flows

As of March 31, 2025, we had cash and cash equivalents (as per our cash flow statement) of ₹ 29.84 crores. Cash and cash equivalent primarily consists of cash on hand and balances with banks in current accounts and fixed deposits with banks (original maturity less than three months). As our business involves borrowing funds and on-lending such funds to our customers in the form of loan products, we may experience timing differences between receipt of funds and on- lending of such funds. These timing differences result in on-going, but temporary cash balances on our books. Our Asset Liability Committee plays an active role in monitoring and managing these asset-liability mismatches.

The table below sets forth selected information from our statements of cash flows in the periods indicated below.

Particulars	**As of / for the year ended March 31,**		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
	₹ crores		
Cash flow from operating activities	(14,461.40)	(11,099.64)	(12,343.08)
Cash flow from investing activities	(543.38)	(23.16)	(17.21)
Cash flow from financing activities	14,960.41	11,058.56	12,367.64
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(44.37)	(64.24)	7.36
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	74.21	138.45	131.17
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	29.84	74.21	138.53

Note: Cash flow from operating activities primarily comprises cash generation from operating activities which also includes outflow on account of term loans given to the borrowers.

Operating Activities

Fiscal 2025

Net cash flows used in operating activities was ₹ (14,461.40) crores for Fiscal 2025. While our profit before tax was ₹ 2,103.8 crores, we had an operating profit before changes in operating assets/ liabilities of ₹ 2,513.60 crores. This increase was primarily due to addition of non-cash items such as depreciation and amortization expenses of ₹ 38.80 crores and provision for indirect tax of ₹ 23.22 crores and offset by impairment of financial assets of ₹ 237.23 crores. Our changes in operating assets/ liabilities for Fiscal 2025 primarily consists of an increase in loans of ₹ 16,623.35 crores on account of increased loan disbursals to our customers.

Fiscal 2024

Net cash flows used in operating activities was ₹ (11,099.64) crores for Fiscal 2024. While our profit before tax was ₹ 1,685.24 crores, we had an operating profit before changes in operating assets/ liabilities of ₹ 1,660.03 crores. This decrease was primarily due to addition of non-cash items such as depreciation and amortization expenses of ₹ 30.35 crores and provision for indirect tax of ₹ 20.15 crores and offset by impairment of financial assets of ₹ (67.22) crores. Our changes in operating assets/ liabilities for Fiscal 2024 primarily consisted of an increase in loans of ₹ 12,644.48 crores on account of increased loan disbursals to our customers.

Fiscal 2023

Net cash flows used in operating activities was ₹ (12,343.08) crores for Fiscal 2023. While our profit before tax was ₹ 1139.25 crores, we had an operating profit before changes in operating assets/ liabilities of ₹ 1,342.32 crores. This increase was primarily due to addition of non-cash items such as depreciation and amortization expenses of ₹ 23.50 crores, impairment of financial assets of ₹ 66.58 crores, net transaction/translation exchange loss of ₹ 24.03 crores and effective interest rate on loans of ₹ 64.68 crores. Our changes in operating assets/ liabilities for Fiscal 2023 primarily consisted of an increase in loans of ₹ 13132.99 crores on account of increased loan disbursals to our customers.

Investing Activities

Fiscal 2025

Net cash used in investing activities was ₹ (543.38) crores in Fiscal 2025, primarily on account of purchase of property, plant and equipment of ₹ 25.38 crores, purchase of intangible assets of ₹ 1.93 crores, investments in high quality liquid assets (in government securities) of ₹ 490.39 crores and capital investment in subsidiary of ₹ 26.00 crores.

Fiscal 2024

Net cash used in investing activities was ₹ (23.16) crores in Fiscal 2024, primarily on account of purchase of property, plant and equipment of ₹ 16.29 crores and purchase of intangible assets of ₹ 4.52 crores.

Fiscal 2023

Net cash used in investing activities was ₹ (17.21) crores in Fiscal 2023, primarily on account of advance for capital expenditure/ capital work in progress of ₹ (10.93) crores owing to the expenses incurred on our office in Chennai and on our solar power project in Kasargod. Further, this was also on account of purchase of property, plant and equipment of ₹ (4.63) crores, comprising purchase of computers and vehicles for operations, among others.

Financing Activities

Fiscal 2025

Net cash generated from financing activities was ₹ 14,960.41 crores in Fiscal 2025 on account of raising of loans other than debt securities (net of repayments) of ₹ 2,063.33 crores and issue of debt securities (net of redemption) of ₹ 12,897.37 crores.

Fiscal 2024

Net cash generated from financing activities was ₹ 11,058.56 crores in Fiscal 2024 on account of raising of loans other than debt securities of ₹ 2,929.72 crores and issue of debt securities (net of redemption) of ₹ 6,870.16 crores proceeds from issue of equity shares (net) of 403.16 crores and proceeds from securities premium (net) of ₹ 886.96 crores.

Fiscal 2023

Net cash generated from financing activities was ₹ 12,367.64 crores in Fiscal 2023 on account of raising of loans other than debt securities of ₹ 10,755.11 crores and issue of debt securities (net of redemption) of ₹ 1,612.78 crores.

Financial Condition

The table below sets forth details in relation to our net assets as of the dates indicated below.

Particulars	As of / for the year ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	₹ crores		
Total assets (A)	**79,734.35**	**62,600.42**	**50,446.98**
Total liabilities (B)	69,468.19	54,041.00	44,511.81
Net assets (A-B)	10,266.16	8,559.42	5,935.17

Assets

The table below sets forth details in relation to the principal components of our assets as of the dates indicated below.

Particulars	As of / for the year ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	₹ crores		
Financial Assets:			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	29.84	74.21	138.53
(b) Bank balances other than (a) above	641.34	661.67	816.24
(c) Derivative financial instruments	487.89	483.78	574.05
(d) Trade Receivables	5.93	6.02	4.91
(e) Loans	75,319.98	58,775.09	46,226.92
(f) Investments	626.14	99.34	99.30
(g) Other financial assets	29.20	25.42	31.81
Total Financial Assets:	**77,140.32**	**60,125.53**	**47,891.77**
Non-Financial Assets			
(a) Current tax assets (net)	219.81	155.41	143.92
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	360.56	289.44	301.00
(c) Investment property	0.02	0.02	0.03
(d) Plant, property and equipment	199.68	206.40	212.84
(e) Capital work-in-progress	-	-	139.26
(f) Right of use asset	143.40	149.89	15.86
(g) Intangible assets under development	-	-	4.86
(h) Intangible assets	5.49	4.78	0.01
(i) Other non-financial assets	1,665.07	1,668.95	1,737.42
(j) Investment accounting using equity method			
Total Non-Financial Assets	**2,594.03**	**2,474.89**	**2,555.21**
Total Assets	**79,734.35**	**62,600.42**	**50,446.98**

Financial assets

Our financial assets comprise (a) cash and cash equivalents, (b) bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, (c) derivative financial instruments, (d) trade receivables, (e) loans, (f) investments, and (g) other financial assets.

Our financial assets increased by 25.54% from ₹ 47,891.77 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 60,125.53 crores as of March 31, 2024, by 28.30% thereafter to ₹ 77,140.32 crores as of March 31, 2025. This increase is primarily due to an increase in our disbursement levels, reflecting an increase in our Gross Loan Portfolio.

Cash and cash equivalents: Our cash and cash equivalents decreased by 46.43% from ₹138.53 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 74.21 crores as of March 31, 2024 and further decreased by 59.79% from ₹ 74.21 crores as of March 31, 2024 to ₹ 29.84 crores as of March 31, 2025 due to efforts towards operational efficiencies to minimize cash balances.

Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents: Our bank balances decreased by 18.94% from ₹ 816.24 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 661.67 crores as of March 31, 2024, primarily due to increase in the bank balance of MNRE scheme, primarily those of United Nations Development Programme ("**UNDP**") and National Clean Energy Fund ("**NCEF**"). Thereafter, our bank balances decreased by 3.07% to 641.34 crores as of March 31, 2025. This decrease is primarily due to decrease in the bank balance of MNRE scheme primarily, the UNDP and NCEF.

Derivative financial instruments: Our derivate financial instruments slightly decreased by 15.73% from ₹ 574.05 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 483.78 crores as of March 31, 2024 on account of change in mark to market valuations of derivative hedge instruments undertaken to hedge the underlying exposure. Thereafter, our derivative financial instruments increased by 0.85% to ₹ 487.89 crores as of March 31, 2025. This increase is primarily due to change in mark to market valuations of derivative hedge instruments undertaken to hedge the underlying exposure.

Loans: Our loans increased by 27.14% from ₹ 46,226.92 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 58,775.09 crores as of March 31, 2024, and by 28.15% thereafter to ₹ 75,319.98 crores as of March 31, 2025. This increase is primarily due to increase in disbursements.

Investments: Our investments showed minuscule fluctuation from ₹ 99.30 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 99.34 crores as of March 31, 2024. Thereafter, our investments increased by 530.30% to ₹ 626.14 crores as of March 31, 2025. This increase is primarily due to investment in high quality liquid assets investments in government securities and formation of as for LCR compliance and capital infusion for our Subsidiary at IFSC GIFT City, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Other financial assets: Our other financial assets decreased by 20.09% from ₹ 31.81 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 25.42 crores as of March 31, 2024, owing to decrease in FDR Borrowings. Thereafter, other financial assets increased by 14.87% to ₹ 29.20 crores as of March 31, 2025. This increase is primarily due to investments made in various employee benefit funds/ schemes.

Non-financial assets

Our non-financial assets comprise (a) current tax assets (net), (b) deferred tax assets (net), (c) investment property, (d) property, plant and equipment, (e) capital work-in-progress, (f) right of use asset, (g) intangible assets under development, (h) intangible assets, (i) other non-financial assets, and (j) investment accounted for using the equity method.

Our non-financial assets decreased by 3.14% from ₹ 2,555.21 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 2,474.89 crores as of March 31, 2024 on account of a decrease in prepaid expenses. Our non-financial assets increased by 4.81% thereafter to ₹ 2,594.03 crores as of March 31, 2025 primarily due to adjustment of current and deferred tax.

Liabilities and Equity

The table below sets forth details in relation to the principal components of our liabilities and equity as of the dates indicated below.

Particulars	**As of / for the year ended March 31,**		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
	₹ crores		
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Derivative financial instruments	23.20	208.02	151.47
(b) Payables			
(I) Trade Payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.06	1.03	0.25
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.05	6.27	4.66
(c) Debt Securities	28,446.24	17,713.62	10,843.28
(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	33,489.50	31,323.84	28,672.66
(e) Subordinated Liabilities	2,804.57	649.41	649.33
(f) Other financial liabilities	1,637.83	1,340.30	1,335.01
Total financial liabilities	**66,410.45**	**51,242.49**	**41,656.66**
(a) Provisions	1,217.49	991.11	1,118.16
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	1,840.25	1,807.40	1,736.99
Total non-financial liabilities	**3,057.74**	**2,798.51**	**2,855.15**
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2,687.76	2,687.76	2,284.60
(b) Other Equity	7,578.40	5,871.66	3,650.57
Total Equity	**10,266.16**	**8,559.42**	**5,935.17**
Total liabilities and equity	**79,734.35**	**62,600.42**	**50,446.98**

Financial liabilities

Our financial liabilities comprise (a) derivative financial instruments, (b) trade payables, (c) debt securities, (d) borrowings (other than debt securities), (e) subordinated liabilities, and (f) other financial liabilities.

Our financial liabilities increased by 23.01% from ₹ 41,656.66 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 51,242.49 crores as of March 31, 2024, and thereafter to ₹ 66,410.45 crores as of March 31, 2025 by 29.60%. This increase is primarily due to fund raising done by the Company through the issuance of bonds and raising term loans from banks and financial institutions to meet our disbursement requirements.

Derivative financial instruments: Our derivative financial instruments increased by 37.33% from ₹ 151.47 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 208.02 crores as of March 31, 2024, and subsequently decreased by 88.85% to ₹ 23.20 crores as of March 31, 2025. This is primarily due to changes in mark to market valuation of derivative hedge instruments.

Trade Payables: Our payables include trade payables outstanding from (i) micro enterprises and small enterprises and (ii) from creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises. Our payables increased by 48.68% from ₹ 4.91 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 7.30 crores as of March 31, 2024, primarily due to capital expense payable, and by 24.79% thereafter to ₹ 9.11 crores as of March 31, 2025. This fluctuation was primarily due to the capital expense payable.

Debt securities: Our debt securities increased by 63.36% from ₹ 10,843.28 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 17,713.62 crores as of March 31, 2024, and by 60.59% thereafter to ₹ 28,446.24 crores as of March 31, 2025. This increase is primarily due to fund raising through the issuance of bonds to meet disbursement requirements.

Borrowings: Our borrowings (other than debt securities) increased by 9.25% from ₹ 28,672.66 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 31,323.84 crores as of March 31, 2024, and increased by 6.91% to ₹ 33,489.50 crores as of March 31, 2025. This increase is primarily due to funds raised from banks and financial institutions to meet our disbursement requirement and to refinance high cost borrowings.

Subordinated liabilities: Our subordinated liabilities increased nominally by 0.01% from ₹ 649.33 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 649.41 crores as of March 31, 2024 thereafter to ₹ 2,804.57 crores as of March 31, 2025. The increase in Fiscal 2025 is primarily due to raising of fund by issuance of Subordinated Debt and Perpetual Debt Instruments in Fiscal 2025.

Other financial liabilities: Our other financial liabilities increased by 0.40% from ₹ 1,335.01 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 1,340.30 crores as of March 31, 2024 primarily due to funds received for various MNRE schemes. and thereafter our other financial liabilities increased to ₹ 1,637.83 crores as of March 31, 2025 primarily due to increase in interest and other charges accrued but not due on borrowings.

Non-financial liabilities

Our non-financial liabilities includes (a) provisions, and (b) other non-financial liabilities.

Our other non-financial liabilities decreased by 1.98% from ₹ 2,855.15 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 2,798.51 crores as of March 31, 2024 owing to decrease in contingent provisions for financial instruments and thereafter increased by 9.26% to ₹ 3,057.74 crores March 31, 2025 owing to increase in contingent provisions for financial instruments and increase in front end fee received in advance.

Equity

Our equity includes (a) equity share capital and (b) other equity.

Our equity increased by 44.22% from ₹ 5,935.17 crores as of March 31, 2023 to ₹ 8,559.42 crores as of March 31, 2024 owing to growth in retained earnings and fresh issue of equity shares through IPO of the Company and thereafter, increased to ₹10,266.16 as of March 31, 2025 owing to growth in retained earnings.

Quantitative Disclosure

Our Company's activities expose us to market risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. For further information on our risk management measures, see *"Our Business – Risk Management"* beginning on page 272.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the inherent risk in lending operations and arises from lowering of the credit quality of borrowers and the risk of default in repayments by borrowers. A robust credit appraisal system is in place for appraisal of projects in order to assess credit risk.

To assess the risk, we have adopted a comprehensive scoring / rating system (risk management tool) that serves as a single point indicator of diverse risk factors of counterparties and for taking credit decisions in a consistent manner. The risk rating, in short, reflects the underlying credit risk assessment of the loan book. The measurement of credit risk is conducted using advanced risk management tools such as Expected Credit Loss (ECL) analysis. Credit risk is managed through detailed credit risk analysis, diversification of the asset base to mitigate concentration risk, establishment of credit limits, and the securing of collateral. To mitigate credit risks, we prioritize collateralized transactions, where loans are secured by (i) hypothecation of assets, (ii) mortgage of property, (iii) trust and retention accounts, (iv) bank guarantees, company guarantees, or personal guarantees, (v) assignment of receivables or rights, (vi) pledge of shares, or (vii) an undertaking to create security. This approach aims to secure assets that can be liquidated in the event of a default. Based on the recommendations of the screening committee, which reviews the credit proposal, and the financial concurrence, the final appraisal agenda, including detailed terms and conditions, is presented for approval before the sanctioning authority.

We limit our sectoral exposures to create sustainable debt" means that the organization intentionally restricts its investments or lending to certain sectors in order to avoid overexposure. Further, we measure, monitor and manage credit risk at an individual borrower level and at the portfolio level. We have strengthened our credit risk management framework by adhering to RBI mandated prudential norms on provisioning of stressed assets and have adopted a stringent approach towards provisioning. We follow a three-stage model for impairment losses based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition, as determined in accordance with Ind AS 109.

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting date by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. In determining whether the risk of default has increased significantly since initial recognition, we consider more than 30 days overdue as a parameter.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity is the ability to efficiently accommodate inflows as also reduce liabilities and to fund the loan growth and possible funding of the off-balance sheet claims. The cash flows are placed in different time buckets based on future likely behaviour of assets, liabilities and off- balance sheet items. Liquidity is monitored by liquidity gap analysis. The liquidity risk is managed by a number of strategies such as short term and long term resource raising based on projected disbursement and maturity profile.

We monitor forecast of liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows (including interest income and interest expense).

The ALM group is responsible for preparing both regulatory and internal reports to assess and report the Company's liquidity risk position. This group will compare the risk levels against internal and regulatory limits. The results of such exercise highlighting sources of funds, and arrangement time is placed before the Asset Liability Committee ("**ALCO**") including stress testing, impact of pre-payment / foreclosure of loans so as to realistically estimate the cash flow profile. The ALCO reviews the findings and uses the analysis to guide decision-making and frame strategies accordingly.

We maintain satisfactory levels of liquidity to ensure that we have sufficient funds to meet our commitments. We consistently monitor liquidity risks through liquidity gap analysis. We also maintain high-quality liquid assets in the form of investment in GoI securities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

The Comprehensive Asset Liability Policy framework is in place. The ALCO reviews these insights and provides guidance on key decisions regarding borrowing strategies and the optimal asset-liability mix across short, medium, and long-term periods.

Market Risk

Market Risk refers to the possibility of loss caused by the changes in the market variables. It is the risk that the value of on-/off-balance sheet positions will be adversely affected by movements in equity and interest rate markets, currency exchange rates. Key concerns include currency-induced credit risk and changes in asset values resulting from interest rate movements and market conditions. A particular risk arises when asset-liability mismatches force the company to access high-cost funding, which could constrain capital allocations.

Market Risk takes the form of:

a) Liquidity Risk

b) Interest Rate Risk

c) Foreign Exchange Rate (Forex) Risk

To mitigate this risk, we review our lending rates, incremental cost of borrowings and use tools like stress testing to assess areas of potential problems in a given portfolio.

Our borrowings comprise of both floating rate and fixed rate borrowings linked to benchmark rates, as applicable. For the foreign currency borrowings, we mitigate the risk due to floating interest rate by entering into hedging arrangements. Further, we periodically monitor the floating rate-linked portfolio.

The foreign exchange borrowings from overseas lending agencies exposes us to foreign currency exchange rate movement risk. As of March 31, 2025, our outstanding foreign currency borrowings from multilateral and bilateral institutions was ₹ 8,527.62

crores. These loans have a typical maturity period ranging from 12 years to 40 years from the date of disbursement and bear a fixed and floating interest rate.

As per our internal policy, we mitigate the foreign currency exchange rate risk by undertaking various derivative instruments to hedge the risk such as principal-only swaps, currency and interest rate swaps (derivatives transactions), forward contracts, among others. These derivative contracts carried at fair value, have varying maturities depending upon the underlying contract requirement and our risk management strategy.

As of March 31, 2025, we had foreign currency borrowings of ₹ 8,527.62 crores. We may seek to obtain additional foreign currency borrowings in the future. As of March 31, 2025, ₹ 4,622.25 crores (approximately 54.20% of our total foreign currency borrowings outstanding) was denominated in U.S. dollars, ₹ 958.72 crores (approximately 11.24% of our total foreign currency borrowings outstanding) was denominated in Euros and ₹ 2,946.65 crores (approximately 34.55% of our total outstanding foreign currency borrowings outstanding) was denominated in Japanese Yen.

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. Our exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the long-term foreign currency loans and domestic bank loans with floating interest rates. The interest rate risk is managed by analysis of interest rate sensitivity gap statements, evaluation of earning at risk on change of interest and creation of assets and liabilities with a mix of fixed and floating interest rates. To manage interest rate volatility, against our bank borrowings linked to repo rates, we attempt to extend term loans linked to similar benchmarks. We manage our foreign currency interest rate risk according to our Board approved Foreign Currency and Derivative Risk Management Policy. Changes in interest rates could affect the interest we charge on our loans differently from the interest we pay on our borrowings because of different maturity periods applicable to our loans and borrowings and also because interest-earning assets tend to re-price more quickly than interest-bearing liabilities. Accordingly, we have an internal committee for reviewing and taking decisions on foreign currency borrowing. We borrow funds on both fixed and floating rates. Our loan products comprise fixed and floating interest rate loans. As of March 31, 2025, our total borrowings were ₹ 64,740.31 crores, of which ₹ 48,184.13 crores or 74.43% of our total borrowings had a fixed rate of interest. If we are unable to match our lending portfolio with our borrowings, we would be exposed to interest rate and liquidity risks as a result of lending to customers at interest rates and in amounts and for periods that may differ from our funding sources. For further information, see *"Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 2. Volatility in interest rates could adversely affect our business, hedging instruments, net interest income and net interest margin, which in turn would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition."* on page 65.

We have established a committee for fixing interest rates and reviewing interest rate risks. We review our lending rates periodically based on prevailing market conditions, borrowing cost, yield, spread, competitors' rates, sanctions and disbursements.

For further information, see *"Financial Information"* on page 348.

Financial Indebtedness

The following table sets forth certain information relating to outstanding indebtedness as of March 31, 2025 and our repayment obligations in the periods indicated:

	Payment due by period*				
	Total	Less than one year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	(₹ crores)				
Total Borrowings	64,740.31	12,457.83	15,596.96	8,085.92	28,616.90

**Maturity patterns have been shown excluding Ind AS transaction cost.*

1. Capital Commitments

Our capital commitments as of March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are set forth below.

Capital Commitments:	As of / for the year ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	₹ crores		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account	0.54	-	12.96
Total	0.54	**-**	**12.96**

Contingent Liabilities

The details of our contingent liabilities that have not been provided for in the relevant periods are as follows:

Particulars	As of / for the year ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
	₹ *crores*		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt			
Taxation demands:			
Income Tax cases(1)	18.30	18.30	237.76
Service Tax cases and Goods and Service Tax cases(2)	280.92	265.94	214.92
Others(3)	5	4.15	3.49
Guarantees excluding financial guarantees			
Guarantees	1,569.81	1,032.45	486.11
Letter of comfort/ payment order instrument issued and outstanding	930.58	594.16	1,366.54
Other money for which the Company is contingently liable			
Property tax in respect of office building & residential buildings	Undeterminable		

Notes:

(1) Income Tax: Income Tax Cases – Assessment Year 1998-1999 – Assessment Year 2009-2010:

This pertains to Income Tax cases for AY 2014-15 and AY 2020-21 which are pending before the CIT(Appeals), while case for AY 2022-23 has been moved for rectification under Section 154 of the Income Tax Act. The Company is hopeful of a favorable outcome in respect of the various issues covered under the appeal and thus except for the issues decided against the Company in other years, for which reasonable provision has been made, no further provision has been considered as necessary.

For the Income Tax Cases of AY 2010-11 and AY 2012-13 to AY 2018-19 (except AY 2014-15, which is pending before CIT(A)), the order for appeal effect of CIT(A) is still awaited. However, during FY 2023-24 the Company has provided ₹ 14.80 crores for matters not allowed in the favour of the Company and the tax impact on the remaining matters, although not finally determined, is not considered as a contingent liability as no outflow is considered probable for the items allowed. Any adjustment shall be accounted for upon receipt of the respective orders. Further, the Company has filed appeal with the ITAT for matters not allowed.

For the Income Tax Cases of earlier years (AY 1998-99 – AY 2009-10), the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi decided the WRIT petition in favour of the Company vide order dated 08 December, 2023 and pronounced that the assessment proceedings concerning from AY 1998-99 to AY 2009-10, pursuant to the orders of the Tribunal dated 21 November 2014 and 29 May 2015, have become time-barred and thus directed the A.O. to accept the returned income and pass the consequential orders. Such consequential orders are awaited, and any adjustments shall be accounted for upon receipt of the respective orders.

(2) Service Tax & Goods and Service Tax (GST) case

The Company had received a Notice of Demand/Order from the Commissioner, Adjudication, Central Tax, GST Delhi East dated 15 March 2022 creating demands on the Company amounting to ₹ 117.09 Crores (excluding applicable interest) for financial year 2012-13 to 2015-16. Although the Company contends that entire demand is barred by limitation, it has provided for ₹ 13.04 Crores (previous period: ₹ 12.30 Crores) including interest on conservative basis. Based on law and facts in the matter, Service Tax demand (including interest) of ₹ 244.94 crores (previous year: ₹ 229.95 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability. Further, since the Company is a government enterprise, no mala fide intention can be attributed to it and thus, extended period of limitation ought not to be invoked based on certain decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in such cases and hence the penalty has not been considered for disclosure as a contingent liability. The Company has filed an appeal with CESTAT, New Delhi on 15 June 2022 in the matter and the same is pending.

The Company had received order dated 25 March 2022 from the office of Additional Director General (Adjudication) on recovery of Service Tax on Guarantee Fee Paid to Government under Reverse Charge basis for the period April 2016 to June 2017 raising a demand of ₹ 20.73 crores towards Tax, ₹ 20.73 crores towards penalty and applicable interest thereon. While the Company had filed an appeal against the same before the Hon'ble CESTAT, Mumbai on 24 June 2022, it has made requisite provision towards the Tax and interest thereon amounting to ₹ 69.36 crores (previous year: ₹ 63.10 crores) and penalty amount of ₹ 20.73 crores (previous year ₹ 20.73 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

The Company has received order dated 31 January 2024 from the office of Commissioner of Central Tax Appeals -1, Delhi, vide which the appeal filed by the Company against recovery of GST on Guarantee Fee Paid to Government under Reverse Charge basis for the period 01 July 2017 to 26 July 2018 has been rejected. While the Company is in the process of filing appeal with the GST Appellate Tribunal, it has paid Tax amount of ₹ 13.28 Crores under protest and made requisite provision towards Tax and interest thereon amounting to ₹ 28.96 Crores (previous period: ₹ 28.34 Crores). The penalty amount of ₹ 15.26 Crores (previous period: ₹ 15.26 Crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

(3) Includes penalty for ₹ 0.03 crores (previous period: ₹ 0.03 crores) imposed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) w.r.t. non-appointment of Woman Director. The Company being a government company has no control over appointment of directors and hence the same has not been considered for provision. The Company has filed appeal before the Regional Director (NR) MCA. The matter is still pending for adjudication. Also includes an amount of ₹ 4.62 crores (previous period: ₹ 3.78 crores) pertaining to cases pending before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the form of Writ Petition against the order of disciplinary authority for dismissal of staff from service of the Company. There is no interim order in this matter. Also includes ₹0.35 crores (previous period: ₹ 0.35 crores) pertaining to withheld PRP of ex-Functional Directors of the Company pending clarification.

Apart from above, the Company has also furnished Bank Guarantee of ₹ 9.90 Crores to NSE to act as a designated stock exchange for the purpose of Initial Public Offer of the Company. Also, the above does not include amount pertaining to the arbitration proceedings initiated by M/s Jackson

Engineers Ltd against IREDA & Anr on 15.08.2024, in the matter pertaining to deduction of Liquidated damages amounting to Rs. 13.46 Crores by IREDA under contract agreements for Supply, erection work, civil & allied works as well as for the delay in commissioning of project named 50 MW (AC) Solar PV Plant at Kasargod Solar Park, District – Kasargod, Kerala. The Claimant (Jackson Engineers Ltd) has filed claim of approx. 156.55 Crores and IREDA has filed statement of defense on 30.10.2024 with a counter claim of Rs 47.34 Crores. It is unlikely that the IREDA may get any adverse order as M/s Jackson Engineers Ltd (the Claimant) was appointed by SECI, not by IREDA. However, if any adverse order is passed by the tribunal, the same can be challenged under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. In view of this, probable outflow is remote hence the same has not been provided or disclosed as a contingent liability.

(4) Property Tax

The property tax demand raised up to 31st March 2025 in respect of all residential and office premises have been paid. The demand for property tax in respect of Office Space & Residential flats at NBCC Kidwai Nagar is unascertainable. In view of this, probable outflow is remote hence the same has not been provided or disclosed as a contingent liability.

Related Party Transactions

We enter into various transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business. These transactions principally include remuneration to KMPs and Directors, repayment of loans availed from the GoI and interest thereon, and disbursement of loans to other GoI-controlled entities. For further information relating to our related party transactions, see "*Financial Information*" on page 348.

Segment Reporting

Our Company operates in two segments – (i) financing activities in the renewable energy and energy efficiency sector, and (ii) generation of power through solar plant operations at Kasargod, Kerala. Our major revenue is derived from the segment of financing activities in the renewable energy and energy efficiency sector. The other operating segment is not a reportable segment. We operate in India, hence we are considered to operate only in domestic segment, and as such there is a single business/ geographical segment for the purpose of segment reporting.

Seasonality

Generally, the RE projects we finance are seasonal in nature, wherein the projects witness peak seasons and lean seasons across all segments of the RE sector. As a result of these factors, our business may be subject to fluctuations in operating results and cash flows during any quarter or interim financial period, and consequently, such results cannot be used as an indication of our annual results, and they cannot be relied upon as an indicator of our future performance.

Off-Balance Sheet Commitments Arrangements

Except as described in this Preliminary Placement Document, we do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, derivative instruments, swap transactions or relationships with affiliates or other unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships that would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements.

Known Trends or Uncertainties

Our business has been impacted, and we expect will continue to be impacted, by the trends identified above in "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Factors affecting our Results of Operations and Financial Condition*" on page 109 and the uncertainties described in the section "*Risk Factors*" beginning on page 64. To our knowledge, except as discussed in this Preliminary Placement Document, there are no known trends or uncertainties that have or had or are expected to have a material adverse impact on our revenues or income.

Unusual or Infrequent Events or Transactions

Except as described in this Preliminary Placement Document, there have been no other events or transactions to the best of our knowledge that may be described as "unusual" or "infrequent", or any unusual changes of income, changes in accounting policies and discretionary reduction of expenses that have taken place in the last three Fiscals.

Significant Economic Changes that Materially Affected or are Likely to Affect Income from Continuing Operations

Except as described in this Preliminary Placement Document, there have been no significant economic changes that have taken place in the last three Fiscals that have materially affected or are likely to affect income from operations.

Summary of Audit Matters and Emphasis of Matters and Observations in our Statutory Auditor's Reports

Except as stated below, our Statutory Auditors have not included any reservations, qualifications and adverse remarks, emphasis of matter, and adverse or negative observations in their examination report during the last five years:

Financial year ended	Reservation, qualification, emphasis of matter or adverse remark	Impact on the financial statements and financial position of the Company	Corrective steps taken and/or proposed to be taken by the Company
Audited Standalone Financial Statements			
Fiscal 2025	4. As described in Note 38 (40) to the Standalone Financial Statements, the company has classified certain Loans given aggregating to Rs. 1202.21 crore required to be classified as stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II / Standard in terms of interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of RBI has been recognized on collection basis and allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly. 5. As described in Note 48 (B)(a) to the Standalone Financial Statements, As of 31 March 2024,the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11% .This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However as per 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated to 15.51%. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.	Nil	The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has made adequate provision for the said accounts as per the Expected Credit Loss model, in line with Ind AS 109. As on 31st March 2025, the Company has already applied 100% risk weight to the above-mentioned assets for CRAR computation on even date and accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated to 15.51%.
Fiscal 2024	4. As described in Note 38 (39) to the Financial Statements, the company has classified certain Loans given aggregating to Rs. 873.67 crores required to be classified as stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II /Standard in terms of interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of RBI has been recognized on collection basis and allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly. Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters	Nil	The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has made adequate provision for the said accounts as per the Expected Credit Loss model, in line with Ind AS 109.
Fiscal 2023	1. As described in Note 38 (42) to the Financial Statements, the Company has classified certain accounts required to be classified as stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II / Standard aggregating to ₹ 893.13 crores in terms of interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The Statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") has been recognized on collection basis and allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly. 2. As described in Note 38 (40) to the Financial Statements, the Company has considered possible effects from COVID-19 pandemic on Company's	Nil	The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has made adequate provision for the said accounts as per the Expected Credit Loss model, in line with Ind AS 109. The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has regularly monitored the

Financial year ended	Reservation, qualification, emphasis of matter or adverse remark	Impact on the financial statements and financial position of the Company	Corrective steps taken and/or proposed to be taken by the Company
	financial performance including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non- financial assets. Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.		impact of COVID-19 on the financial performance and has considered the possible effects of the same for determining the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets
Fiscal 2022	1. As described in Note 38 (42) to the Financial Statements of the Company has classified certain accounts required to be classified as stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II / Standard aggregating to Rs 918.79 crores in terms of interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") has been recognized on collection basis and allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly. 2. As described in Note 38 (40) to the Financial Statements, the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic including the recent surge in infections will have impact on Company's financial performance is dependent on ongoing as well as future developments, which are highly uncertain and potential impact thereof is not ascertainable at this point in time. 3. As described in Note No.38 (25) to the Financial Statements, during the year, the Company has liquidated its Investment in Associate Company, M/s M.P. Windfarms Limited. Accordingly, no consolidated Financial Results are required to be presented by the Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.	Nil	The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has made adequate provision for the said accounts as per the Expected Credit Loss model, in line with Ind AS 109. The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has regularly monitored the impact of COVID-19 on the financial performance and has considered the possible effects of the same for determining the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets. The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. The accounting, presentation and disclosure for the said liquidation of the associate was done in line with Ind AS 28 on 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures'.
Fiscal 2021	1. As described in Note 38 (43) (b) to the Standalone Financial Statements, the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic including the current "second wave" will have impact on the Company's financial performance is dependent on ongoing as well as future developments, which are highly uncertain and potential impact thereof is not ascertainable at this point in time. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.	Nil	The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has regularly monitored the impact of COVID-19 on the financial performance and has considered the possible effects of the same for determining the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets.
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements			
Fiscal 2025	1. As described in Note 38 (41) to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the holding company has classified certain Loans given aggregating to Rs. 1202.21 crore required to be classified as stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II / Standard in terms of interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of RBI has been recognized on collection basis and	Nil	The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has made adequate provision for the said accounts as per the Expected Credit Loss model, in line with Ind AS 109.

Financial year ended	Reservation, qualification, emphasis of matter or adverse remark	Impact on the financial statements and financial position of the Company	Corrective steps taken and/or proposed to be taken by the Company
	allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly. 2. As described in Note 49 (B)(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements, As of 31 March 2024,the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11% .This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However as per 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated to 15.51%. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.		As on 31st March 2025, the Company has already applied 100% risk weight to the above-mentioned assets for CRAR computation on even date and accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated to 15.51%.
Fiscal 2024	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fiscal 2023	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fiscal 2022	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fiscal 2021	1. As described in Note 38 (43) (b) to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic including the current "second wave" will have impact on the Parent and its associate Company's financial performance is dependent on ongoing as well as future developments, which are highly uncertain and potential impact thereof is not ascertainable at this point in time Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.	Nil	The emphasis of matter is a statement of fact. Our Company has regularly monitored the impact of COVID-19 on the financial performance and has considered the possible effects of the same for determining the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets.

Significant Developments after March 31, 2025

Except as stated below, to our knowledge, no circumstances have arisen since March 31, 2025, that could materially and adversely affect or are likely to affect, our operations or profitability, or the value of our assets or our ability to pay our material liabilities within the next 12 months:

- We signed an external commercial borrowing facility with SBI Tokyo on March 27, 2025 for JPY 26 billion (firm commitment amount of JPY 16 billion and green shoe JPY 10 billion). Loan outstanding under said facility as on April 25, 2025 is ₹ 963.04 crores.

- Unsecured, Rated, Redeemable Taxable Bonds raised on May 6, 2025:

Sr. No	Description of security	Listed on stock exchanges	Date of issue	Rate of interest (p.a.)	No of securities	Face value (Rs)	Total Amount (Rs in crores)	Maturity Date	ISIN
1.	Unsecured, Rated, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Non-Cumulative, Taxable Bonds	NSE and BSE	May 06, 2025	7%	1,50,000	1,00,000	1,500.00	May 31, 2030	INE202E08300

- Pursuant to an interim order of SEBI received by our Company on April 15, 2024 in relation to certain irregularities identified in the operations of Gensol Engineering Limited ("**GEL**"), and on the recommendation of our internal investigation committee, we have filed a complaint with the Economic Offence Wing of Delhi Police against GEL and Gensol EV Lease Private Limited ("**GEVL**"), and two cases under section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) before the National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench and separately before the Debt Recovery Tribunal, for an amount of ₹ 510.00 crores and ₹ 218.95 crores, respectively. The same has been informed to the Stock Exchanges including the amount in default in respect of GEL and GEVL. Further, we have received invocation requests for certain performance guarantees/ letters of credit issued in favor of GEL, which have been invoked for ₹ 10 crores on April 19, 2025 and ₹ 70.12 crores on April 30, 2025, and the same have been converted to loan account as per the terms of the guarantee facility agreement between our Company and GEL. The Company is also pursuing other course of action.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

*Unless otherwise indicated, industry and market data used in this section has been derived from the industry report titled "Industry Research Report on Renewable Energy, Green Technologies and Power-focused NBFCs" dated June 2025 (the "**CARE Report**") prepared and issued by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("**CARE**"). The CARE Report has been exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs, in equal proportion, pursuant to an engagement letter dated January 21, 2025, to enable the investors to understand the industry in which we operate in connection with this Issue. The data included herein includes excerpts from the CARE Report and may have been re-ordered by us for the purposes of presentation. There are no parts, data or information (which may be relevant for the proposed Issue), that has been left out or changed in any manner. Unless otherwise indicated, financial, operational, industry and other related information derived from the CARE Report and included herein with respect to any particular year refers to such information for the relevant calendar/Fiscal, as applicable. For more information, see "Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 53. Industry information included in this Preliminary Placement Document has been derived from an industry report prepared by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("CARE") exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs, in equal proportion, for such purpose." on page 89.*

Government's thrust to drive installed renewable capacity share to 66% by FY32

India is the world's third-largest producer and third-largest user of energy. Power demand in the country has been on a rise in the past decade, with an exception during FY21 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Peak energy demand grew at a CAGR of 5% from 136 GW in FY14 to 243 GW in FY24, while peak supply grew at a CAGR of 5.3% over the same time period. In FY25, the peak demand not met was 2.0 MW and energy not supplied reached to 1,590 MU. For FY25, the peak met was nearly equal to the peak demand.

The all India peak electricity demand is projected to reach 277 GW and energy requirement is projected at 1,908 BU in FY27, growing at a CAGR of 4.8% and 4.5%, respectively. During FY27 to FY32, energy requirement and peak demand are expected to grow at a faster CAGR of 5.3% and 5.7%, respectively.

As on March 2025, the total installed power generation capacity stood at 475.2 GW with renewable sources accounting for 48.1% of the installed capacity. Driven by factors such as (i) government's thrust on the renewable energy sector to achieve India's climate targets – 500 GW of non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030, 50% of energy requirement to be met through renewable energy by 2030, reduction in carbon intensity of the economy by 45% by 2030 over 2005 levels, becoming energy independent by 2047 and achieving net zero by 2070, (ii) Benefits of renewable energy such as abundant availability of resources, lower tariffs and (iii) technological advancements in renewable power technology, the installed renewable power capacity is expected to increase to 336 GW by FY27, with solar, wind and hydro accounting for 55%, 22% and 16% of installed renewable power capacity, respectively. The installed renewable power capacity is expected to reach 595 GW by FY32 and account for 66% of the total power generation capacity. A total outlay of Rs 24.43 trillion is expected towards renewable capacity additions between FY23-FY32.

To further support reduction in emissions, the government has taken multiple initiatives to promote net zero and other technologies. The National Green Hydrogen Mission has been launched in August 2021 with an objective to make India a global hub for production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives with an outlay of Rs. 19,000 crore to help achieve an annual production target of 5 MMT by 2030. Further, India has set a target of 30% electric vehicle (EV) adoption by 2030, which will require a massive expansion of the EV charging infrastructure. The government has set a target of 46,397 public charging stations by 2030. With further focus on achieving a sustainable and eco-friendly transportation ecosystem, the government is taking steps to promote EV adoption, such as providing subsidies for EVs and the charging infrastructure is expected to expand rapidly in the coming years. Additionally, decarbonization measures are being implemented by all major industries including power, steel, fertilizers, cement, oil and gas etc. to contribute to the net zero target by 2070.

Governments thrust towards renewable energy presents lending opportunity to power focused NBFCs

Power sector financing NBFCs primarily focus on financing of power generation, transmission, distribution and other such activities. These NBFCs provide funds for various types of power projects, including thermal power plants, transmission lines and renewable energy projects such as solar power plants, wind farms, hydroelectric projects, bioenergy energy projects and clean energy generation.

Power financing NBFCs have seen significant traction supported by increase in demand for funds from power sector, and government's push towards growth of power sector. As of H1FY25, the outstanding credit of key power financing NBFCs reached around Rs. 11,32,600 crore indicating CAGR of 10.4% between FY21-H1FY25. In FY25, power-financing NBFCs are expected to continue this growth momentum, and this growth is likely to be driven by increase in power demand, rise in population, renewable integration and sustainability goals of the country. The renewable sector has been gaining significant traction over the years and power financing NBFCs have been playing a key role in funding renewable projects.

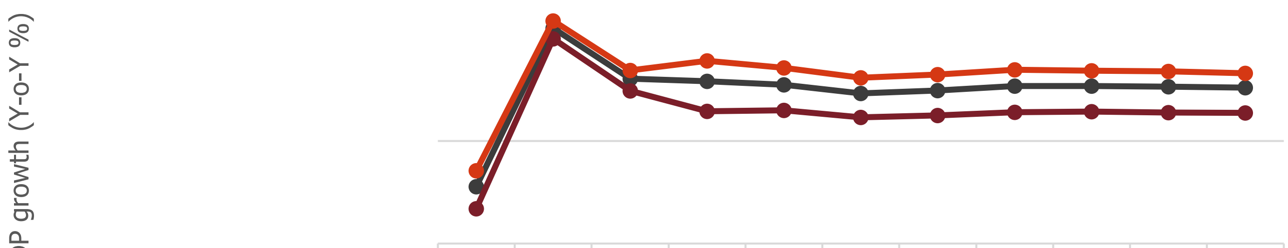
Over the years, asset quality for this set of NBFCs have seen significant improvement with gross NPAs coming down. The decline in gross NPAs is largely supported by restructuring of stressed assets, write-offs, decline in slippages and increased provisioning.

Economic Outlook

Global Economic Outlook

Global growth, which reached 3.5% in CY23, is estimated to stabilize at 3.3% for CY24 and projected to decrease at 2.8% for CY25. Global trade is expected to be disrupted by new US tariffs and countermeasures from trading partners, leading to historically high tariff rates and negatively impacting economic growth projections. The global landscape is expected to change as countries rethink their priorities and policies in response to these new developments. Central banks priority will be to adjust policies, while smart fiscal planning and reforms are key to handling debt and reducing global inequalities.

Chart 1: Global Growth Outlook Projections (Real GDP, Y-o-Y change in %)



	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23	CY24E	CY25P	CY26P	CY27P	CY28P	CY29P	CY30P
World	-2.7%	6.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%
Advanced Economies	-4.0%	6.0%	2.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	-1.7%	7.0%	4.1%	4.7%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%

Source: IMF – World Economic Outlook, April 2025; Notes: P-Projections, E-Estimated

Table 1: GDP growth trend comparison - India v/s Other Emerging and Developing Economies (Real GDP, Y-o-Y change in %)

	Real GDP (Y-o-Y change in %)										
	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23	CY24E	CY25P	CY26P	CY27P	CY28P	CY29P	CY30P
India	-5.8	9.7	7.6	9.2	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
China	2.3	8.6	3.1	5.4	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.4
Indonesia	-2.1	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1
Saudi Arabia	-3.6	5.1	7.5	-0.8	1.3	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.3
Brazil	-3.3	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Euro Area	-6.0	6.3	3.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
United States	-2.2	6.1	2.5	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1

Source: IMF- World Economic Outlook Database (April 2025)

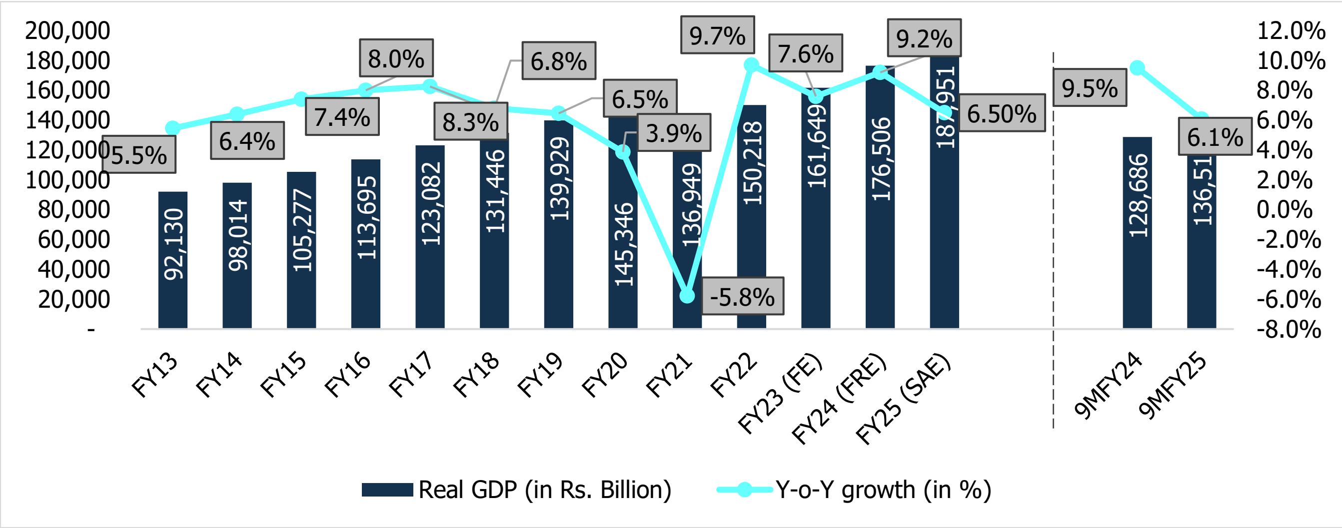
Note: P- Projections, E-Estimated; India's fiscal year (FY) aligns with the IMF's calendar year (CY). For instance, FY24 corresponds to CY23.

Indian Economic Outlook

GDP growth and Outlook

Resilience to External Shocks remains Critical for Near-Term Outlook

Chart 2: Trend in Real Indian GDP growth rate



Note: SAE – Second Advance Estimates, FE – Final Estimate, FAE- First Advance Estimates; Source: MOSPI

India's real GDP grew by 9.2% in FY24 (Rs. 17,650,600 crore) which is the highest in the previous 12 years (excluding FY22 being 9.7% on account of end of pandemic) and is estimated to grow by 6.5% in FY25 (Rs. 18,795,100 crore), driven by double digit growth particularly in the Manufacturing sector, Construction sector and Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services. In 9MFY25, GDP grew 6.1% Y-o-Y, with private consumption increasing by 7.6% and government spending increasing by 3.8% Y-o-Y.

GDP Growth Outlook

- **FY26 GDP Outlook:** As per RBI, Real GDP growth is projected at 6.7%, balanced risks, driven by rural demand, improving employment, and robust business activity, despite global uncertainties.

- **FY25 GDP Performance:** As per RBI, Real GDP growth for the current year is estimated at 6.4%, with a gradual recovery expected in the coming year driven by strong agricultural activity, improving manufacturing, and resilient services, despite a slight dip in PMI services.

Persistent geopolitical tensions, volatility in international financial markets and geo-economic fragmentation do pose risk to this outlook. Based on these considerations, the RBI, in its February 2025 monetary policy, has projected real GDP growth at 6.7% y-o-y for FY26.

Table 2: RBI's GDP Growth Outlook (Y-o-Y %)

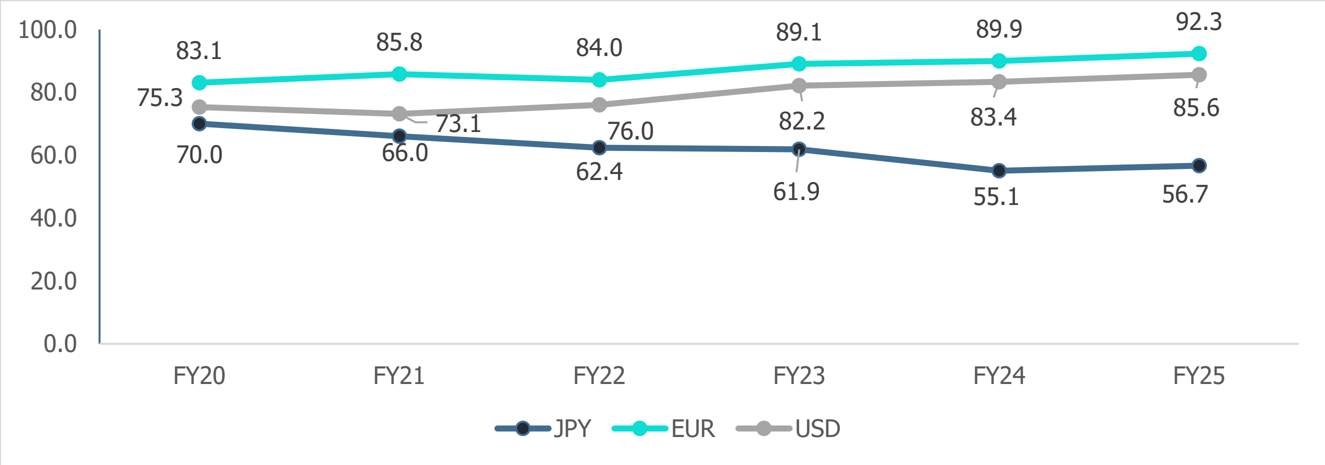
FY26P (complete year)	Q1FY26P	Q2FY26P	Q3FY26P	Q4FY26P
6.5%	6.5%	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Exchange Rate

The exchange rate of Indian Rupee (INR) has moved relative to the U.S. Dollar (USD), Japanese Yen (JPY), and Euro (EUR). The JPY/INR rate exhibits a consistent decrease in value till FY24, indicating a weakening Yen against the Rupee, from 70.0 JPY per INR in FY20 to 55.1 in FY24, with an uptick in FY25 at 56.7. The EUR/INR rate shows a gradual increase over the years, with the Euro strengthening against the Rupee, rising from 83.1 in FY20 to 92.3 in FY25. Meanwhile, the USD/INR rate also reflects an upward trend, with the U.S. Dollar appreciating against the Indian Rupee from 75.3 in FY20 to 85.6 in FY25. Overall, the data reveals that both the Euro and the U.S. Dollar have strengthened against the Indian Rupee over the period, while the Japanese Yen has weakened in comparison.

Chart 3: Exchange Rate of Indian Rupee against US Dollar, Japanese Yen and EUR

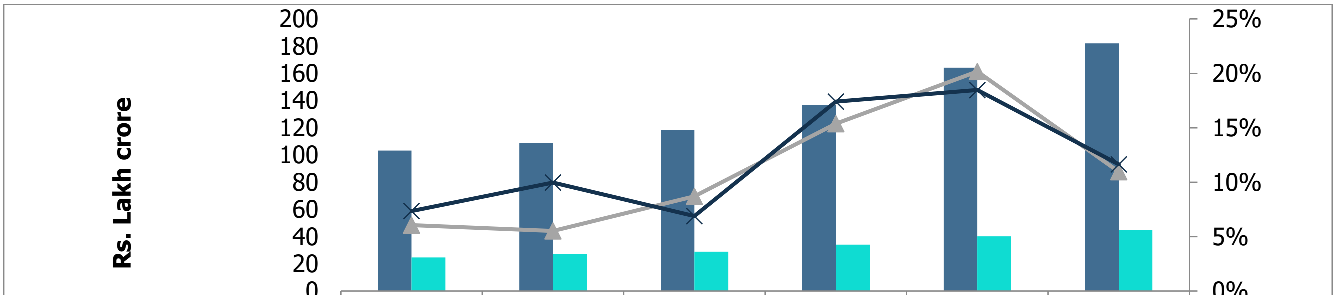


Source: CareEdge Research

Note: Exchange rate is as on the last date of the financial year.

Overview of Indian Financial Services

Chart 3: Trend in SCBs and NBFCs Credit



	Mar'20	Mar'21	Mar'22	Mar'23	Mar'24	Mar'25*
SCBs Non-Food Credit	103.2	108.9	118.4	136.6	164.1	182.1
NBFCs Credit	24.6	27.1	29.0	34.0	40.3	45.0
SCBs Y-o-Y Growth	6.1%	5.5%	8.7%	15.4%	20.2%	11.0%
NBFCs Y-o-Y Growth	7.4%	10.0%	6.9%	17.4%	18.5%	11.6%

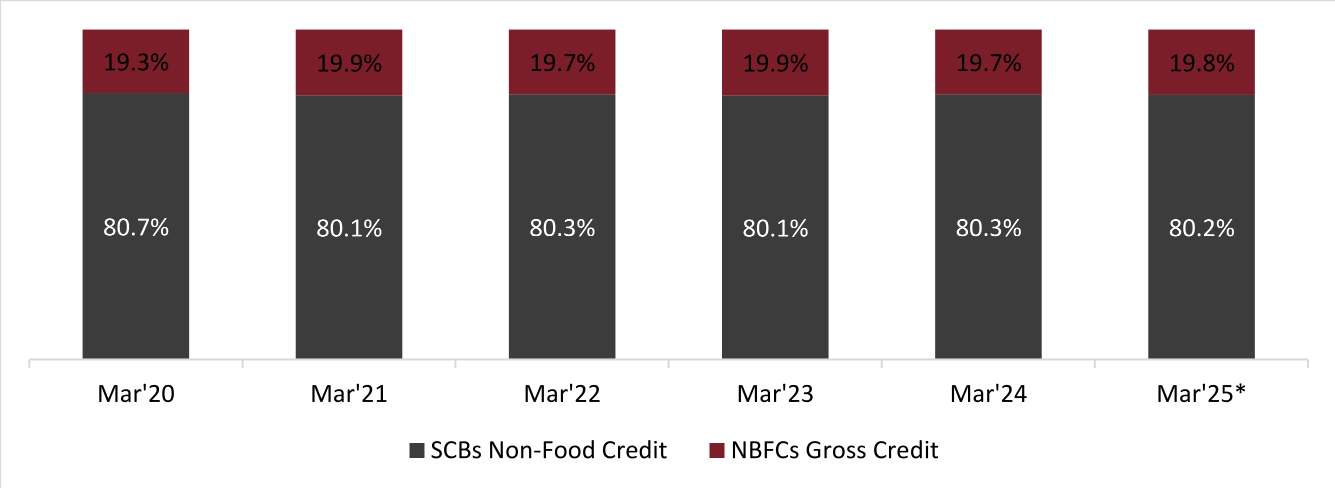
Source: RBI, CareEdge Research

*Note: Data are provisional, SCBs- Scheduled Commercial Banks, NBFCs- Non-banking financial companies, *Data for NBFCs are estimates*

Over the years, there has been significant growth in credit deployed by SCBs and NBFCs. Despite the elevate interest rates, global uncertainties related to geo-political and supply chain issues, the credit offtake has remained robust. During FY24, the credit growth continued to be driven by a higher lending to NBFCs, growth in retail segments of unsecured personal loans, housing loans, auto loans while growth in MSME and corporate lending was on account of increase in working capital requirements. In FY25, SCBs witnessed moderate credit growth at 11% y-o-y over FY24. SCBs non-food credit outstanding reached ~Rs. 182 lakh crores. This moderation in growth is likely on account of higher base, revisions in regulations such as increased weightages on retail loans.

During FY24, NBFCs have also seen significant ramp-up in credit deployed, driven by increase in demand for retail credit and working capital loans. The continued growth trajectory of NBFCs credit is indicating its importance in India's Financial System. This growth is driven by an increase in demand for retail credit and demand for working capital loans amid fluctuations in commodity prices. CareEdge Research estimates NBFCs to grow in the range of 11%-13% y-o-y in FY25, this growth is attributed to higher base effect and subdued growth across non-retail segments.

Chart 4: Share in Overall credit



Source: RBI, CareEdge Research

*Note: Data are provisional, Credit indicates NBFC Non-Food Credit, *Data for NBFCs are estimates*

While SCBs share in total credit deployed has marginally declined, they continue to be the largest lenders of credit with their share in overall credit hovering in the range of 80%-81%, followed by NBFCs at 19%-20% share in overall credit in the last five financial years.

Concluding Remarks

Global economic growth faces headwinds from geopolitical tensions, volatile commodity prices, high interest rates, inflation, financial market volatility, climate change, and rising public debt. However, India's economy remains relatively strong, with an IMF forecast of 6.5% GDP growth in CY24 (FY25 according to the fiscal year), compared to the global projection of 3.3%. Key drivers include strong domestic demand, government capital expenditure and moderating inflation.

India's position as a manufacturing hub is strengthened by government initiatives, a skilled workforce, and a growing startup ecosystem, with ongoing reforms and innovation enhancing its global role. Key growth indicators like the PMI, E-way bills, bank credit, toll collections, and GST collections have improved in FY24. India's economic growth in FY25-26 will be supported by strong growth in agriculture, industrial expansion, and a surge in services exports. Key indicators point to sustained growth driven by improved infrastructure, private consumption, and foreign investments. Normalizing the employment situation after opening up of the economy is supporting consumption expenditure. Public investment is set to grow with a Rs. 11.21 lakh crore capital expenditure allocation for FY26. Private sector investment is also rising, supported by new project data and capital goods imports. Improved rural demand, favorable monsoon conditions, and government policy will further boost the investment cycle.

The impact of U.S. tariffs on India's export trade is anticipated to be minimal. The key sectors which will have a potential impact are engineering goods, electronics, gems and jewellery, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and automobiles, among others. The affected sectors represent a small fraction of India's total exports, with key industries such as pharmaceuticals remaining unaffected, steel industry affected by the 25% tariffs although the impact is expected to be minimal given the volume of goods exported is less, and textiles are potentially benefiting from reduced competition.

India's relatively lower tariff structure enhances its attractiveness as a trade partner, and ongoing negotiations with the U.S., along with efforts to diversify export markets, including the EU and ASEAN, are likely to mitigate potential adverse effects. As India progressively positions itself as a competitive manufacturing hub, particularly in textiles, pharmaceuticals, electronics, and auto components, it remains more competitive than countries like China, Taiwan, Bangladesh, and Vietnam. This strengthens India's position as a viable alternative in global trade, particularly in sectors where it holds a comparative advantage. India's expanding manufacturing capacity, coupled with its skilled workforce, makes it an appealing investment destination for global companies. Sectors such as electronics and textiles, including the relocation of Apple's iPhone production, are likely to attract greater U.S. interest as businesses seek lower-tariff alternatives.

In February'25, India and USA discussed enhancing the U.S.-India trade relationship, with a target to increase bilateral trade from USD 200 billion to USD 500 billion by 2030. Negotiations for a multi-sector bilateral trade agreement (BTA) are expected to commence later this year, focusing on trade fairness, national security, and job creation.

Thus, while U.S. tariffs may have a limited impact on India's exports, ongoing trade negotiations and India's competitive manufacturing advantage position it well for continued growth in global trade.

Power Industry in India

Power is one of the most critical components for infrastructure development and crucial for the economic growth and well-being of any country. The existence and development of adequate power infrastructure is essential for the sustained growth of the Indian economy.

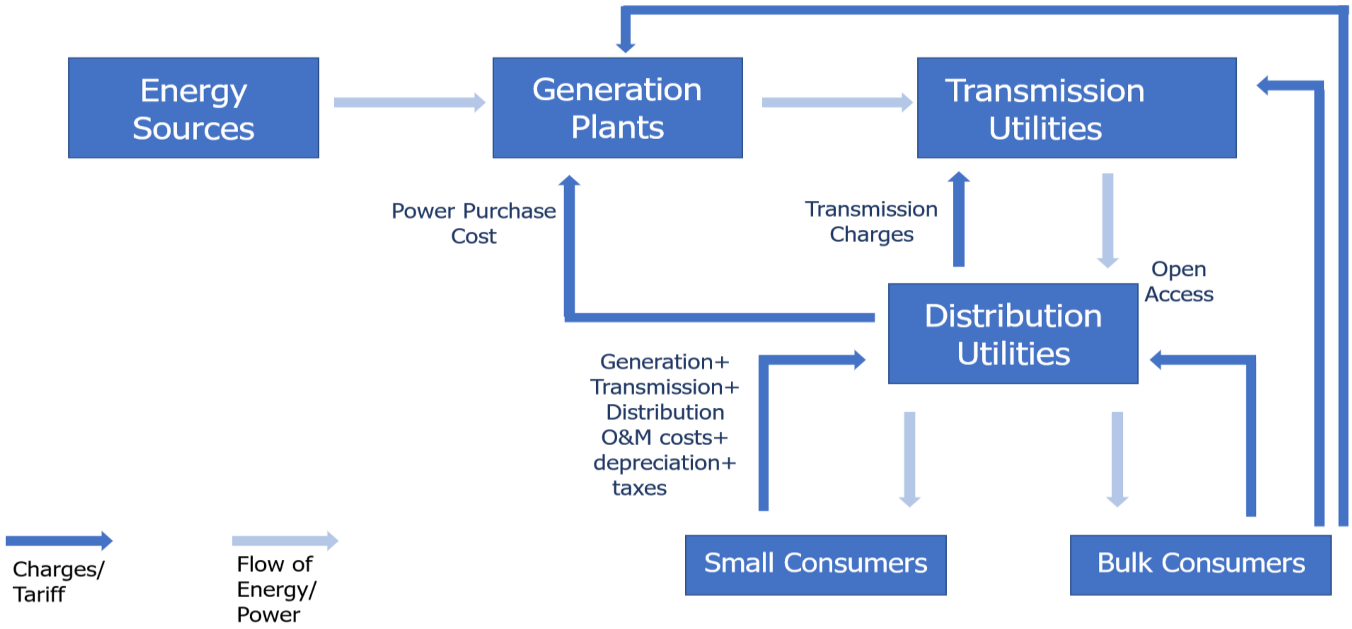
The power industry is divided into three segments:

- Generation
- Transmission
- Distribution

Generation is the process of producing electricity from different sources like thermal energy (coal, diesel etc.), nuclear and renewable sources such as sunlight and wind, natural gas, etc. in generating stations or power generation plants. Transmission utilities transport large amount of electricity from power plants to distribution substations via a grid at high voltages. The retail electricity distribution, which is the distribution of electricity to consumers at lower voltages, forms part of the distribution segment.

The structure of the power industry is depicted in the figure below.

Chart 5: Structure of Power Sector in India



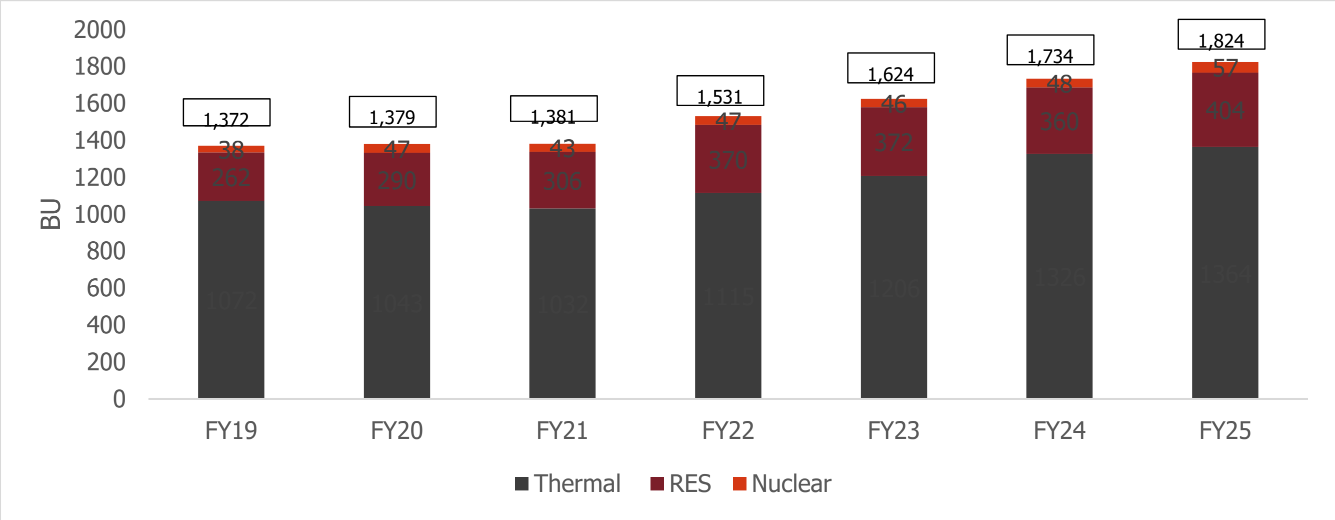
Source: CareEdge Research

Overview of Indian Power Generation Industry

Indian power generation sector is one of the most diversified in the world. Power generation sources in India range from conventional sources such as coal, lignite, natural gas, oil, and nuclear to viable unconventional sources such as wind, solar, hydro, agricultural and household waste.

Electricity generation in India increased from 1,372 BU in FY19 to 1,824 BU in FY24, implying a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.9%. Electricity generation increased by about 5.2% y-o-y to 1824 BU during April 2024 to March 2025. Thermal power forms the largest source of power in the country with about 75% of the electricity consumed being generated from thermal power plants. There are different types of thermal power plants, out of which coal based thermal power plants account for highest amount of electricity followed by gas and diesel. Renewable Energy Sources (RES) including solar, wind and hydro are quickly increasing their share, and their contribution has increased from 19.1% in FY19 to 22% in FY25.

Chart 6: Power Generation over the years

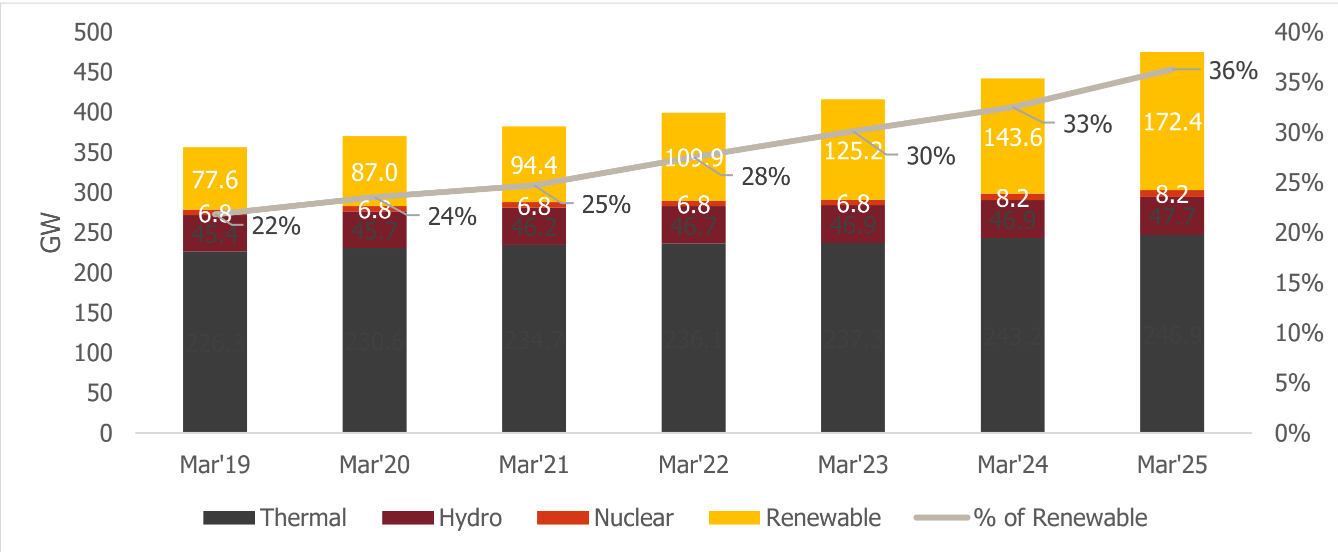


Source: CEA; RES refers to power generated from Hydro, Wind, Solar, Small hydro and Bioenergy projects;

Installed capacity

The installed power capacity in India has increased from 356 GW in FY19 to 475 GW in FY25; it increased by 7.5% y-o-y as on March 2025; India is the world's third-largest producer and third-largest user of energy.

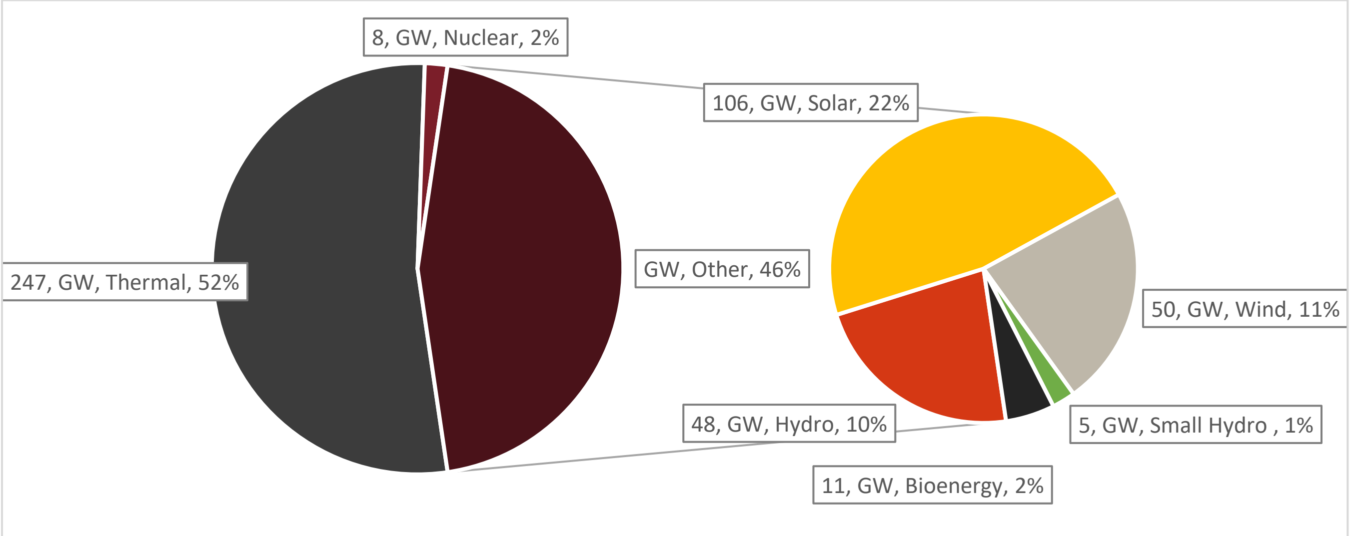
Chart 7: Installed Capacity Trend



Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

While conventional sources currently account for 54% of installed capacity, with the Government of India's ambitious projects and targets, RES installed capacity including hydro, which currently accounts for 46%, is expected to have nearly equal in contribution compared to conventional sources in the medium term. With consistent focus on renewable sector, the percentage share of installed capacity is expected to shift towards renewable energy.

Chart 8: Mode-wise total installed capacity – 475 GW (March 2025)



Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

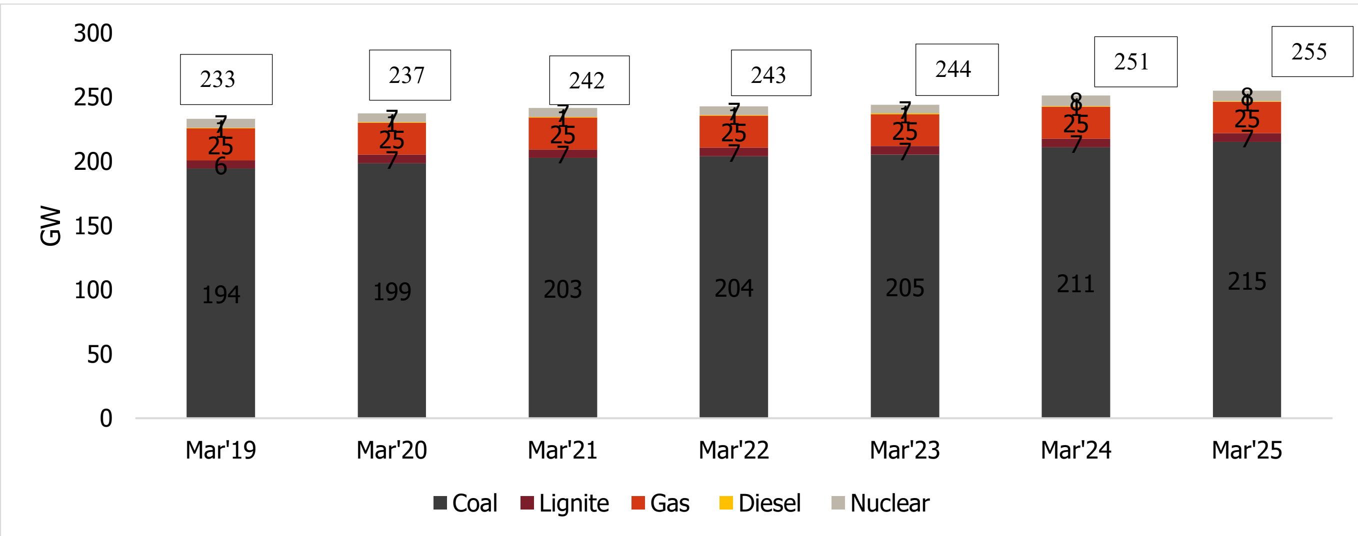
Renewable accounts for 46% of the total power generation capacity of which solar accounts for the largest share of 22% followed by Wind at 11% and Hydro at 10%.

Conventional Power

Conventional power includes power generated from thermal sources i.e. coal, lignite, gas, diesel and nuclear energy. The conventional power generation capacity has increased from 233 GW in FY19 to 255 GW in FY25.

India is majorly dependent on fossil fuels for power generation even as the installed and generation capacity of renewables is increasing. Coal continues to be the backbone of India's energy sector, accounting for 55% as on March 2025 of the country's energy mix, the third largest among Group of 20 (G20) countries. With abundant local reserves, India has the world's fifth largest proven coal reserves.

Chart 9: Installed Capacity in India- Conventional (Thermal + Nuclear)



Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

Thermal:

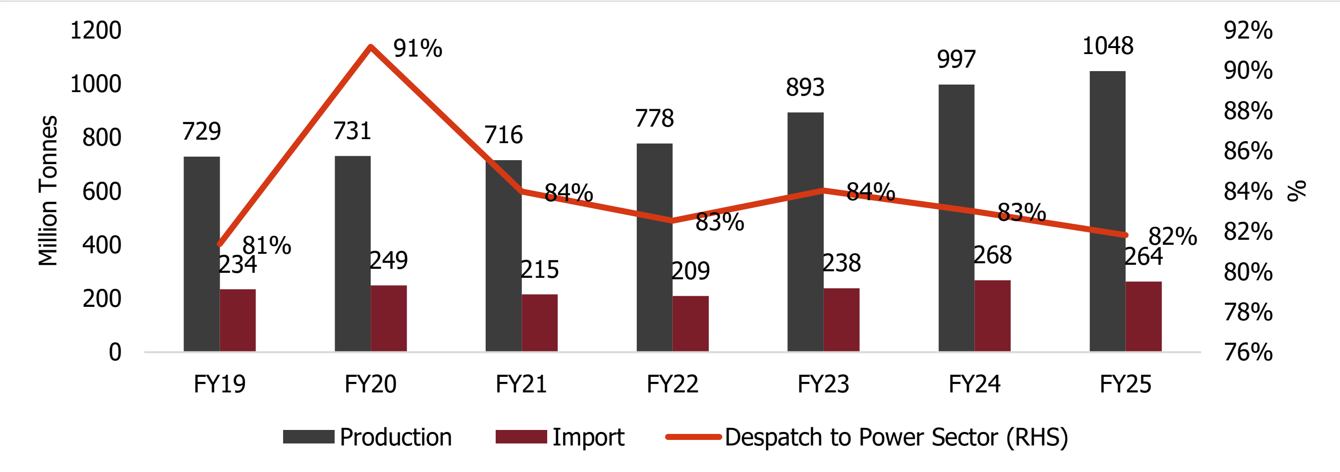
- **Coal**

possesses the fifth-largest known coal reserves in the world, amounting to 389 billion tonnes as of April 2024. However, the pace of domestic coal production has not matched the growing demand, resulting in a dependence on imports. Public-sector enterprises are the main suppliers of coal, providing it at prices outlined in fuel supply agreements (FSAs). Additionally, coal can be acquired through e-auctions held by public-sector coal miners or obtained from captive coal mines.

The coal production in India has seen a steady increase, driven by ongoing investments and a stronger focus on modern technologies. In FY25, the total coal production reached 1048 million tonnes, while the output in FY24 was 997 million tonnes, showing year-on-year growth of 5.1%.

Coal dispatch to the power sector hit a peak of 91% in FY20. Since then, this share has decreased, suggesting a change in distribution patterns.

Chart 10: Coal production, import and despatch to power sector trend in India



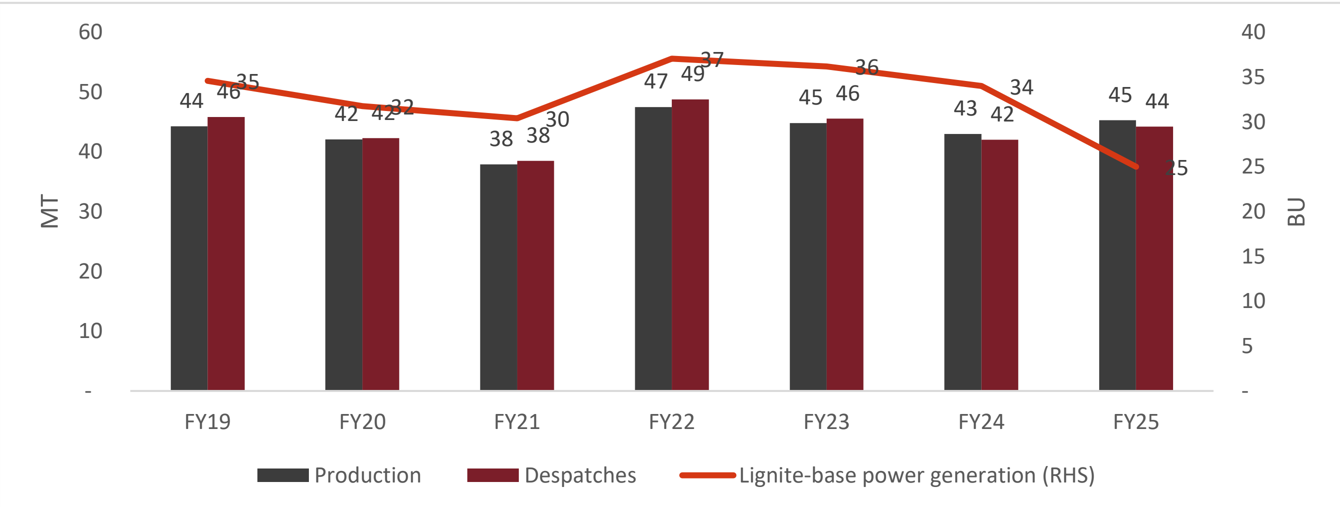
Source: Ministry of Coal, CareEdge Research

Note: YTD indicates period from April to November

- **Lignite**

India has around 47.37 billion tonnes of lignite reserves which are mainly found in Tamil Nadu. Currently, only a small percentage of lignite reserves are exploited and there is considerable scope of use of lignite in thermal power stations. As on March 2025, India has around 6.62 GWof lignite-based power generation capacity.

Chart 11: Lignite production and despatch, electricity generated



Source: CMIE, National Power Portal, Ministry of Coal, CareEdge Research

- **Natural Gas**

While natural gas' proportion in India's primary energy mix has remained relatively stable at approximately 7% in recent years, overall energy demand has increased quickly, with substantial swings in natural gas consumption in certain sectors of the economy. There has been a shortage of natural gas availability as most of the wells have aged and become less productive over time and producers would now have to invest heavily in extracting gas from more difficult fields using technologically intensive means. The shortage has impacted natural gas-based power generation.

India has announced its target to raise the natural gas portion of its primary energy mix to 15% by 2030, up from 6% in 2019. The government has taken a number of steps to promote this goal, including increasing domestic production, facilitating imports, and encouraging demand.

- **Diesel**

A diesel power plant consists of two or more diesel generators that operate in parallel. Diesel power generation is used in areas that are not connected to the power grid or are isolated like islands. The installed capacity for grid connected diesel-based power plant was 589 MW as of March 2025.

- **Nuclear**

India has 23 nuclear reactors in operation at seven nuclear power facilities, with a total installed capacity of 8.2 GW as on March 2025. Nuclear power plants generated 56.7 BU as of March 2025, accounting for 3.1% of India's total electricity output. A total of ten additional reactors with a combined generation capacity of 8,000 MW are now under development.

Renewable Power

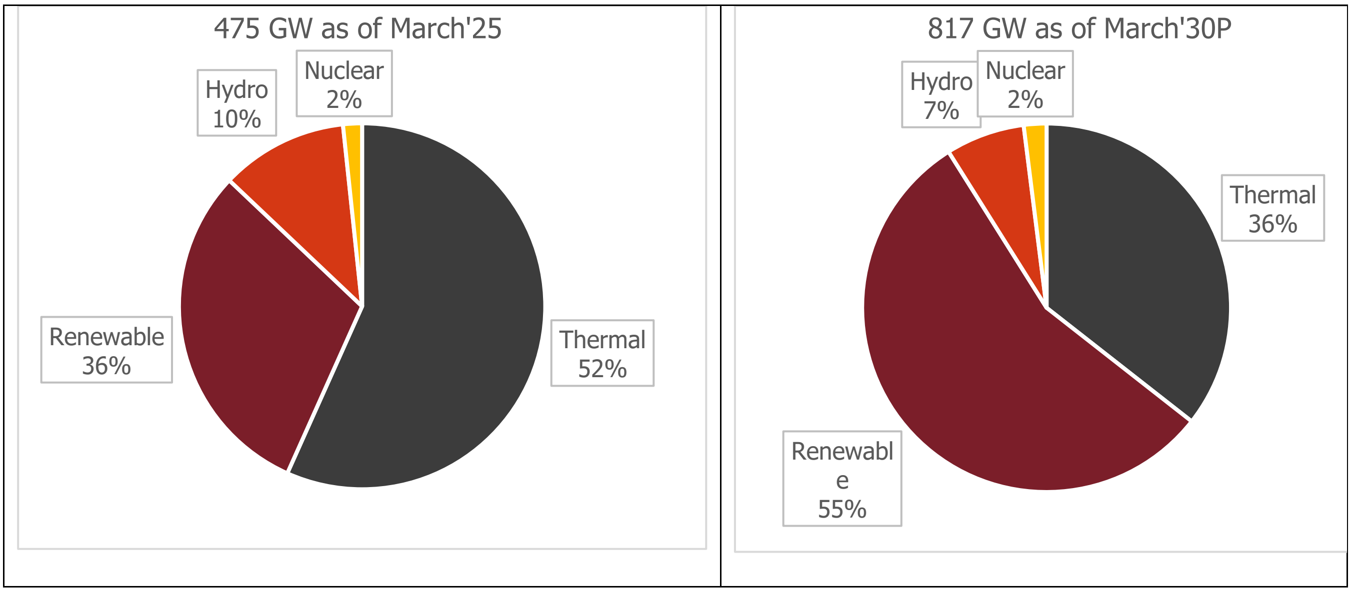
Installed capacity of renewable energy including hydro power has increased from 123 GW in FY19 to 220 GW in FY25. The total potential of renewable power in India is estimated to be 2,109.6 GW.

India's renewable installed capacity has increased due to multiple factors like ambitious GOI targets, rich resource potential, favourable government policies and investment climate.

India has made a commitment to decrease the emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 45% by 2030, compared to 2005 levels. Additionally, India aims to attain a non-fossil fuel-based installed power generation capacity of approximately 50% (500 GW) by 2030. These targets were proposed at the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which took place in Glasgow, United Kingdom, in November 2021. The ultimate objective is to achieve a net-zero emissions target by the year 2070. This further reiterates India's commitment and focus towards renewable energy additions in the future.

The Government of India has highlighted priority areas for Renewable Energy (RE) generation, including RE component manufacturing (solar modules, hydrogen electrolysers, battery storage, among others), green energy corridor, green hydrogen production, utility-scale battery storage, pumped storage hydro and rooftop solar power. Further with the announcement of 500 GW RE capacity installation by 2030 and Net-Zero emissions by 2070, India has set itself on one of the most accelerated non-fossil energy transition trajectories in the world.

Chart 12: Share of Installed Capacity by Generation mode as on March'25



P-Projected

Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

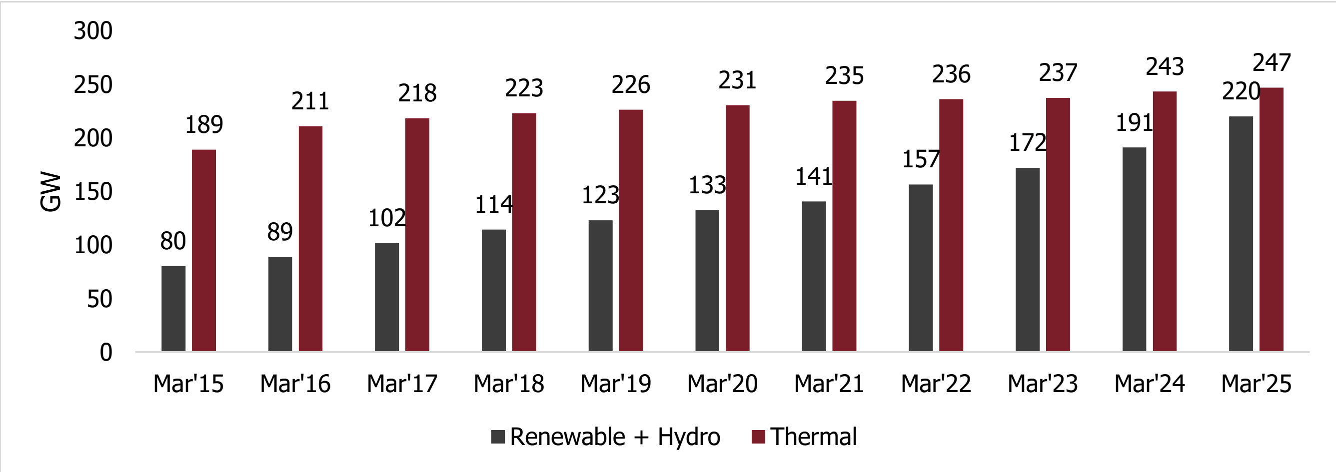
The total installed power generation capacity is expected to reach 817 GW as on March 2030. The share of renewable energy (excluding Hydropower) is expected to increase from 36% as on March 2025 to 55% in March 2030 while the share of thermal power is expected to reduce from 52% to 36% over the same period.

Renewable sources v/s Conventional Sources

Thermal power has traditionally been the preferred source of power over the years, but strong government focus on renewable energy, combined with lower tariffs (due to lower capital costs and improved efficiency), increased adoption of renewable energy sources and technological advancements have aided the expansion of renewable energy capacity.

Share of renewable energy in the total power generation increased from 17% in FY15 to 22% in FY25. The CAGR in thermal installed capacity for the last five years was 1.5% whereas for renewables it was 9.1%, indicating a shift in trend from thermal to renewables.

Chart 13: Installed Capacity- Renewable v/s Thermal



Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

Note: Thermal excludes Nuclear Power

India's current electricity generation is highly reliant on non-renewable natural resources like coal. Renewable energy mainly solar and wind, backed by batteries and other green technologies like electric vehicles and green hydrogen are recognized by the government as necessary alternatives to high-emitting fossil fuel generation plants. Renewable energy market of India is one of the most attractive market globally due to its large targeted capacity additions, strong government support and favourable policies.

The support and implementation of policies by the government has been playing a vital role in aiding India's renewable sector and has led the sector becoming attractive for investors. The policies include National Solar Mission, International Solar Alliance, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM), Green Energy Corridor, National Solar-Wind Hybrid Policy, National Offshore Wind Energy Policy, Hydro Policy Notification, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) Trajectory. Other special measures include Round-The-Clock Power (RTC) from RE power plants, Hybrid Projects, Solar cities, waiver of Inter State Transmission System Charges, enhancing domestic manufacturing, must run status for renewable projects, concessional open access charges etc.

Benefits of Renewable over Conventional Sources:

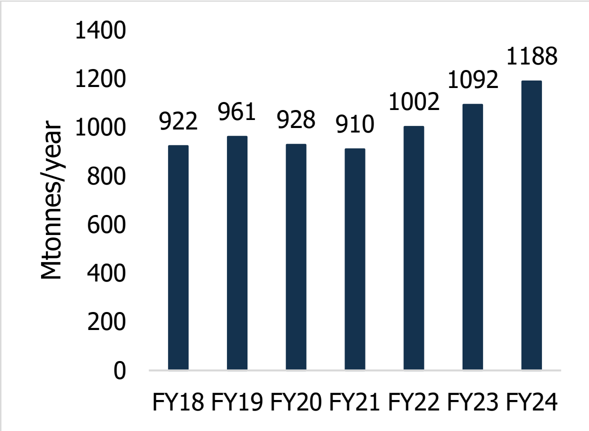
- **Fewer environmental concerns unlike thermal power plants**

One of the biggest challenges involved with the conventional source is the environmental contamination. Coal combustion at thermal power plants emits carbon dioxide (CO_2), Sulphur oxides (SO_x), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs) and other gases, and inorganic pollutants like fly ash.

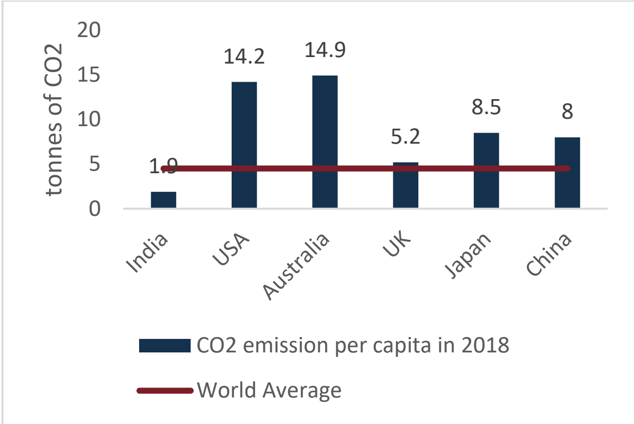
As per the UN Human Development Report 2023/24, the per capita carbon dioxide emission of India is around 1.9 metric tonnes as compared to the world average of 4.5 tonnes.

About half of the total carbon dioxide emission of India is estimated to be generated by the power sector while other sectors contributing to it are transport and industrial sector. As per a report by International Energy Agency (IEA) around 30% of the carbon emission is by the industrial sector and 13% can be attributed to transport sector.

- **Chart 14: Evolution of India's CO2 emissions**



- **Chart 15: India's per capita CO2 emission v/s other countries**



Source: CEA, UNDP Human Development report 2023/24, CareEdge Research

Majority of the coal-fired power plants are inefficient and run on older subcritical technologies. These technologies utilize more coal per MWh of electricity generated. Air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and land degradation are some of the environmental and health risk posed by the thermal power plants.

Table 3: Weighted average specific emissions for fossil fuel fired stations for 2020-21

	Coal	**Diesel**	**Gas**	**Lignite**
tCO2/MWh (net)	0.975	-	0.465	1.28

Source: National Electricity Plan Vol 1 (March 2023), CareEdge Research

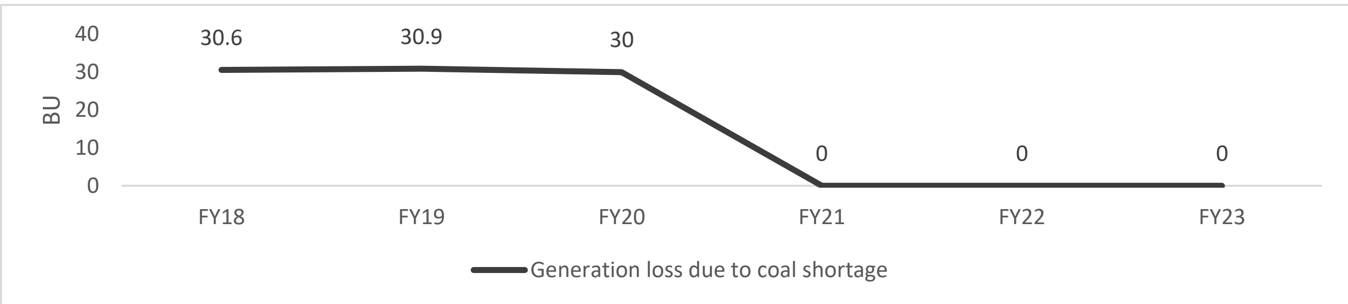
The Government of India has taken various measure to reduce the environmental emission which include improving the efficiency of power generation, notification of stricter environmental norms and retiring old thermal plants, etc.

- **Abundant availability of resources**

While the traditional thermal power generation requires fuels like coal, lignite, gas and diesel which are available in limited quantity and the resources deplete on usage, renewable power sources are abundantly available in nature and do not deplete.

From FY18 to FY20, there was around 30 BU of loss in generation due to coal shortage which has reduced to zero in FY21 and FY22 due to import of coal to meet the increasing demand. The loss of generation due to coal shortage as reported by the power utilities between FY18 to FY22 is given as below:

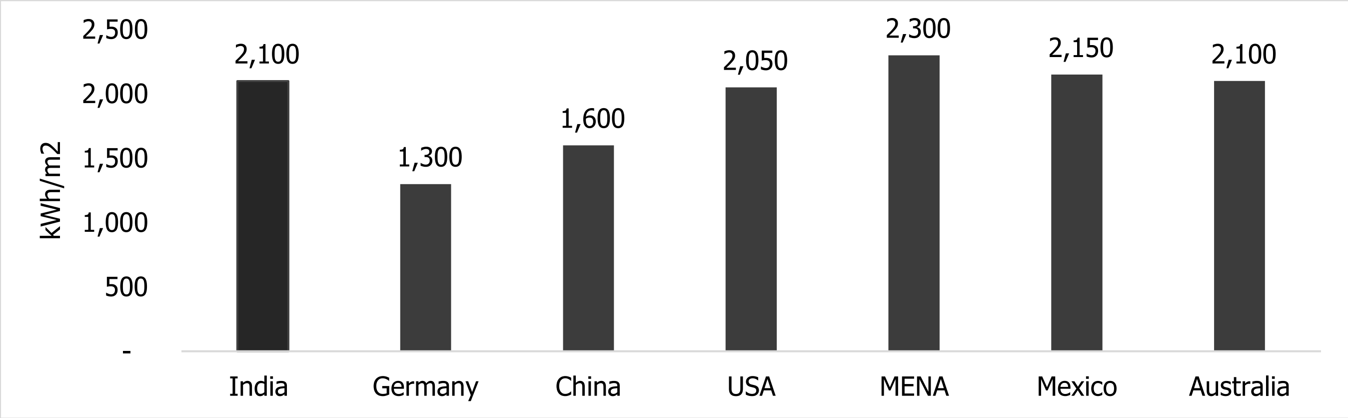
Chart 16: Generation loss due to coal shortage



Source: National Electricity Plan Vol 1 (March 2023), CareEdge Research

India has a large amount of solar energy potential with incidence of approximately 5,000 trillion kWh of energy over India's geographical area each year. Among various countries like Germany, China, USA, etc. India has the highest solar irradiance. The abundance of solar irradiance and availability of solar energy throughout the year has created enormous opportunities to exploit solar energy especially in states like Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh.

Chart 17: Solar Irradiance data – India and World (kWh/m2)



Source: Solargis, CareEdge Research

Wind is an intermittent and site-specific resource of energy and therefore, an extensive Wind Resource Assessment is essential for the selection of potential sites. The Government, through National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), has installed over 800 wind-monitoring stations all over country and issued wind potential maps at 50m, 80m, 100m and 120m above ground level. The recent assessment indicates a gross wind power potential of 302 GW in the country at 100 meter and 696 GW at 120 meter above ground level.

Most of this potential exists in seven windy states including Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.

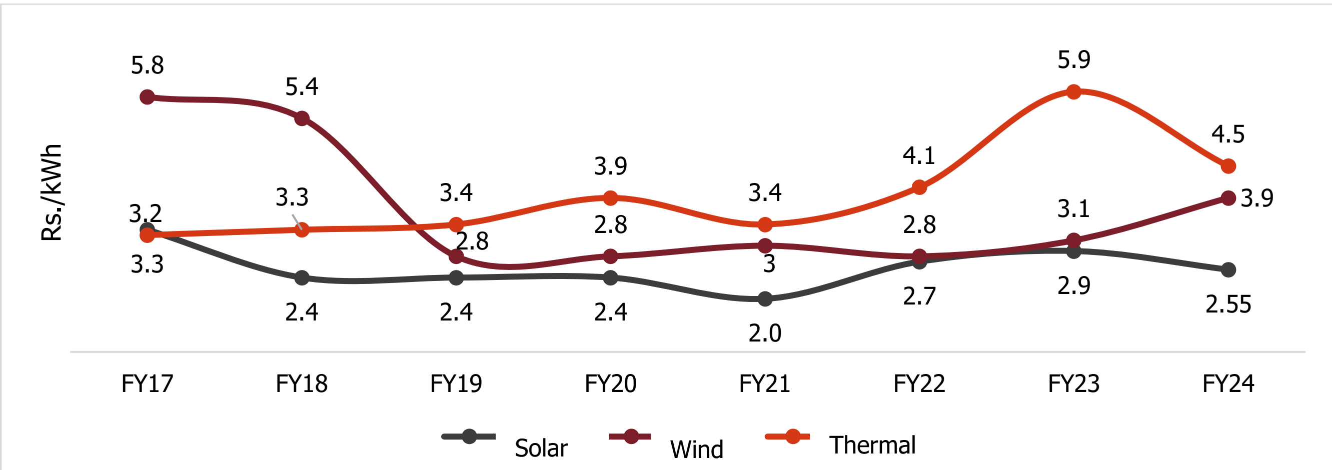
- **Lower Tariffs as compared to thermal power plants**

Clean generation technologies like solar and wind are becoming increasingly cost competitive compared to the traditional technologies.

The tariffs of wind and solar projects have declined sharply in comparison with thermal power projects in the past few years. Solar tariffs have reduced from Rs. 6.47/ Kwh in FY14 to Rs. 2.6/ Kwh in FY24, driven by declining solar panel prices, supportive government policies, technological advancements and intense competition resulting in significantly lower tariffs than the thermal power tariffs.

A similar drop was observed in wind power when the procurement process was changed from Feed in Tariff to bidding in 2017.

Chart 18: Trend in Tariff of Solar and Wind as compared to thermal power projects (Rs. /kWh)



** Tariff represents average of bids during the respective periods*

Source: MNRE Annual Report, CareEdge Research

- **Lower offtake risk**

DISCOMs purchase power from multiple power producers, across various generation types and under different contractual frameworks. Since renewable energy have the must run status, the electricity from these renewable plants cannot be curtailed for any commercial reasons. This reduces the offtake risk since in case of excess supply or availability of cheaper power, the DISCOMs cannot curtail the RE power or refrain the power producers from generating or dispatching power.

- **Low Risk of completion compared to thermal projects**

Renewable energy (solar and wind) plants are easier to construct in terms of complexity and take less time as compared to the coal and gas fired plants. Further, they are easier to maintain. Hence the risk of completion in solar and wind projects are lower compared to thermal and nuclear projects.

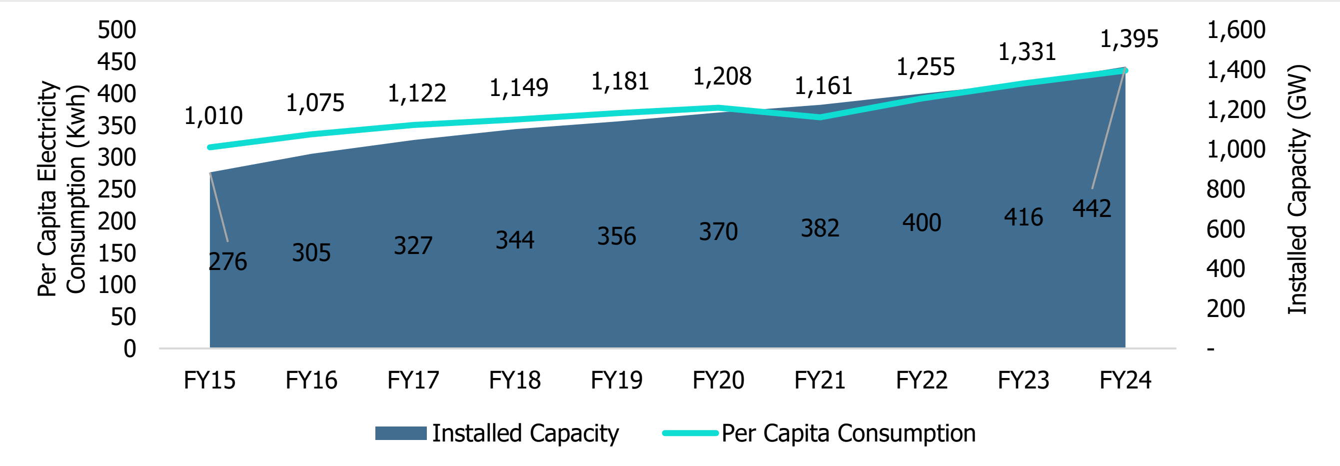
Table 4: Construction time for various type of power projects

Sr. No.	Resource	Construction Time (in years)
1.	Coal	4
2.	Solar	0.5
3.	Wind (Onshore)	1.5
4.	Wind (Offshore)	1.5

Source: National Electricity Plan Vol 1 (March 2023), CEA, CareEdge Research

2.1 India's per capita power consumption

Chart 19: Growth of Electricity Sector in India - Installed Capacity and Per Capita Consumption*



Source: CEA, CareEdge Research
(*) Per Capita Consumption= Gross Electricity availability/ Mid-year Population

Developed countries such as Japan and the United States have the world's highest per capita electricity consumption. India's per capita consumption has remained low as compared to even the emerging countries like Brazil and Mexico, implying significant room for growth.

Table 5: Global Per Capita Consumption Comparison (MWh/Capita)

Year	World	India	Nigeria	Mexico	Thailand	Brazil	China	Japan	USA
1990	2.06	0.32	0.11	1.14	0.70	1.46	0.53	6.71	11.69
1995	2.14	0.46	0.11	1.38	1.25	1.63	0.79	7.53	12.64
2000	2.32	0.51	0.09	1.76	1.45	1.90	1.02	8.05	13.66
2005	2.58	0.61	0.13	1.98	1.91	2.02	1.81	8.30	13.68
2010	2.87	0.77	0.14	2.02	2.31	2.37	2.96	8.78	13.38
2015	3.06	1.01	0.15	2.23	2.58	2.56	4.05	8.01	12.86
2019	3.30	1.18	0.10	2.40	2.90	2.60	5.10	7.90	12.70
2022	3.43	1.08	0.14	2.35	2.87	2.72	6.11	7.81	12.99

Source: IEA, CEA (For India), CareEdge Research

Data for India is as per FY-Financial Year while for others it is CY-Current Year

India is among the top nations in the world which are leading the global renewable energy growth. On technology specific installed capacity, India ranks 4th in onshore wind, 3rd in Solar, 3rd in Bioenergy and 5th in Hydro as per International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) renewable capacity statistics 2023.

Table 6: List of top 10 countries – Installed Capacity Statistics 2024 (As on March 2024)

Ranking	Technology Specific Ranking by Installed Capacity					Ranking - Total Renewable Installed Capacity
	Onshore Wind	**Offshore Wind**	**Solar**	**Bioenergy**	**Hydro**	
1	China	China	China	China	China	China
2	USA	UK	USA	Brazil	Brazil	USA
3	Germany	Germany	India	India	USA	Brazil
4	India	Netherlands	Japan	USA	Canada	India
5	Brazil	Chinese Taipei	Germany	Germany	India	Germany
6	Spain	Denmark	Brazil	UK	Russia	Japan
7	France	Belgium	Spain	Japan	India	Canada
8	Canada	France	Australia	Thailand	Norway	Spain
9	Sweden	Vietnam	Italy	Sweden	Turkey	France
10	UK	Japan	Korea	Indonesia	Japan	Italy

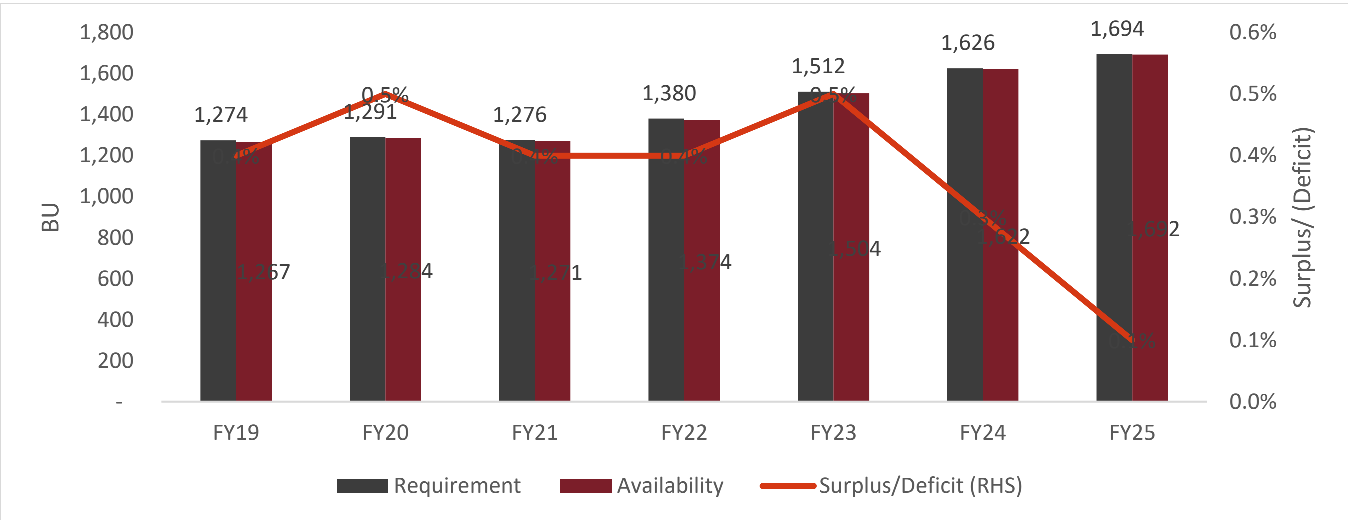
Source: IRENA Renewable Capacity Statistics 2023, CareEdge Research

2.2 Power Demand, supply and deficit in India

Power demand in the country has been on a rise in the past decade, with an exception during FY21 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Peak energy demand grew at a CAGR of 5.4% from 148 GW in FY15 to 250 GW in FY25, while peak supply grew at a CAGR of 5.3% over the same time period. There was a 4.2% y-o-y increase in the power requirement by the country in FY25. However, in FY25, due to high power demands, the peak demand not met was 2 GW and energy not supplied increased to 1,590 MU.

Covid-19 induced lockdown, and restrictions had led to lower demand and generation of electricity since the pandemic had curtailed commercial and business activity. As a result, the first half of FY21 witnessed a decline in power demand. However, with the gradual reopening of the economy despite localized lockdowns, the power demand has continued to gradually rise over the past 3 years.

Chart 20: Power Supply Position in India



Source: Power Ministry, CEA, CareEdge Research

Note: YTD Indicates period from April to December

The electricity requirement has grown from 1,274 BU in FY19 to 1,694 BU in FY25. There has been a continuous deficit between electricity requirement and availability in the range of 0.1%- 0.5% between FY19 and FY25.

However, the peak demand not met was around 1.5 GW in FY19 and the average energy not supplied was around 7,070 MU. The peak demands not met, and energy not supplied has been on a increasing trend since and substantially decreased to 2.475 GW and 5,787 MU, respectively, in FY22. However, in FY24, due to high power demands, the peak demand not met was 3.34

GW and energy not supplied increased to 4,112 MU. Whereas, the peak demand not met in FY25 was relatively insignificant at 2 MW, while the energy not supplied increased to 1,590 MU.

There was a 6.9 % y-o-y increase in the power requirement by the country in FY24. The power consumption and demand were highest in months of March and April due to higher temperatures during the summer season compared to last year.

Outlook and Growth Drivers

According to the 20th Electric Power Survey of India, all India peak electricity demand projected for FY27 is 277 GW and energy requirement is projected at 1,908 BU. Going forward, the power demand is further expected to rise with rise in population and increased economic activity.

The CAGR between FY24 and FY27 is expected to be around 4.5% for energy requirement while for peak demand it is expected to be around 4.8%. For FY27 to FY32, the CAGR is on a higher side at 5.3% for energy requirement and 5.7% for peak demand.

The government has taken various steps to meet the peak demand of power such as:

- 1,95,181 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 7,30,794 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been added connecting the whole country into one grid running on one frequency with the capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW up to June 2024.

- Strengthening the distribution system through schemes such as the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), and the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

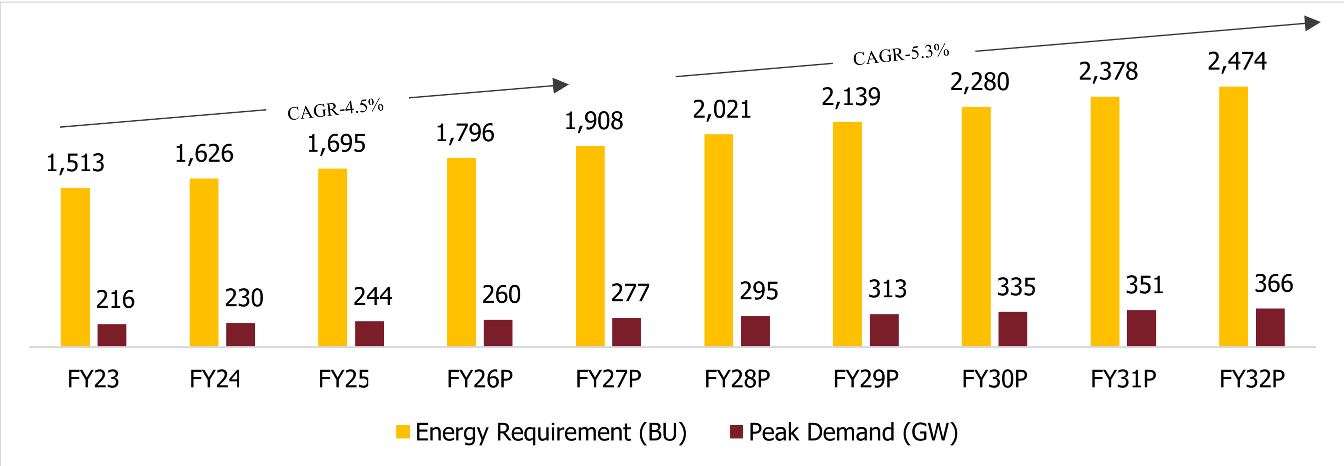
- Allowing 100% FDI in power generation projects through the automatic route.

- Encouraging private sector participation in generation and transmission by notifying the revised Tariff Policy on 28th January 2016.

- Promoting the generation, purchase, and consumption of green energy through the Green Open Access Rules, notified on 6th June 2022.Launching the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in 2021 to improve financial sustainability and enhance the operational efficiency of the distribution sector.

- The Electricity Amendment Rules, 2022 were notified on 29.12.2022, which mandates the preparation of a resource adequacy plan to successfully meet the power demand of the consumers.

Chart 21: Projected All India Peak Demand and Energy Requirement

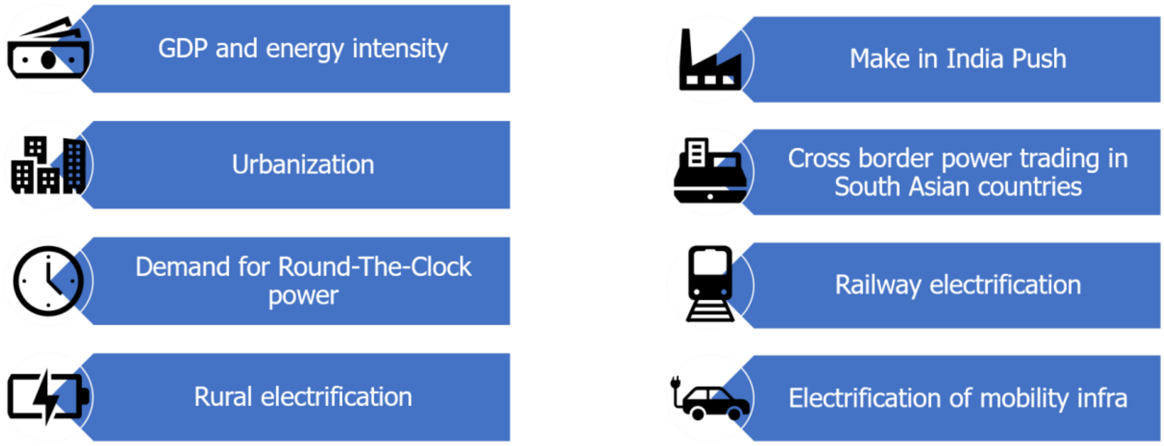


Source:20TH Electric Power Survey of India, CareEdge Research

*Note: *Projected*

The growth drivers for the increasing power demand are mentioned as below.

Chart 22: Growth Drivers for power demand



Source: CareEdge Research

- **GDP and energy intensity**

India has latent power demand because of its low per capita power consumption, strong GDP outlook and growing population. India is likely to emerge as one of the world's fastest growing economy as per IMF which is expected to lead to an increase in the power demand of the country.

- **Urbanization**

Urbanization leads to faster infrastructure development, job creation, development of the consumer and services sectors, and hence is a major driver for the growing power demand. The urban consumption is increasing due to rising disposable income, favourable demographics and the trend is likely to continue.

- **Demand for Round-The-Clock power**

Recently, there has been a significant focus on blending two or more energy sources like wind-solar hybrid to achieve better synergies, higher plant load factor and better energy gains. The wind and solar energy have complementary generation patterns and hence provide smooth output. Round-The-Clock ensures quality clean power is made available round the clock, mixing renewable with conventional energy sources for stable power and utilization of existing coal-based plants.

- **Rural Electrification**

The government of India has taken joint initiative with the state governments for providing Power for All (PFA) to all households/homes, industrial and commercial consumers including supply of power to agricultural consumers. PFA initiative along with rural electrification across various states aims to ensure 24X7 electricity access, enhance the satisfaction levels of the consumers, improve quality of life of people and increase economic activities resulting in development. This is one of the key drivers for the growing power demand.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) was launched in December 2014 with the objective of electrification of all un-electrified villages as per Census 2011 by the Government of India. Similarly, Pradhan Mantri Sahak Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- SAUBHAGYA was launched in October 2017 for electrification of rural and urban poor households in the country.

Schemes like Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) with an outlay of Rs. 32,612 crore including a budgetary support of Rs. 25,354 crore from the Government of India have been approved. Other schemes like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Har Ghar Yojana, etc. have also been announced.

- **Make in India push**

The Make in India Initiative which aims to boost manufacturing's share in the GDP would lead to substantial growth in electricity demand.

- **Cross border power trading in South Asian countries**:

Power deficit in India has been on a declining trajectory and India is expected to further expand its generation capacity. India is also evaluating opportunities with neighbouring countries such as Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bhutan for better integration and synergies by interlinking electricity transmission systems and allowing surplus power to be exported to other grids.

- **Railway Electrification**

A lot of emphasis is given to railway electrification with the view to reduce the nation's dependence on the imported coal and petroleum-based energy and with a vision of providing eco-friendly, faster and energy-efficient mode of transportation. 3,210 Rkms has been electrified during CY24 & electrified & BG Network of IR has been extended to 97%.

Table 9: Trend of railway electrification in India (in route Kms)

Particulars	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Electrified	35,488	39,866	45,881	52,247	58,812	63,456	68,701
Total	67,415	67,956	68,103	68,043	68,584	69,181	69,512
Railway Lines Electrified (% of Total)	52.6%	58.7%	67.4%	76.8%	85.8%	91.7%	98.8%

Source: Indian Railways

- **Electrification of Mobility Infra**

The global market for electric vehicles (EVs) is growing. As per the International Energy Agency (IEA), the global EV fleet will reach about 130 million by 2030, a sharp rise from just more than 5.1 million in 2018.

The growth of EV segment in India has also been on an increasing trend. The penetration of EVs has increased to 6.8% of the total vehicle sales in FY24. The EV sales have witnessed massive growth in FY23 on account of favourable government policies for EVs supporting reduction in upfront cost and expansion of charging infrastructure, rising fuel prices and shifting consumer preferences**.**

The 2-wheeler and 3-wheeler segments dominate the electric vehicles market in India, comprising of around 56.5% and 37.8%, respectively, of total EV sales in year FY24. Electric two-wheelers (E2Ws) are a key segment of the electric vehicle market in India, with growing interest among consumers and increasing government support for electric mobility. On the other hand, Electric three-wheelers (E3Ws) are also an important mode of public transportation in India, particularly for last-mile connectivity and intra-city transportation. The historical trends of sales of EVs in each segment are depicted in the table below:

Table 7: Sale of EV Units in India (in units)

EV Sales Units	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Two-wheeler	25,393	24,839	44,782	2,52,568	7,28,069	9,48,518	11,49,422
Three-wheeler	1,18,944	1,40,683	90,073	1,82,604	4,04,427	6,32,806	6,99,063
Four-wheeler	1,632	2,727	5,132	18,567	91,506	91,506	1,07,645
Goods vehicle	517	50	400	2,203	8,494	8,494	8,844
Total EV sales units	**1,46,486**	**1,68,299**	**1,40,387**	**4,55,942**	**16,81,324**	**16,81,324**	**19,64,974**

Source: Council of Energy & Environment & Water (CEEW), SMEV, CareEdge Research

The Government of India has targeted 30% EV penetration by 2030. NITI Aayog projects EV sales penetration of 80% for two and three wheelers, 50% for four wheelers, and 40% for buses by 2030.

As EV adoption grows, there will be additional power demand for EVs and hence readiness of the electricity grid to EV charging demand is critical to achieve rapid and large-scale transition to EVs.

The total electricity demand for EVs, at 33% EV penetration rate by 2030, is projected to be 37 TWh as per NITI Aayog 2021 report. This constitutes less than 2% of the total electricity demand across the country by 2030. Therefore, meeting the overall energy demand for EVs in India can be met going forward. The charging demand by vehicle segment is depicted below in the table:

Table 8: Charging demand by vehicle segment

Vehicle segments	Total daily charging demand in kWh - 2025	Total daily charging demand in kWh – 2030
E – 2W	1,25,596	7,65,442
E-3W (passenger / cargo)	2,55,162	9,72,757
E-car (personal)	17,498	1,64,786
E-car (commercial)	55,931	4,91,838
Total	**4,54,187**	**23,94,823**

Source: Handbook of electric vehicle charging infrastructure implementation by NITI Aayog – Version 1

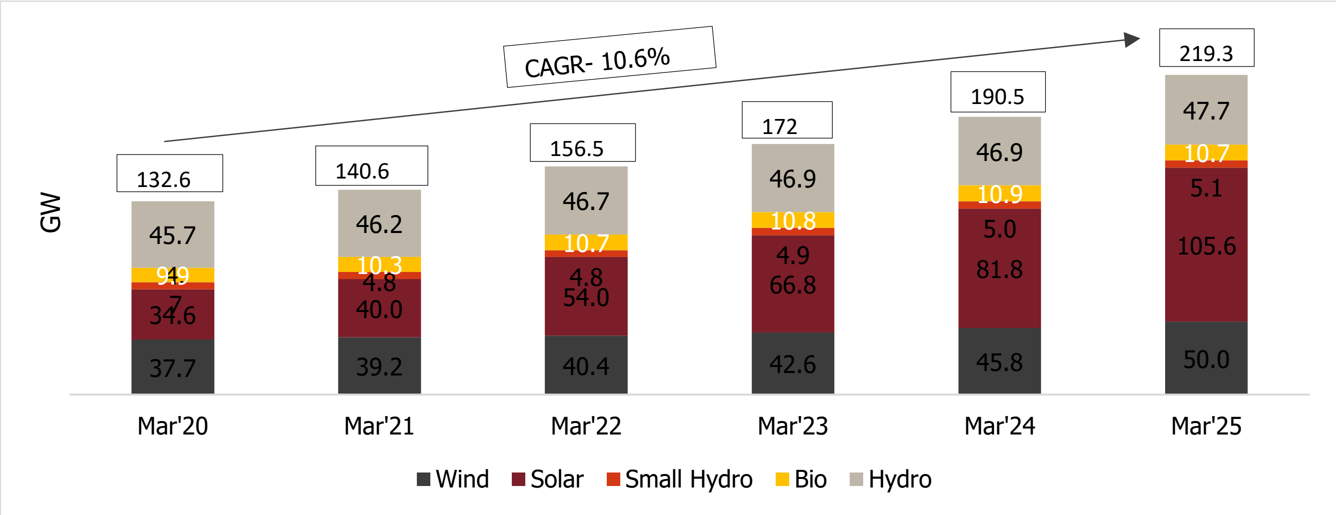
Renewable Energy

Overview

There has been a significant shift globally in the generation capacity mix due to the growing concerns towards the environment and climate change. India is an active participant and has taken initiatives towards sustainable development and cleaner environment including significant additions of renewable energy generation capacity.

According to the REN21 Renewables 2022 Global Status Report, India currently ranks 4th globally in total renewable energy installed capacity, as well as in wind and solar power capacity. The total potential for renewable power in India is estimated at 2,109 GW, compared to an installed capacity of 209 GW as of December 2024. The installed capacity of renewable energy has increased by 96 GW from FY19 to FY25.

Chart 23: Renewable Energy – Trend in Installed Capacity



Note: Small Hydro denotes projects up to 25 MW, Hydro Power Plants denotes projects more than 25 MW

Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

- **Solar:**

India's solar power capacity has seen remarkable growth over the last nine years, rising from 4 GW in March 2015 to 105.6 GW by March 2025, thanks to the efforts of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). Solar tariffs in India have become very competitive, achieving grid parity. Alongside large-scale grid-connected solar PV projects, off-grid solar initiatives are also being developed to cater to local energy demands.

Solar energy has become a vital part of grid-connected power generation. Various government initiatives, including the National Solar Mission, Solar Park Scheme, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Schemes, Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme, Canal and Canal Top Scheme, and the Grid-Connected Solar Rooftop Scheme, have propelled its expansion, making it the fastest-growing renewable energy source.

As reported by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), there are currently solar projects with a total capacity of 79.2 GW under construction as of March 2025.

- **Wind:**

India has an installed wind power capacity of 50 GW as of March 2025, making it the fourth-largest country in the world for wind energy installations. However, the growth in capacity has slowed down in recent years due to several factors, including the limited availability of suitable wind sites, a transition in policy from the feed-in-tariff system to competitive bidding, and the removal of generation-based incentives (GBI) and accelerated depreciation (AD) benefits. According to the CEA, as of March 2025, there are wind projects totalling 26.5 GW currently under construction, along with an additional 39.4 GW of hybrid projects.

- **Hydro:**

India ranks fifth in the world for installed hydroelectric power capacity, boasting a total utility-scale capacity of 47 GW as of December 2024. This represents 10.4% of the nation's overall utility power generation capacity. Currently, there are hydroelectric projects in progress with a combined capacity of 14.04 GW, expected to be completed between FY24 and FY27.

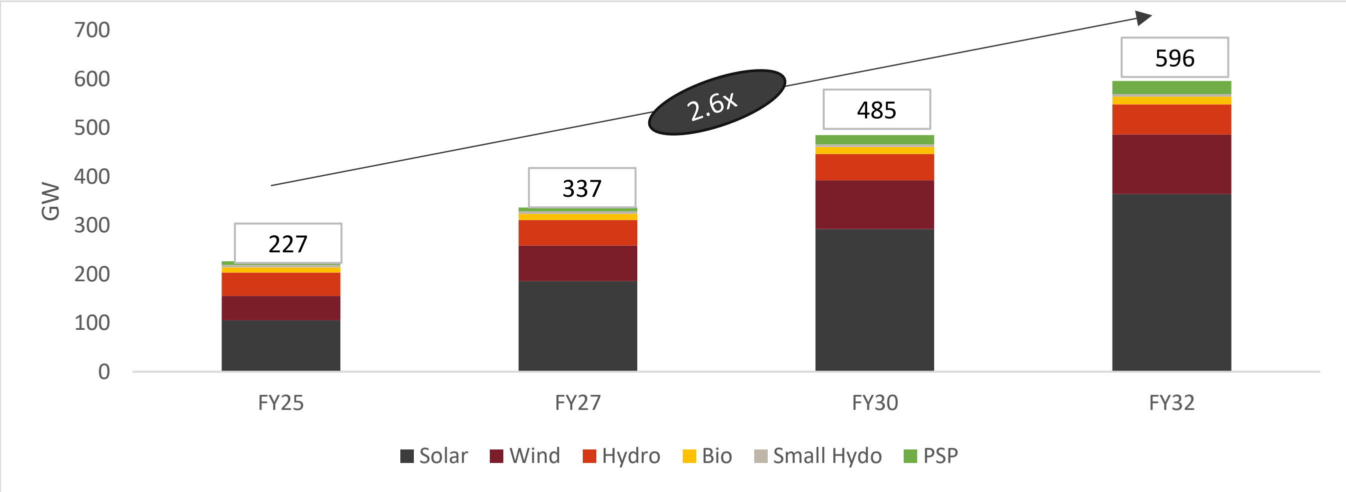
- **Small Hydro**

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is responsible for the development of Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects, which are defined as hydroelectric plants with a capacity of up to 25 MW. As of March 2025, the total installed SHP capacity is 5.1 GW, as per CEA, with additional projects totalling 4.05 GW currently under construction.

- **Bioenergy:**

Bioenergy and waste-to-energy power generation present significant opportunities, especially in rural areas that lack grid connectivity. As of March 2025, India's total bioenergy-based power generation capacity stands at 10.7 GW. Ongoing projects include gasification-based bioenergy plants with a total capacity of 59.25 MW, along with 227.25 MW dedicated to waste-to-energy and co-generation initiatives.

Chart 24: India's RE capacity target to grow by 2.6x by 2032.



Source: CEA, NEP Volume I, CareEdge Research

India has reached a significant milestone in its renewable energy journey, with the country's total renewable energy capacity crossing the 200 GW (gigawatt). This remarkable growth aligns with the country's ambitious renewable energy target of achieving 500 GW from non-fossil sources by 2030. This achievement underscores India's growing commitment to clean energy and its progress in building a greener future. India's total renewable energy installed capacity is expected to be around 596 GW by end of FY32. MNRE increased its budget allocation for FY26 and is at Rs. 265 bn which represents a 50% y-o-y increase, while for FY25 the revised estimate is at Rs. 179 bn.

Table 9: Physical Progress cumulative up to March'25 (GW):

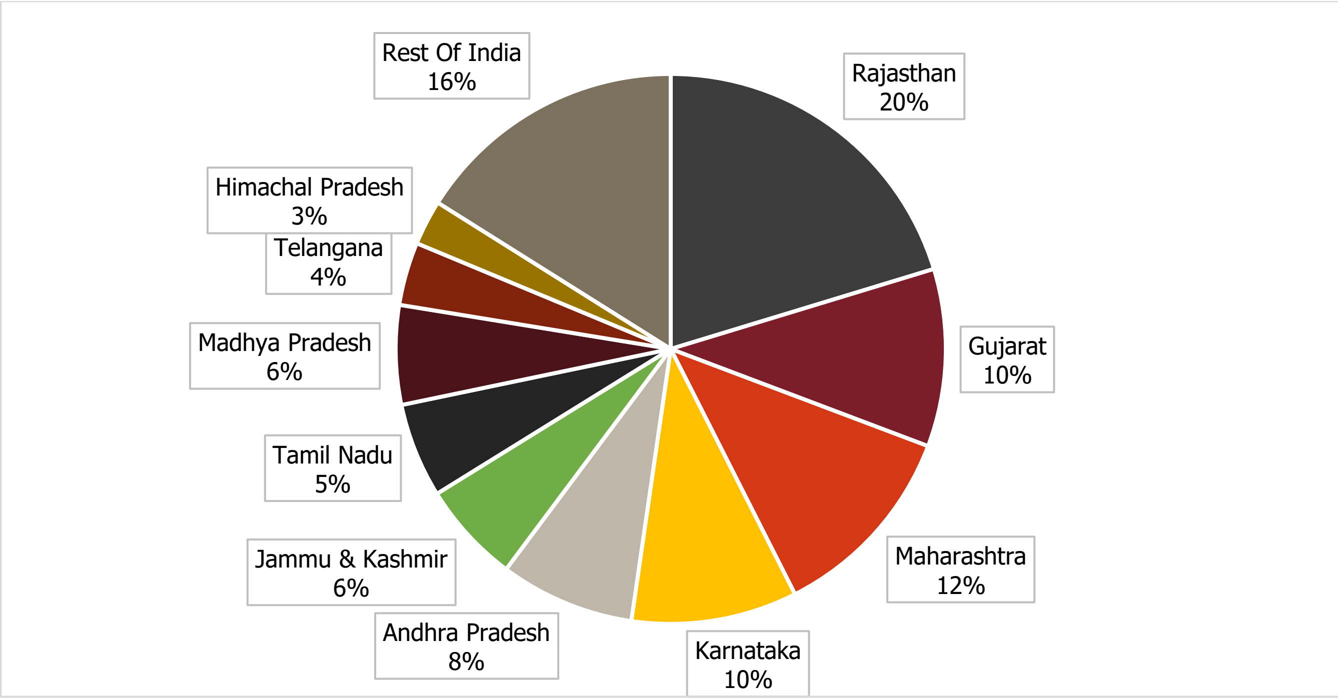
• **Sector**	• **Cumulative up to March 2025**	• **Potential (GW)**
• Hydro Power	• 47.7	• 133
• Wind Power	• 50.0	• 1163
• Solar Power	• 105.6	• 749
• Small Hydro Power	• 5.1	• 21
• Bioenergy- Biomass (Bagasse) Cogeneration	• 9.8	• 42
• Bioenergy- Biomass (Non-Bagasse) (Cogeneration/ Captive Power)	• 0.9	•
• Waste to Power	• 0.3	• -
• Waste to Energy (Off-grid)	• 0.5	•
• Hybrid/ Round the clock/ Thermal + RE bundling	• -	• 0
• **Total**	• **220.1**	• **2,109.7**

Source: MNRE, Energy Statistics India 2025, CareEdge Research

The MNRE has declared a quarterly plan for bids for FY25, aiming to add 50GW of renewable energy annually and for FY24, it included bids of around 15 GW of renewable energy in first and second quarter of FY24 and around 10 GW of renewable energy in third and fourth quarters of FY24. The targeted capacity for FY24 was to be allocated among the four Renewable Energy Implementing Agency (REIA) i.e. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVN), Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and National Hydro Electric Power Corporation (NHPC).

The state-wise potential of renewable energy is as below. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are top 5 renewable energy potential states.

Chart 25: State-wise estimated potential of renewable power in India



**Excluding Hydro power*

Source: Energy Statistics India 2025, CareEdge Research

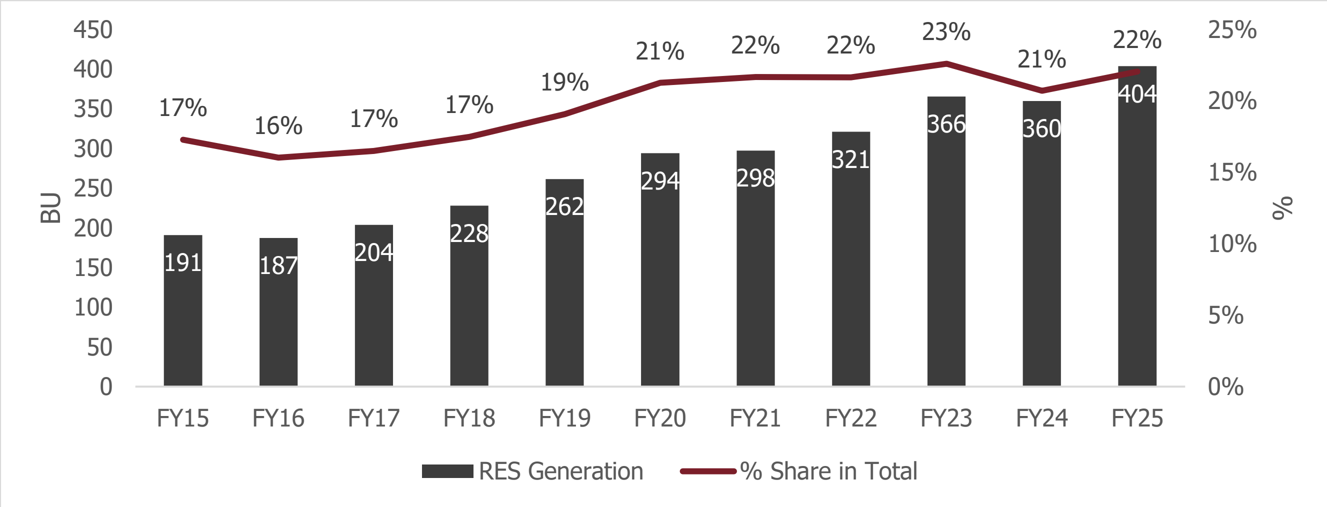
3.1 Trend in Renewable Generation

India is the world's third-largest producer of energy and is also the third largest consumer of electricity.

India's total electricity generation capacity has reached 475 GW, with renewable energy contributing a sizeable portion of the overall power mix. As of March 2025, renewable energy-based electricity generation capacity stands at 220.10 GW, accounting for 46% of the country's total installed capacity. This marks a major shift in India's energy landscape, reflecting the country's growing reliance on cleaner, non-fossil fuel-based energy sources.

The Government of India has implemented a range of measures and initiatives aimed at promoting and accelerating renewable energy capacity across the nation, with an ambitious target of achieving 500 GW of installed electric capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. Key programmes include the National Green Hydrogen Mission, PM-KUSUM, PM Surya Ghar, and PLI schemes for solar PV modules.

Chart 26: Share of Renewables in total power generation



Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

RES includes Solar, Wind, Hydro, Small Hydro and Bioenergy.

In FY15, the power generated from renewable sources including hydro was 191 BU which has increased to 404 BU in FY25, growing at a compounded annual growth rate of 7.8%. The share of renewable also increased from 17% in FY15 to around 22% in FY25.

In FY15, hydro (excluding small hydro) power had the largest share in renewable energy generation at 68% followed by wind at 9%. In FY25, and solar has emerged as the largest with a share of 48%, wWhile wind has the second largest share at 23% followed by hydro (excluding small hydro) at 22%.

Chart 27: Breakup of renewable energy generation FY15

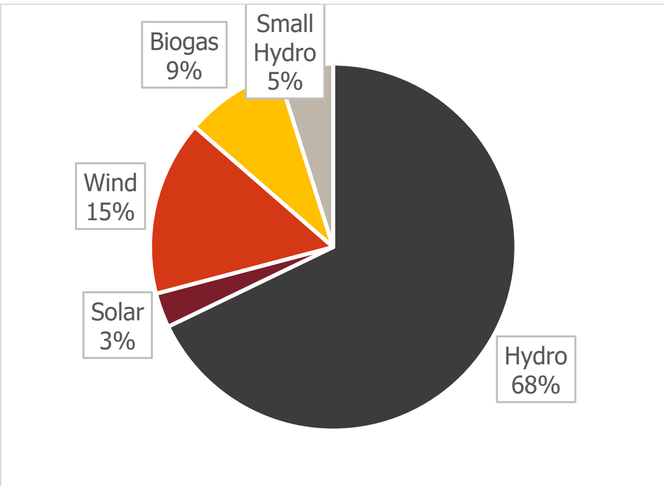
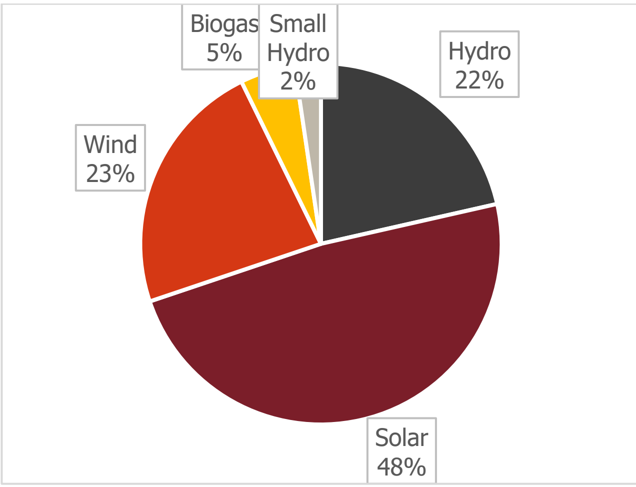


Chart 28: Breakup of renewable energy generation FY25



Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

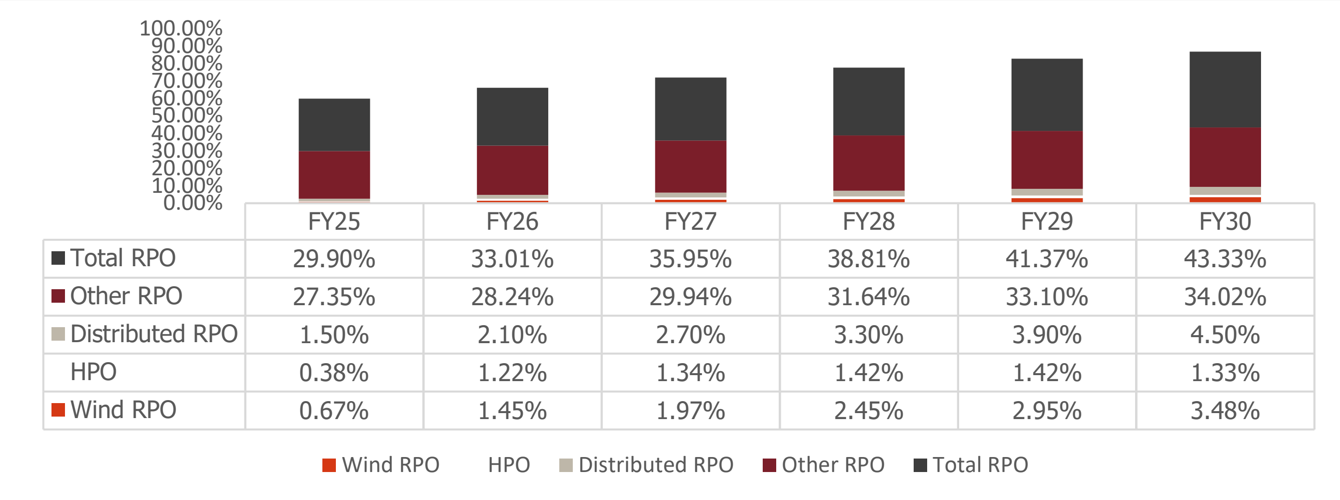
3.2 Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO)

Under Section 86(1) (e) of the Electricity Act 2003 and the National Tariff Policy 2006, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), is a mechanism by which the obligated entities are obliged to purchase certain percentage of electricity from renewable energy sources, as a percentage of the total consumption of electricity or buy, in lieu of that, renewable energy certificates (REC) from the market.

RPOs were earlier categorised as solar and non-solar RPOs. However, as per the latest targets, RPOs are categorized as Wind RPO, Hydro RPO, Distributed RPO and Others. Obligated entities (which includes distribution companies (or DISCOMs), open access consumers and captive power producers) are obligated to purchase a minimum share of their electricity from renewable energy sources as per RPO targets.

The Ministry of Power along with MNRE has specified the latest RPO trajectory beyond FY22 on October, 2023. As per the targets set, an RPO of 43.33% is proposed to be achieved by FY30.

Chart 29: Long term RPO Trajectory

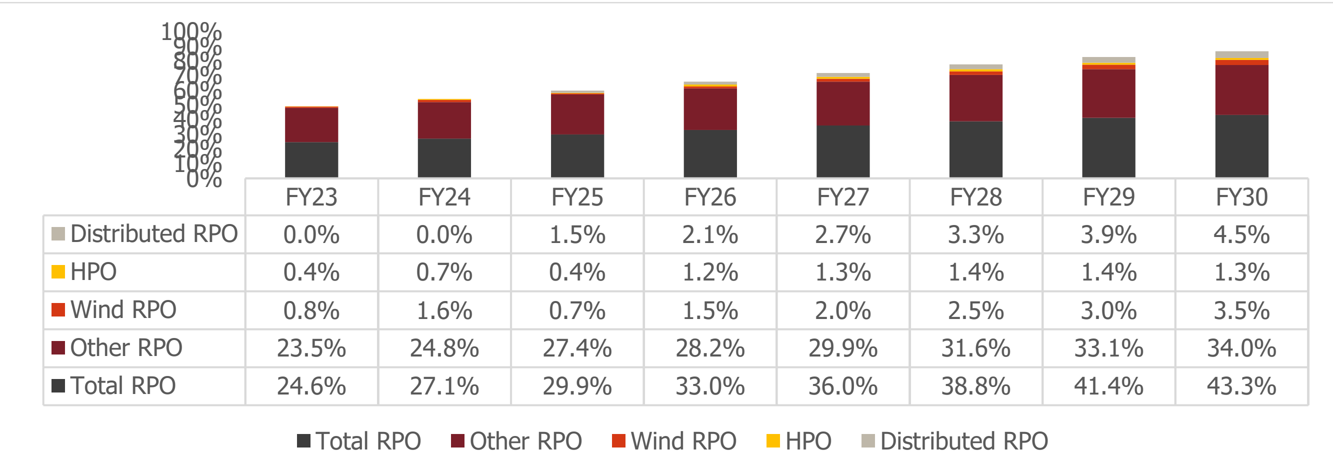


	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Total RPO	29.90%	33.01%	35.95%	38.81%	41.37%	43.33%
Other RPO	27.35%	28.24%	29.94%	31.64%	33.10%	34.02%
Distributed RPO	1.50%	2.10%	2.70%	3.30%	3.90%	4.50%
HPO	0.38%	1.22%	1.34%	1.42%	1.42%	1.33%
Wind RPO	0.67%	1.45%	1.97%	2.45%	2.95%	3.48%

Source: Renewable Purchase Obligation and Energy Storage Obligation Trajectory Report dated 20th October, 2023, Ministry of Power

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has taken a position that it does not have the jurisdiction to enforce RPOs in the relevant states and that the responsibility of setting RPO targets and implementation rests with the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). However, some of the SERCs have not enforced RPOs and the market for RECs has not matured as originally expected when the legislation was adopted. However, revenue from REC sales has increased following the order of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to resume REC trading from November 24, 2021 after a ban on REC trading since July 2020.

Chart 30: RPO Trajectory from FY23 to FY30



	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Distributed RPO	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.1%	2.7%	3.3%	3.9%	4.5%
HPO	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Wind RPO	0.8%	1.6%	0.7%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.5%
Other RPO	23.5%	24.8%	27.4%	28.2%	29.9%	31.6%	33.1%	34.0%
Total RPO	24.6%	27.1%	29.9%	33.0%	36.0%	38.8%	41.4%	43.3%

Source: Renewable Purchase Obligation and Energy Storage Obligation Trajectory Report dated 22nd July, 2023

Renewable Purchase Obligation and Energy Storage Obligation Trajectory Report dated 20th October, 2023,

Ministry of Power, CareEdge Research

Note: Distributed RPO is not available for FY23 and FY24

- Wind RPO shall be met only through energy generated from wind power projects commissioned after 31st March 2024.

- Hydro purchase obligation (HPO) shall be met only by energy generated from hydro-power projects, Pumped Storage Plants (PSPs) and Small Hydro Projects commissioned after 31[th] March 2024.

- Distributed renewable energy target shall be met from capacities of less than 10 MW, including various solar installation configurations such as net metering, gross metering, virtual net metering etc.

- Other RPO targets shall be met by energy produced from any RE power projects not included above including all wind and hydropower projects commissioned before 1[st] April 2024.

Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Renewable energy sources are not evenly spread across the country and hence this inhibits the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) from specifying higher RPOs. In this context, RECs assume significance as it addresses the mismatch between availability of RE sources and the requirement of the obligated entities to meet their RPO. RECs are issued to eligible RE generators, distribution licensee, open access consumers and Captive generating stations based on renewable energy. On January 14, 2010, CERC issued the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission Terms for recognition and issuance of RECs for enabling states to meet their RPO targets.

The framework of REC is expected to give push to RE capacity additions in the country.

REC mechanism has provided an extra avenue for sale of renewable energy, the renewable energy generators may use either of the following ways for sale of energy:

- Sale of electricity to obligated entities which include DISCOMs, captive power plants, open access consumers, etc. wherein the buyer uses the purchased electricity for compliance of RPO.

- The renewable energy generator can set up the project under REC mechanism. Here the renewable energy generators sell the generated electricity to the local DISCOM at Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC) or to the open access consumers at a mutually agreed rate. In this case, the buyer is not allowed to use the purchased renewable electricity for compliance of RPO but the energy sold to the purchaser is eligible for issuance of REC.

RECs can be exchanged in CERC approved power exchanges and through electricity traders. The price of REC would be determined in power exchange.

3.3 India's Renewable Energy Targets

India's installed renewable power capacity as on March 2025 stood at 223.6 GW, as per the break-up given in following table.

Table 10: Renewable Energy Capacity as on April 2025 (GW)

	Capacity
• Solar	• 105.6
• Wind	• 50.0
• Bioenergy	• 11.6
• Large Hydro	• 47.7
• Small Hydro-power	• 5.1
• **Total**	• **220.0**

Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

As India is committed to meet 50% of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030, non-fossil fuel based installed capacity target of 500 GW by 2030 has been set, with highest target for solar power.

Table 11: Non-Fossil Fuel Energy Capacity - Target for CY30 (GW)

	Target
• Solar	• 270
• Wind	• 117
• Bioenergy	• 15
• Small Hydro-power	• 5
• **Sub-Total**	• **407**
• Large Hydro	• 72
• Nuclear	• 21
• **Total**	• **500**

Source: Thirty-Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2023-24) (17th Lok Sabha) of the MNRE, CareEdge Research

Solar Power in India

Overview

India has a significant amount of solar energy potential. Approximately 5,000 trillion kWh of energy is incident over India's geographical area each year incident over India's land area with most parts receiving 4-7 kWh per square meter per day. Further, solar PV power can effectively be harnessed, providing huge scalability in India and at the same time, can generate power on a distributed basis and enables rapid capacity addition with short lead times.

India's solar energy sector has emerged as a key participant in grid-connected power generation capacity over the past decade. It contributes significantly to the government's objective of sustainable growth while emerging as a key anchor in meeting the nation's energy demands and ensuring energy security. Due to its abundant availability, solar energy is the most secure among all sources from an energy security perspective.

India has a solar potential of 748 GW, if solar PV modules cover 3% of the waste land area. Comparatively, India had an installed capacity of 105.6 GW of as of FY25. The top ten states, which account for around 75% of the total solar potential, have an installed capacity of 93.5 GW, which is only around 12.5% of their potential and hence there is a significant untapped solar potential across India.

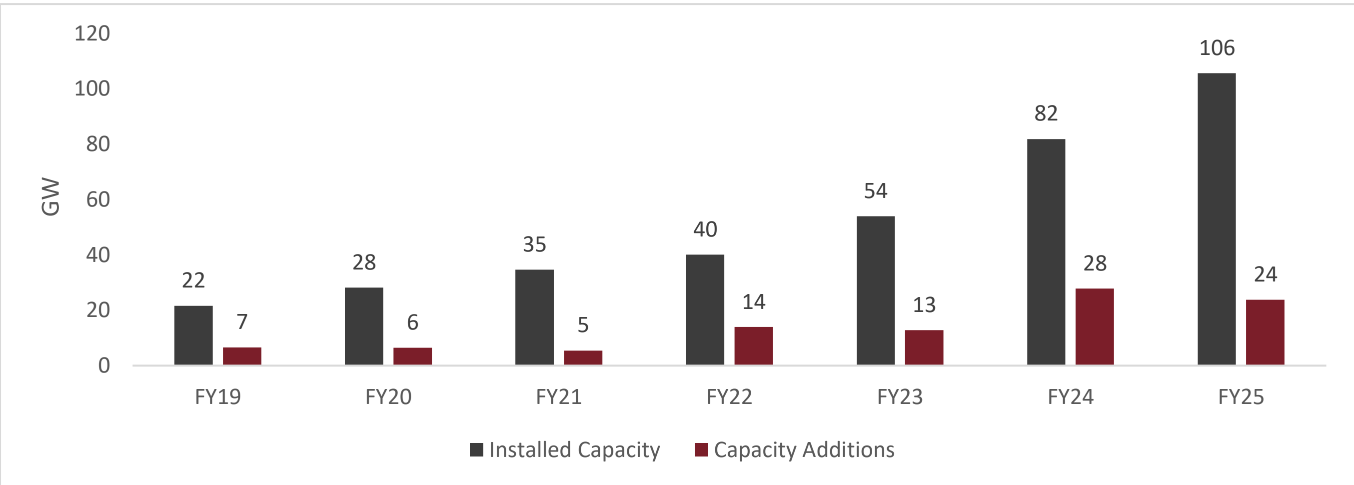
Table 12: Top 10 states by potential

States	Potential (MW)
Rajasthan	1,42,310
Jammu & Kashmir	1,11,050
Maharashtra	64,320
Madhya Pradesh	61,660
Andhra Pradesh	38,440
Himachal Pradesh	33,840
Gujarat	35,770
Odisha	25,780
Karnataka	24,700
Uttar Pradesh	22,830
Sub-total Top 10 States	5,60,700
Other states	1,88,280
Total	**7,48,980**

Source: Annual Report 2024-25, MNRE, CEA, CareEdge Research

3.3.1 Capacity Addition Trends

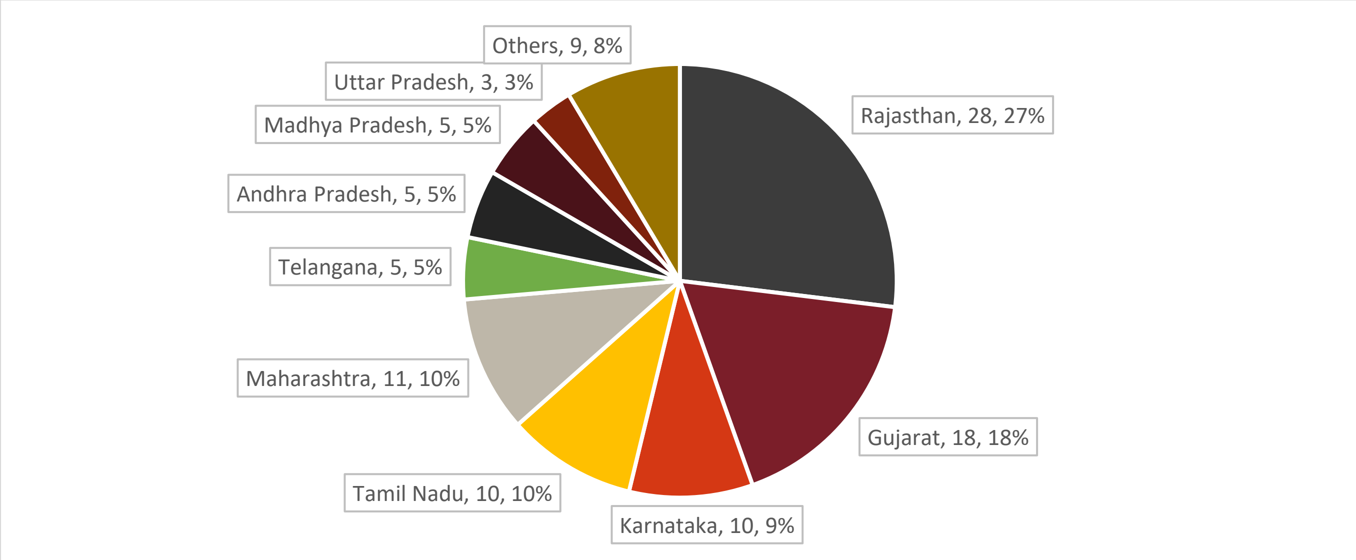
Chart 31: Trend in Solar Installations



Source: MNRE, CareEdge Research

Out of the total installed capacity of 105.6 GW, Rajasthan has the highest installed capacity of 28 GW constituting a 27% share followed by Gujarat at 18 GW and Karnataka at 9 GW. Other states which hold major share in the installed capacity of solar power are Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. While the other states together hold only 9% share in installed capacity which is around only 9 GW.

Chart 32: State-wise installed capacity of solar as on March 2025



Source: Niti Aayog, CareEdge Research

The capacity under construction or in advance stages of development that are likely to be commissioned during 2022-23 to 2026-27 is around 92.6 GW for Solar while the capacity under construction as on April 2024 is around 33, 745 MW.

Table 13: Solar Capacity awarded and under construction as on April 2024

Sr. No	Scheme	Total Capacity Awarded (MW)	Under Construction Capacity (MW)
1	Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited	19,463	18,137
2	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	523	499
3	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	3,503	3,353
4	National Hydro Power Corporation	440	440
5	Solar Projects in Solar Parks and UMREPP (Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Power Projects	22,449	11,316
	Total	**46,378**	**33,745**

Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

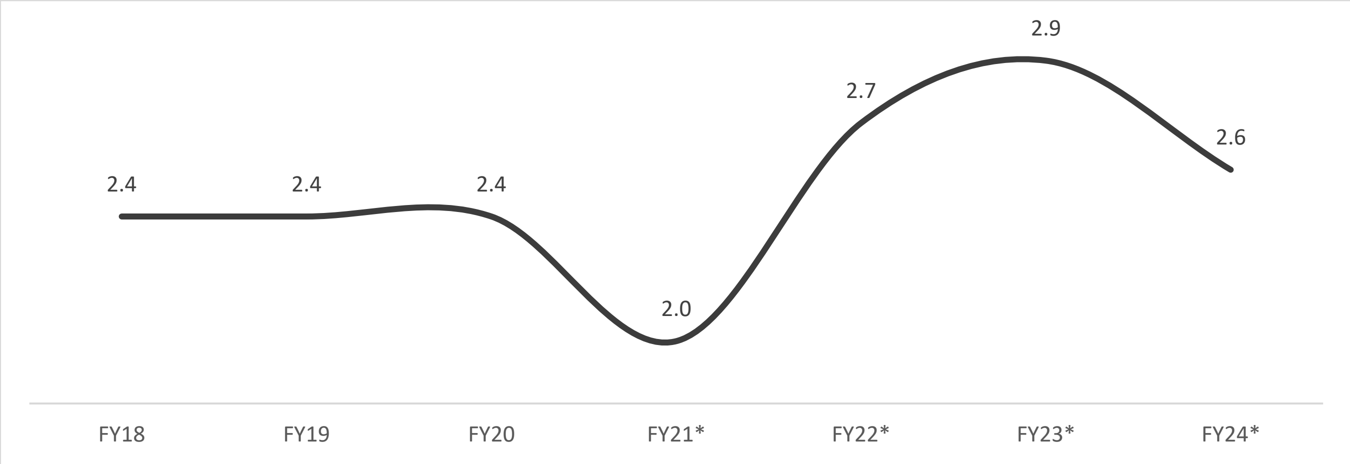
3.3.2 Trend in Solar Tariffs

The solar tariffs in India are now competitive and have achieved grid parity due to technological improvements, economy of scale and reduction in solar cells/module prices. There has been a steep decrease in solar tariffs in India from Rs. 6.2 kWh in FY15 to Rs. 2.55 in FY24.

In FY24, tariffs slightly declined to an average of ₹2.55 per kWh, reflecting supply chain stabilization and improvements in domestic manufacturing, though they remained above historic lows due to ongoing input cost pressures and import duties.

A significant portion of the generation capacity remains sustained after the expiration of the tariff contract period.

Chart 33: Trend in Solar tariff



Source: MNRE, CareEdge Research

*Note: *Tariffs represent average of projects bid during the resp. periods.*

FY23 saw further an increase to ₹2.9 per kWh, largely because of the introduction of a Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on solar modules, which raised project costs amidst higher raw material prices. Despite these challenges, India's solar market remained appealing to investors.

3.3.3 Demand Drivers and Challenges

Demand Drivers

- Significant untapped solar potential in India
- Environmental friendly technology
- Falling RE costs
- GOI's focus towards green energy
- Adoption of ongoing technology innovations
- Interest from international investors

Challenges

- Counterparty risk in payment and signing PPAs
- Dependency on imports for modules
- Land Acquisition Cost
- Grid Integration
- Non-avaliability of round the clock/ intermittent avaliability

Demand Drivers:

- **Significant untapped solar potential in India**

India has a solar potential of 748 GWp with installed capacity of 105.6 GW as on FY'25. The top ten states, which account for around 75% of the total solar potential, have an installed capacity of 93.5 GW, only about 12.5% of their potential—highlighting a significant untapped solar capacity across India.

Chart 34: State-wise estimated solar power potential

Source: Annual Report 2024-25, MNRE, CareEdge Research

- **Environmental friendly technology**

There are no significant emissions during the generation of solar power. Therefore, there are fewer environmental concerns with solar power generation, unlike thermal power. Eco-friendly solar power technologies include materials like perovskite and organic cells, efficient bifacial panels, and building-integrated photovoltaics. Innovations such as floating solar systems, better recycling, sustainable manufacturing, and smart grids help reduce environmental impact and increase energy efficiency.

- **Falling RE Tariffs**

The solar tariffs in India are now competitive and have achieved grid parity due to technological improvements, economies of scale and reduction in solar cells/module prices. There has been a steep decrease in solar tariffs in India from Rs. 6.2 kWh in FY15 to Rs. 2.55 in FY24.

The bid tariff rates during FY23 was around Rs 2.9 per unit and has remained range bound in last 3 years, while latest being at Rs. 2.6 per unit in FY24. While in FY22, the bid tariff rates were around Rs. 2.7 per unit, which is 36% higher than FY21 primarily due to the rise in equipment pricing, raw material cost, government duties and interest rates. Despite this the bid tariff rates remained lower than that of FY15 levels.

- **Technological maturity and reduced uncertainty**

Technology is continuously evolving, and maturity is yet to be achieved. As solar technology improves, costs decrease, and efficiency increases, making it more competitive. Innovations in materials, better manufacturing, and clearer policies boost confidence and adoption, further accelerating the sector's expansion. Additionally, the reduction in uncertainties around performance, longevity, and reliability of solar systems increases investor confidence.

- **GOI's focus towards green energy and subsidy support**

India's present electricity generation is highly reliant on non-renewable natural resources like coal. Government initiatives such as subsidy programmes and laws, are pushing power production firms to engage in this industry. Various government schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan Yojana (PM-KUSUM), Rooftop Phase-II, Atmanirbhar Bharat- PLI scheme in Solar PV manufacturing, imposition of Basic Customs Duty of 25% on solar cells and 40% on solar modules, 100% FDI, waiver of ISTS charges, setting up ultra-mega RE parks, grid connected rooftop solar scheme. To ensure timely payment to the RE generators, government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against letter of credit (LC) or advance payment.

Details of other government schemes and subsidies are mentioned in section 4.

- **Adoption of ongoing technology innovations**

The performance of solar power plants is defined by the Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF), which is the ratio of the actual electricity output from the plant to the maximum possible output during the year. There has been improvement in performance of the technology with more projects achieving projected PLF levels. In addition, innovations such as wind-solar hybrid, floating PV Projects and storage technologies, etc. are key drivers supporting the improvement in CUF. Further, there have been investments worth USD 16.5 billion in FY24, largely for generation assets in the renewable energy sector.

India has been experimenting with new techniques to place solar power in agricultural lands, canals, and other bodies of water. These new and novel technologies, such as agrivoltaics, canal top PV, and floating PV, are still in their early stages of development and have higher installation prices, however, they present significant opportunities for future growth.

- **Interest from international investors**

Government's thrust on the sector, ambitious renewable energy targets and consistently growing power demand coupled with the security of government-backed 25-year power purchase agreements (PPAs) are key factors which are attracting the interest of global investors to the renewable energy sector in India.

There have been investments worth USD 15 billion in FY22, largely for generation assets in the renewable energy sector. It includes green bonds worth USD 4.7 billion and debt worth USD 1.8 billion from domestic and foreign lenders.

Challenges:

- **Counterparty risk in payment and signing of PPAs**

The weak financial health of DISCOMs remains the biggest challenge for the Indian power sector. As the ultimate customers for solar power producers, their financial situation continues to be dire in most cases, and hence there have been consistent delays in payments. As of January 2025, the DISCOMs collectively owe Rs. 61,595 crore nto various power generators.

While the DISCOMs have faced several issues in the past including increasing debt levels, poor collection efficiency, high Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses and high ACS-ARR gap[1], the government has taken multiple initiatives over the past few years to improve the sector. DISCOMs have begun clearing the overdue amounts to generation company post government's imposition of late payment surcharge. The government also expects that the DISCOMs will be able to clear all their outstanding dues by 2026.

The Union Budget 2023-24 permitted the states to have a fiscal deficit of 3.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) out of which 0.5% will be on account of power sector reforms. Such fiscal reforms will help the state undertake power distribution reforms, which will lead to upgradation of the DISCOMs.

- **High dependency on imports**

Important components such as solar cells, modules, and inverters are largely imported by India's solar sector. The government has taken several efforts to boost indigenous industry, including raising import duties. The present installed solar PV Cells manufacturing capacity in India is around 25 GW and around 75 GW in case of Solar PV Modules capacity. The government has issued the scheme guidelines for implementation of the Production Linked Incentive Scheme on National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.

In FY24, solar modules exports have increased by 93% compared to FY23 whereas the imports have increased by 385% during the same period. The growth in imports has been significant owing to suspension of ALMM and sharp drop in Chinese cell and module prices which led to drive imports in FY24. Indian solar power producers are still dependent on imports of solar modules

[1] ACS- Average Cost of Supply; ARR-Average Revenue Realized

mainly from China which accounts for about 90% of the total imports, followed by Hong Kong and Malaysia, assessed based on to the value of imports.

India is well positioned by way of its geographical location and abundance of resources to become global hub for solar cells manufacturing. However, China's strong position and low-cost manufacturing base poses a challenge for domestic manufacturers to achieve self-reliance in solar energy sector.

- **Land Acquisition Cost**

Land acquisition costs for solar projects tend to be elevated for several reasons. Large-scale solar installations need extensive land, particularly in areas with high energy production potential, increasing demand and prices for suitable land. Securing land with ideal sunlight exposure and minimal shading can be difficult, resulting in higher costs for prime locations. Additionally, land close to existing infrastructure such as power lines or substations is often pricier due to its convenience for connection. Regulatory challenges, zoning restrictions, and land use considerations further contribute to the increased costs of acquiring land for solar projects.

- **Grid Integration**

While the government has planned grid integration in line with renewable capacity additions, any delays in grid integration due to land acquisition, project execution delays, etc. For the additional solar capacity will impact the offtake of the projects.

- **Not availability round the clock**

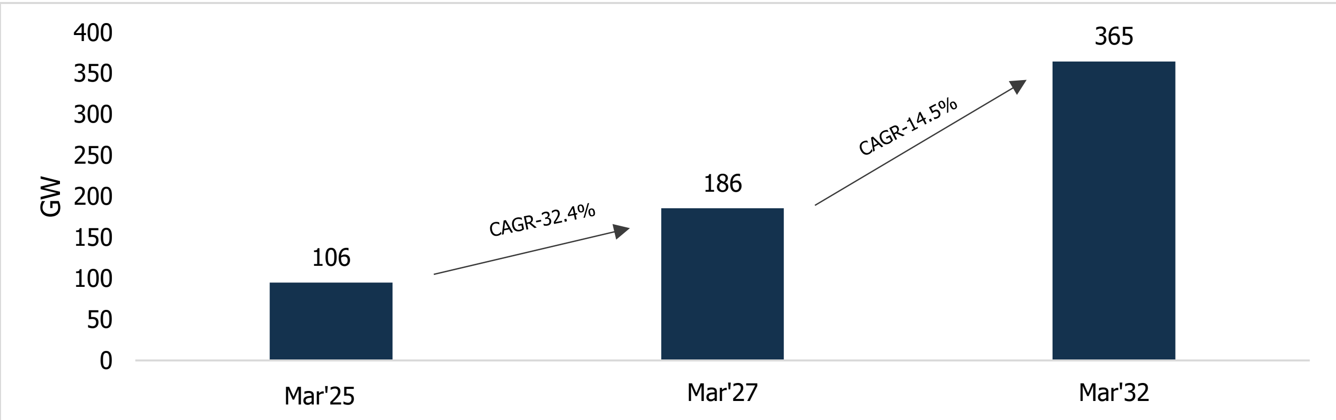
Solar energy is intermittent in nature and is available only for certain hours during the day. Intensity of solar energy is also seasonal. Therefore, the power generated from solar energy is not available round the clock due to the seasonal nature and variations.

3.3.4 Outlook

There has been a substantial increase in the installed solar power capacity because of the government's push in a bid to achieve COP26 targets[2]. The pace of bidding has also remained strong all along. MNRE has announced plans to invite bids for 50 GW of renewable energy capacity annually from FY24 to FY28 with an objective to achieve the targeted 500 GW installed capacity by 2030. Further, the domestic production of solar modules is also expected to increase driven by government initiatives such as the PLI scheme, which will lower the dependence on imports for critical components thereby addressing supply chain challenges and lowering the capital cost of solar power projects.

As per the National Electricity Plan Vol-II (December 2023) 186 GW of installed solar power capacity is expected to be achieved by FY27 and 365 GW by FY32.

Chart 35: Solar Power – Trend in Future Installed Capacity Additions

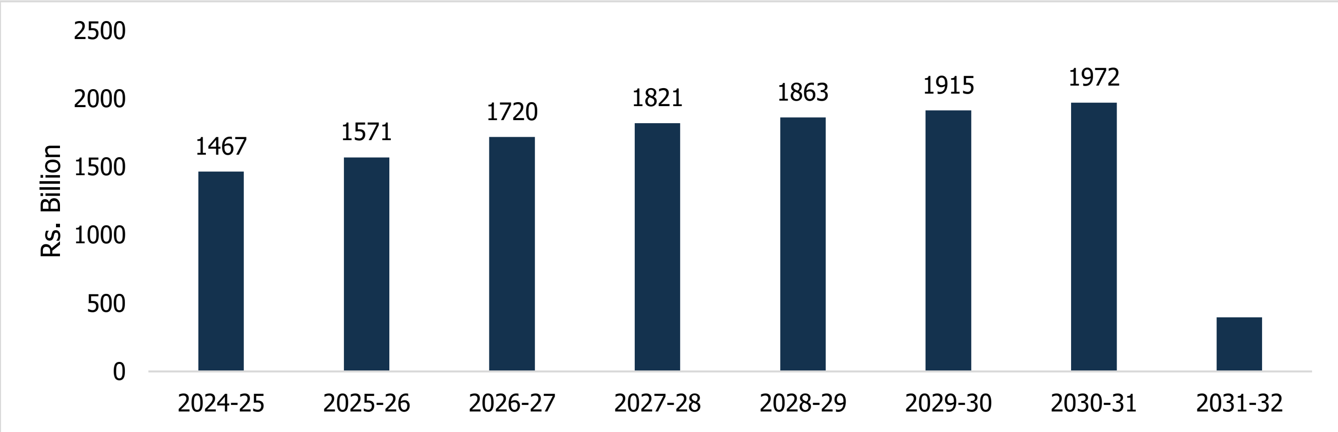


Source: National Electricity Plan Vol-II (December 2023), CareEdge Research

[2]The COP 26 target by Government of India states that by 2030, the non-fossil fuel energy capacity would be 500 GW, and 50% of the energy requirement would be fulfilled by renewable sources. Also, the aim is to reduce the carbon intensity of the economy by 45% and reduce the total projected carbon emission by 1 billion tonnes.

This represents an investment opportunity of Rs. 4.76 trillion FY23-27 and Rs. 7.97 trillion between FY28-32. The year-wise expected investment opportunity in the solar se, ctor to achieve the targeted installed capacity is given below.

Chart 36: Year-wise investment opportunity in solar sector



Source: National Electricity Plan Vol-II (December 2023), CareEdge Research

Note: Investments pertain to capacity additions targeted up to FY32. Investments towards capacities which will be commissioned beyond FY32 are not included.

There is no specific reason for the decline in solar sector investments in FY32, however key factors include grid integration challenges, land acquisition difficulties, reliance on imported equipment, policy instability, and broader economic conditions like inflation and interest rate fluctuations.

3.4 Wind Power in India

3.4.1 Overview

With a total installed capacity of 50.03 GW (as on March 2025), India currently ranks fourth in the world in terms of installed capacity of wind power. The wind power industry's growth has resulted in a robust ecosystem, project operating capabilities, and a domestic manufacturing base of around 10,000 megawatts per year as per MNRE.

Wind is an intermittent and site-specific resource of energy and therefore, an extensive wind resource assessment is essential for the selection of potential sites. The government, through National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), has installed over 800 wind-monitoring stations all over country and issued wind potential maps at 50m, 80m, 100m and 120m above ground level. The recent assessment indicates a gross wind power potential of 302 GW in the country at 100 meter and 696 GW at 120 meter above ground level. Most of this potential exists in seven windy states.

Table 14: Wind Power Potential in India and Installed Capacities.

Sr. No.	States	Potential at 100 m (MW)	Potential at 120 m (MW)	Installed Capacity (MW) as on Mar'25
1	Andhra Pradesh	44,230	75,900	4,377
2	Gujarat	84,430	1,42,560	12,677
3	Karnataka	55,860	1,24,150	7,351
4	Madhya Pradesh	10,480	15,400	3,195
5	Maharashtra	45,390	98,210	5,285
6	Rajasthan	18,770	1,27,750	5,209
7	Tamil Nadu	33,800	68,750	11,740
	Total (7 Windy States)	2,92,970	6,51,720	48,834
	Other States	9,280	43,780	132
	All India Total	**3,02,250**	**6,95,500**	**50,037**

Source: Niti Aayog, CEA, CareEdge Research

Offshore Wind Energy

India has a coastline of about 7,600 kms surrounded by seawater on three sides and has tremendous power generation potential from off shore wind energy.

As per MNRE, based on early analysis of satellite data and data from other sources, eight zones in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have been identified as possible offshore wind energy exploitation zones. The potential for off-shore wind energy is estimated to be 174 GW (technical resources) across fixed bottom and floating potential mainly off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu[3].

Ministry has set a target of 30 GW by 2030 which has been issued to give confidence to the project developers in India.

Benefits:

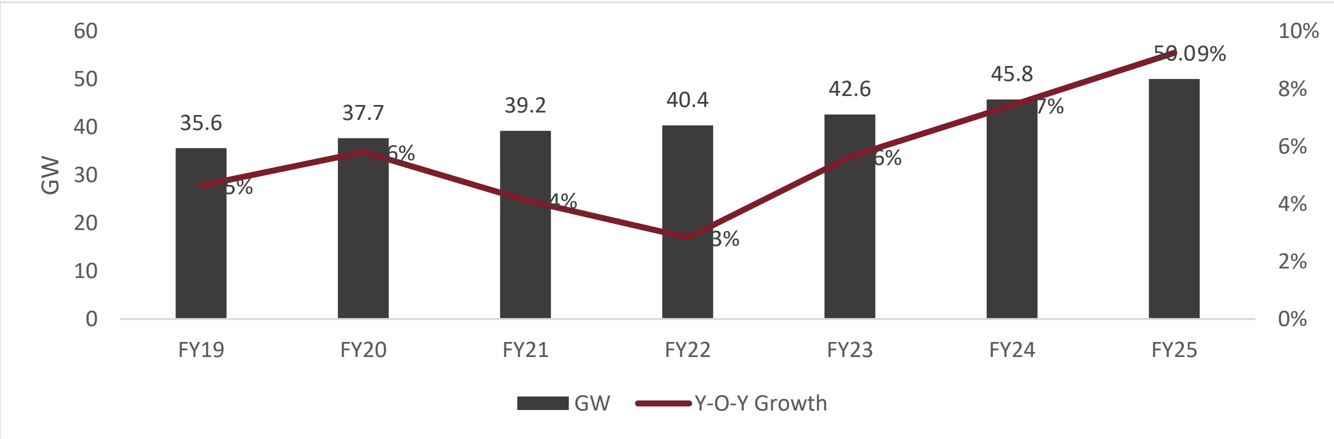
- The wind speed over water bodies is high and the direction is constant. Offshore wind farms generate more power per installed capacity as a result.
- Because offshore wind is stronger during the day, it provides more constant and efficient energy generation during peak consumer demand. Wind power on land, on the other hand, performs better at night when electricity demand is lower.
- The CUF of offshore wind farms is greater than that of onshore wind farms. As a result, offshore wind power may operate for extended periods of time.

Challenges:

- Local substructure manufacturers, installations vessels and trained workers are lacking in India.
- Offshore wind turbines require stronger structures and foundations than onshore wind farms. This can cause higher installation costs.
- The action of waves and even high winds, particularly during storms or hurricanes, can damage wind turbines. Eventually, offshore wind farms require maintenance that is costlier and more difficult to undertake.

3.4.2 Capacity Additions Trends

Chart 37: Trend in wind installed capacity

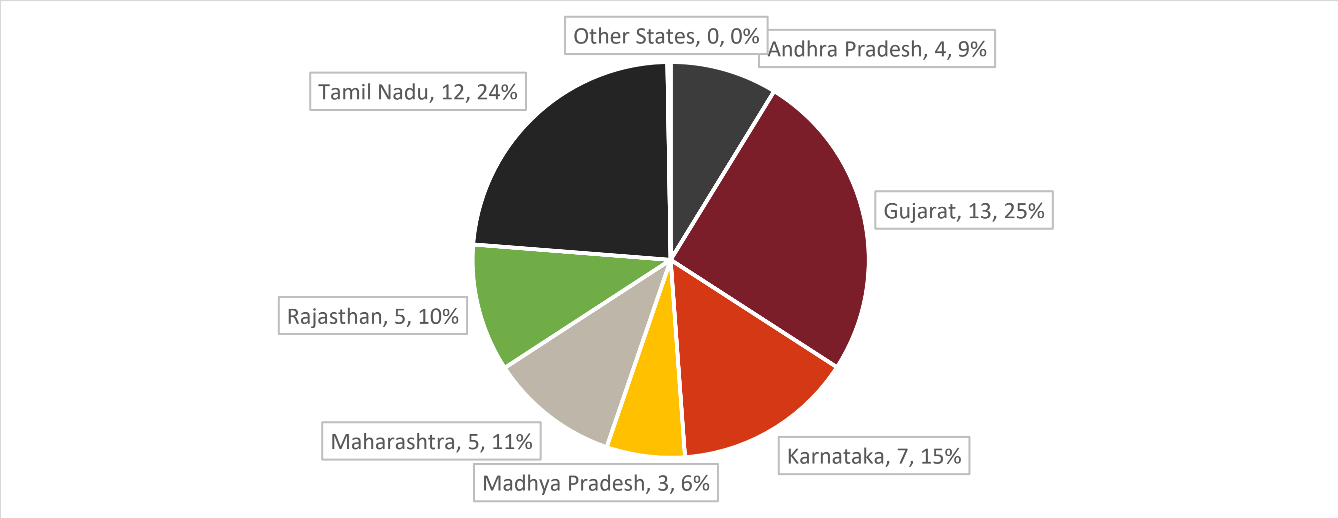


Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

Out of around 50 GW of wind projects installed to date, Gujarat remained the leader in cumulative installations with installed capacity of 12.67 GW as on March 2025, followed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

[3] Source: India Outlook 2026- Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) June 2022

Chart 38: India- Cumulative Wind Power Installations by States as on March 2025



Source: Niti Aayog, CareEdge Research

As on March 2025, wind projects aggregating to around 26,498 MW are under construction while 39,396 MW of hybrid projects are under construction.

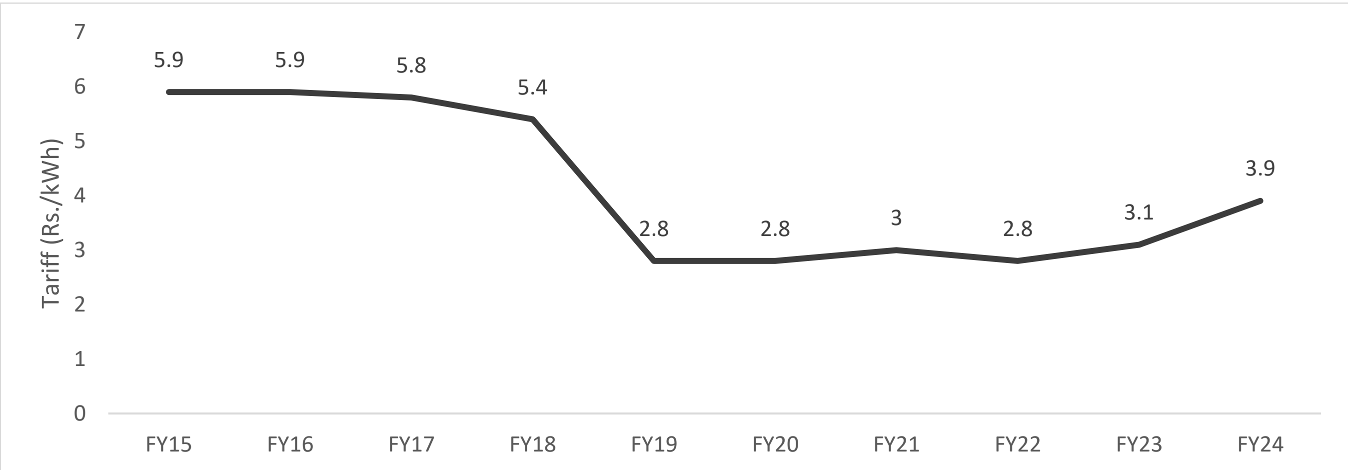
As of February 2025, Wind-solar hybrid projects of 13,060 MW capacity have been awarded through e- reverse auction of which 1440 MW has been commissioned till December, 2022.

3.4.3 Trend in Wind Power Tariff

Wind tariffs have seen a significant decline, dropping from ₹5.9 in FY15 to ₹3.9 in FY24. This change coincided with the shift in the procurement process from the feed-in tariff system to competitive bidding in 2017. The tariffs set through auctions are notably competitive and much lower than those for coal and thermal power.

At present, the bidding process has moved from reverse auctions to closed bidding, where the project is awarded to the bidder who offers the lowest tariff, if they meet the technical requirements. In reverse auctions, bidders would continue to reduce their tariffs after the initial bid was opened. This new approach aims to mitigate aggressive bidding by developers and is anticipated to lead to higher tariffs.

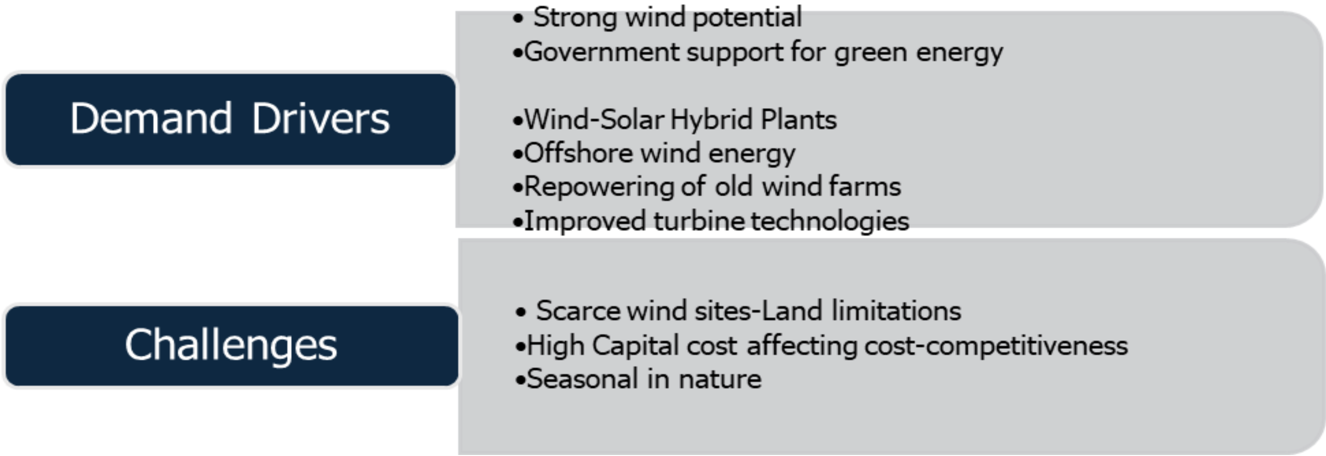
Chart 39: Trend in wind power tariffs



Source: MNRE, CareEdge Research

Note: The tariff are average of auction result

3.4.4 Demand Drivers and Challenges



Demand Drivers:

- **Strong wind potential**

India has strong wind potential of around 302 GW at 100m and around 695 GW at 120m and around 1164 GW at 150m. The wind potential is mainly concentrated in top 7 windy states that include Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Comparing the installed capacity of wind to the potential, it is only 14% and India has huge untapped potential. Refer table 21.

The country also has repowering potential of around 25.406 GW considering wind turbines below capacity of 2 MW as per National Institute of Wind Energy.

- **Government schemes and initiatives**

The government of India is promoting wind projects by way of encouraging private sector investments and providing various fiscal and financial incentives like custom duty exemption on certain components of wind electric generators, technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites, issuance of guidelines for competitive bidding process for procurement of power, etc. The concessional custom duty benefit (CCDC) for several wind turbine components have also been extended till 31st March 2025 by Ministry of Finance.

Details of other government schemes and initiatives are mentioned in section 4.

- **Hybrid Plants**

SECI began conducting solar/wind hybrid auctions in 2018 to enhance the dependability of renewable energy. In May 2018, the MNRE released the National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy. The policy's major goal is to create a framework for the development of large-scale grid-connected wind-solar PV hybrid systems that make most efficient use of wind and solar resources, transmission infrastructure, and land. Hybrid plants provide good potential for future growth of wind capacities as they provide relatively less intermittent and more stable power supply and don't solely depend on wind for power generation.

As on April 2024, 3430 MW of hybrid projects are under construction by SECI and other projects in the state of Karnataka and Gujarat. While the total capacity awarded is around 5680 MW.

- **Offshore wind energy**

In 2018, the Indian government set the target to achieve 30 GW of installed offshore wind energy capacity by 2030. Light detection and ranging (LiDAR) measurements along with geotechnical and geophysical investigations for a 1 GW offshore project in Gujarat, have been completed, and preliminary licences have been secured. The National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) reports that India possesses a total offshore wind potential of 71 GW, with 35 GW located off the coast of Gujarat and nearly 35 GW off Tamil Nadu. As of February 2024, SECI has issued invitations for bids to develop 4 GW of offshore wind energy projects off the Tamil Nadu coast, with a submission deadline set for 2 May 2024.

The availability of critical land resources for onshore wind projects is increasingly becoming a significant constraint. In this regard, offshore wind power offers a viable alternative. The absence of obstructions at sea facilitates higher-quality wind and more efficient energy conversion. Offshore wind turbines are considerably larger, typically ranging from 5 to 10 MW per turbine, in contrast to 2-3 MW for onshore turbines. Although offshore turbines incur higher costs per MW due to the necessity for stronger structures and foundations in a marine environment, attractive tariffs can be realised through enhanced turbine efficiencies, contingent upon the development of the requisite ecosystem.

The MNRE has taken several steps to kick start the offshore wind sector in India. The steps taken by the ministry are as follows:

- Strategy paper for offshore wind energy was issued showing the offshore wind auction trajectory of 37 GW by 2030.
- Ministry sought approval from the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for a Viability Gap Funding scheme of Rs. 15,609 crore for initial 3 GW of offshore wind energy projects.
- Draft Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules 2022 have been finalized and legally vetted by Ministry of Law & Justice and is under notification.

- **Repowering of old wind farms**

The wind power industry has been looking at the prospect of repowering existing wind farms, which might help to speed up capacity expansion.

The repowering potential of India is estimated to be around 25.406 GW considering wind turbines below capacity 2 MW as per National Institute of Wind Energy.

The latest wind turbine technology of 3+ MW capacity is being manufactured in India and hence the repowering of wind turbines below 2 MW capacity should be considered.

Improved turbine technologies

Wind turbine generator technology is evolving, and the country now possesses state-of-the-art wind turbine manufacturing technology. With significant domestic manufacturing capability for wind energy turbines and their components, the country has been able to attain around 75% localization. The unit size of the largest machine has gone up to 3.46 MW.

Wind turbine models earlier available in the Indian market were suitable mainly for class III and IV sites; they could not be used for class I sites of older wind farms.

Wind turbine technology has advanced in the last decade with improved rotor diameters, turbine sizes and pole length (hub heights). Rotor diameters of modern wind turbines are up to 140 m compared to 80-100 m for the older turbines. Hub heights have also increased to up to 160 m from 60-100 m. Modern turbines would provide better availability of about 98%. Combining all these advancements in technology would improve capacity utilization rates to 35-40%, doubling wind generation compared to older turbines.

Challenges:

- **Scarce wind sites, land limitations**

The availability of land with good wind potential is a huge constraint in the development of wind power. Most of the good wind sites (Class I sites) have been exhausted, hence the new projects have to explore the potential in Class 3 and above sites with higher turbine efficiency.

The Indian wind sector has faced challenges due to land availability, regulatory approvals and transmission-related difficulties. Unlike the solar industry, which commissions projects on continuous land, wind projects require scattered property on a footprint basis, resulting in greater land acquisition costs and challenges, and transmission issues like upgradation of transmission infrastructure.

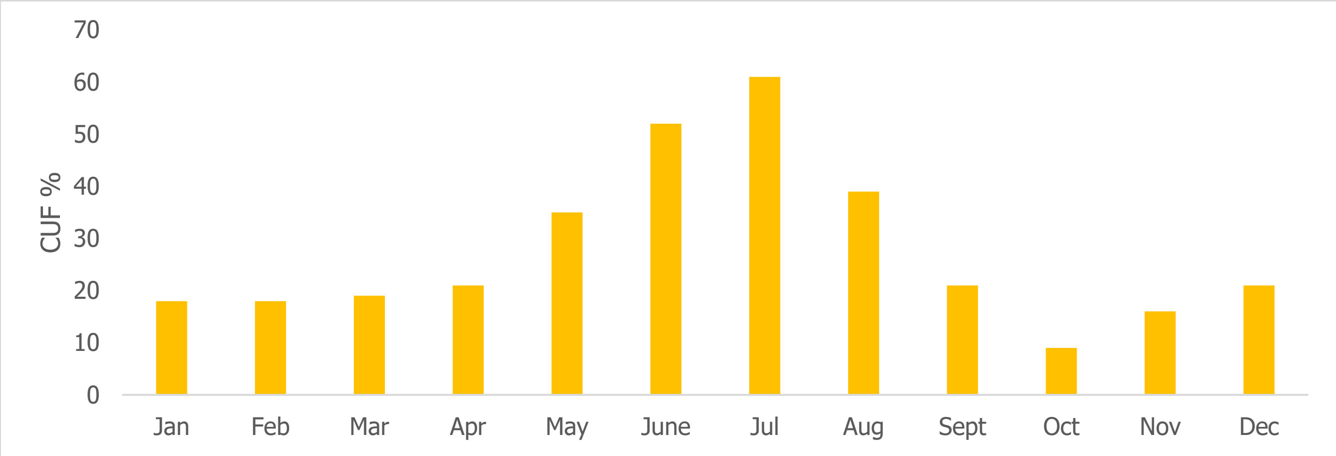
- **High capital costs, competitive tariffs have impacted project viability**

For a wind farm, the capital cost ranges between Rs. 70 million to Rs. 80 million per MW, depending up on the type of turbine, technology, size and location as per National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), CEA. With competitive bidding, wind tariffs have fallen from an average of Rs. 5.4 per unit in FY18 to Rs. 3.9 per unit in FY24 while the capital costs have remained high. The capital cost increases with increase in hub height and rotor diameter, which is necessitated by the lack of favourable wind sites. The operational and maintenance expenses also rise as the turbine ages, considering the wear and tear and harsh environment in which these machines operate. Hence, the viability of the wind projects has been impacted.

- **Seasonality in wind availability**

Wind plant's performance varies throughout the year because of highly seasonal wind patterns. Nationally, wind plant performance tends to be highest during the monsoon and lowest during the mid- to late summer, while performance during the winter (November through February) is around the annual median. Because seasonal wind patterns vary by location, seasonal capacity factor patterns also vary across regions. Unlike other parts of the world where the wind blows in fairly regular patterns all year round, India gets 70% of its wind between May and September, coinciding with the south-west monsoon. Post this season, solar power largely replaces wind in supplying renewable energy.

Chart 40: Month wise CUF variation of Wind



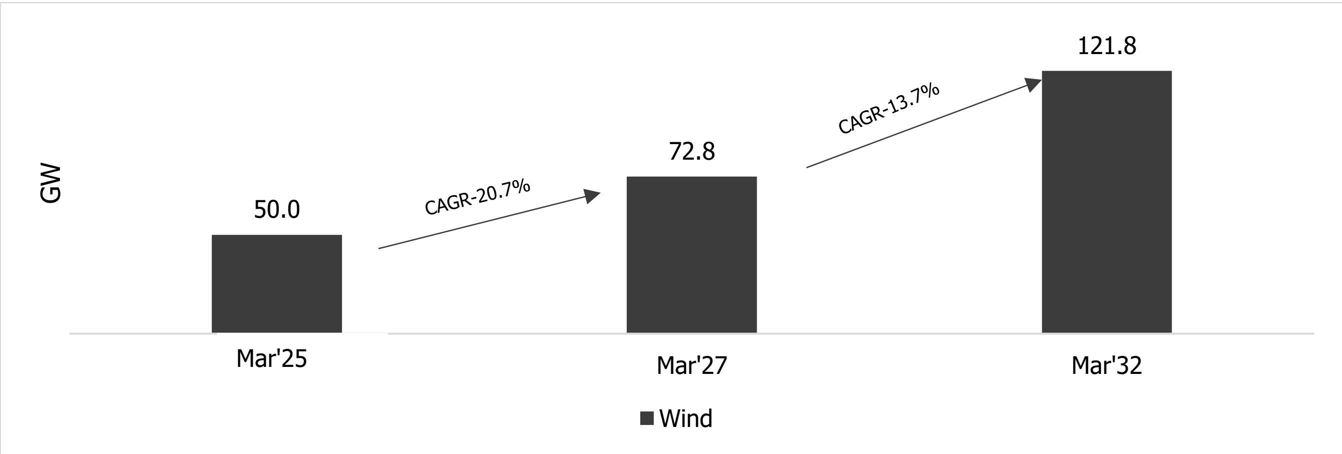
Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

3.4.5 Outlook

Wind capacity additions have slowed down in the recent past, due to challenges in pricing, grid availability, scarce availability of windy sites, land availability and payment delays. While the cost competitiveness of wind continues to be strong when compared to conventional power and government is pushing capacity additions through wind-solar hybrids, storage, round the clock supply, constraints on land and transmission infrastructure is likely to continue to impact near term capacity additions. Also, the declaration by governments of ultra-mega power parks for wind might alter the wind deployment strategy in the future.

As per the National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), 72.8 GW of installed wind power capacity is expected to be achieved by FY27 and 121.8 GW by FY32.

Chart 41: Wind Power Projections



Source: National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), CareEdge Research

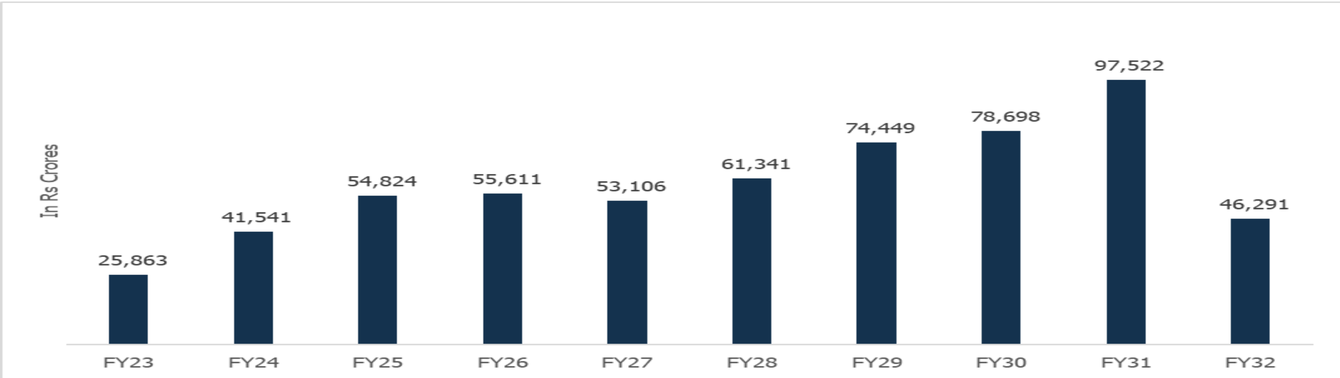
Over the medium term, wind capacity additions are expected to be driven by capacity additions in wind-solar hybrids and offshore wind projects. Apart from favourable project economics, hybrid projects play a key role in round the clock generation of renewables. In addition, the change in policy from the reverse auction and the increasing renewable purchase obligations (RPO) are some of the positive steps to rejuvenate the wind sector that has been stagnant for several years.

Further, India has set a target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel installed capacity and fulfil 50% of its energy requirements by renewable sources by 2030. India expects to create 30 GW of offshore wind electricity by 2030. However, development has been slow due to a lack of developed port infrastructure and transmission infrastructure and increased expenses of placing turbines in the sea. India currently has no offshore wind energy plants in operation.

Key innovations such as wind solar hybrid and offshore wind farms, ultra-mega renewable energy parks, repowering, and round-the-clock supply are expected to be the key drivers for wind capacity additions.

This target translates into an investment opportunity of Rs. 1,63,541 crore between FY25-FY27 and Rs. 3,30,900 crore between FY28-FY32 for onshore wind plants. Additionally, Rs. 27,401 crore would be required for offshore wind plants between FY28-32. The year-wise investment opportunity for wind energy including offshore wind is given below.

Chart 42: Year-wise investment opportunity in wind energy (including offshore)



Source: National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), CareEdge Research

Investments pertain to capacity additions targeted up to FY32. Investments towards capacities which will be commissioned beyond FY32 are not included.

Note: The above investments have been calculated based on capex (excluding soft cost, interest during construction), contingency) of Rs 60 million per MW for 2022-23 and suitably escalated thereon

The decline in wind sector investments for FY32 is due to policy uncertainties, supply chain dependencies, land acquisition challenges, and high tariffs reducing competitiveness. Addressing these issues through stable policies, domestic manufacturing, and infrastructure improvements could help drive future investments.

3.5 Hydro Power in India (including PSP)

3.5.1 Overview

Hydroelectric power is electricity produced from generators driven by turbines that convert the potential energy of falling water from rivers, rivulets, artificially created storage dams or canal drops into mechanical energy. Hydro power projects are classified as large and small hydro projects based on their sizes and in India, hydro power plants of 25MW or below capacity are classified as small hydro and comes under purview of Ministry of New and renewable energy.

India has the fifth-largest installed hydroelectric power capacity in the world. According to CEA, India's installed utility-scale hydroelectric capacity was 47.8 GW as on March 2025, accounting for 11% of the country's total power generating capacity. At a 60% load factor, India's hydroelectric power potential is projected to be 148 GW.

Government-owned companies produce 92.5% of hydropower generated in India including National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC), Northeast Electric Power Company (NEEPCO), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVNL), THDC India, and NTPC. With the growth of hydroelectric power in the Himalayan mountain ranges and Northeast India, the private sector participation is projected to increase as well. Hydropower plants have also been built by Indian firms in Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan, etc.

The energy generated from hydropower was around 8.12% of the total power generated in the country in FY25. The share of overall hydropower generation has been declining over the years, from 12% in FY15 to around 9% in YTD FY25 (April-December).

Small Hydro

MNRE oversees constructing Small Hydro Power (SHP) Projects, which are hydro power projects with a capacity of up to 25 MW. These projects can satisfy the electricity needs of rural and inaccessible locations in a decentralized way while also generating jobs for locals.

The projected potential of small, mini, and micro hydel projects in India is 21,135 MW[4] as on June, 2021, with 7,135 locations around the nation. Around half of this potential is in the hilly states of India mainly Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand. As on March 2025 the total installed capacity of small hydro power is 5,100 MW.

Pumped Storage Power Plants (PSPs)

Pumped hydro storage is where water is pumped uphill into a reservoir and released to power turbines when needed. They play an important part in meeting peak power requirement and maintain system stability in the power system. The pumped storage technology is long term technically proven, cost effective, highly efficient, and flexible way of energy storage large scale.

According to CEA, there are already 4,745.6 MW of PSPs installed in the nation, and another 7,970 MW of capacity is being built. PSP growth in the nation has been sluggish for several reasons, such as the lengthy gestation period, location-dependent capacity, need for environmental clearance, etc.

39 Hydro PSPs of 47 GW are being pursued to be commissioned by 2029-30. Currently, PSPs with aggregate capacity of 7.97 GW are under construction in the country and another 50 GW is under various stages of development. It is projected that PSP capacity shall increase from 4.7 GW to around 55 GW by 2031-32.

Various steps have been taken by the government to ensure that Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) get commissioned on a fast track for accelerating the growth of the renewable energy sector of India.

These include:

- Revamped process for approval of pumped storage projects
- Single window clearance
- Speeding up environmental clearance
- Compressed timelines for approval of DPRs

The Central government issued a waiver of ISTS charges for PSP and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) commissioned up to 30.06.2025, projects to promote the commissioning and optimum utilization of storage projects on 21st June 2021. The scheme also waived transmission charges for the trading of electricity generated/supplied from Solar, Wind, PSP and BESS in the Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) and the Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) till 30th June, 2025. The waiver shall be applicable for a period of 25 years for Hydro PSP and for a period of 12 years for BESS.

The Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for power supplied from Hydro PSP or BESS projects shall be levied gradually as follows:

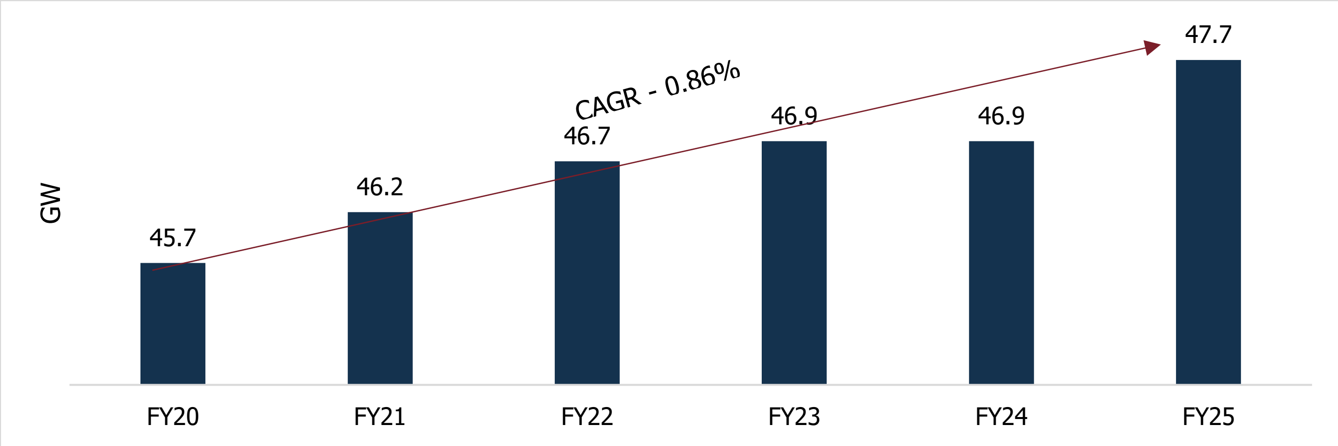
i) 25% of Short-Term Open Access (STOA) charges for initial 5 years of operation.

ii) After 5 years, the charges will be increased in steps of 25% every 3rd year to reach 100% of STOA charges from the 12th year onwards.

3.5.2 Capacity Additions Trend

[4] Source: MNRE

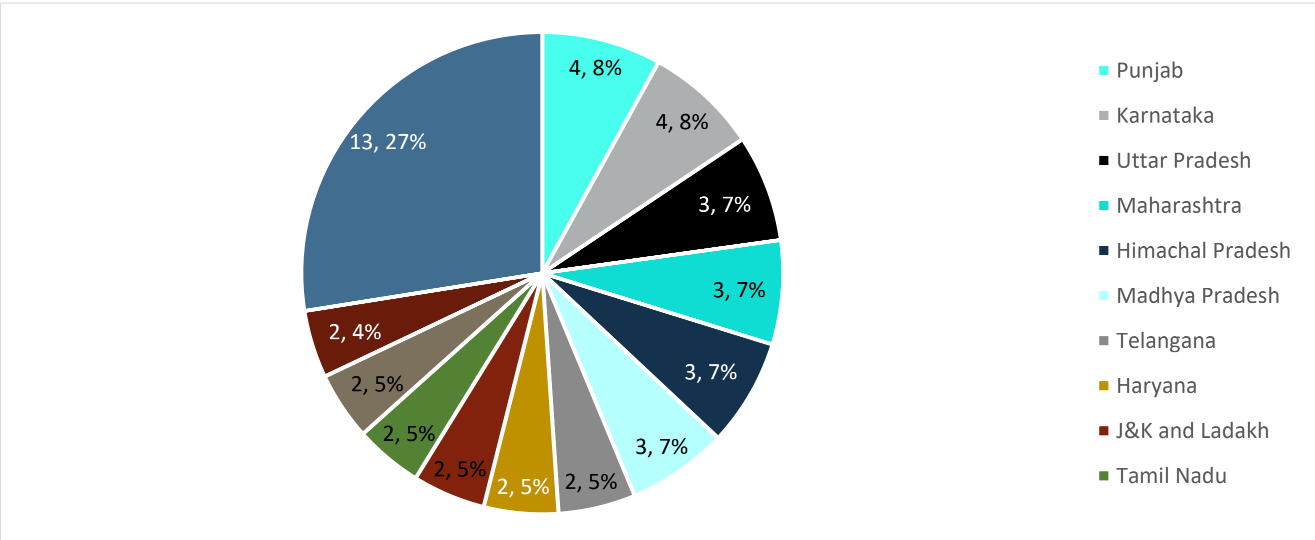
Chart 43: Trend in Hydro Power Installations



Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

The state-wise distribution of hydro power is shown below. The states of Punjab, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh have the highest share of installed capacity at 8%, 8% and 7%, respectively, followed by others states like Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, etc.

Chart 44: State-wise distribution of hydro power as of March 2025



Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

Note: The above data excludes small hydro

3.5.3 Demand Drivers and Challenges

Demand Drivers	•Significant hydro potential in India •GOI's push for development of hydro power •Flexible energy generation and storage
Challenges	•Delay in project execution •Tariff competitiveness with solar and wind •Local environmental costs •High initial cost

Demand Drivers:

- **Significant hydro potential in India**

India has a considerable hydro potential and hence it can play a key role in reducing carbon footprint of the power sector. As per the assessment carried out by Central Electricity Authority in 1978-87, the total potential of hydro power is 84,044 MW at 60% load factor, from a total of 845 identified hydro-electric schemes which would result in an installed capacity of 1,48,701 MW.

From the total potential of 1,48,701 MW, above 25 MW installed capacity potential is around 1,45,320 MW.

- **Government of India's push for development of hydro power**

Previously, the government had considered hydro projects up to 25 MW as renewable but now the government of India has formally recognized large hydropower as renewable in 2019.

The Ministry of Power has constituted several committees to suggest ways and means to promote pumped storage hydropower (PSH) and form framework for development, policy and regulatory aspects. The Draft Guidelines to Promote Development of Pumped Storage Projects was issued on February 2023 which recognized PSPs invaluable for the grid.

Details of other government schemes and initiatives are mentioned in section 4.

- **Flexible energy generation and storage**

Hydro power is flexible source of power generation and storage, they can go from zero power to maximum output. Hydropower plants provide backup power during major electricity outages or disruptions as they can generate power to the grid immediately.

Challenges:

- **Delay in project execution**

The hydropower sector has been experiencing slow growth primarily due to delays in project execution. These setbacks stem from various challenges, including the lengthy development time of hydroelectric power plants, their often-remote locations, unpredictable geological conditions, holdups in obtaining environmental clearances, and resistance from local communities

- **Tariff competitiveness with solar and wind**

The tariff for hydro power is higher than that of other renewable like solar and wind and hence it becomes a challenge for the hydro power sector. The cost of building roads and bridges and to ferry the construction equipment can be quite high as most of projects are locate on hills, hence bringing the tariff of the hydro projects on upward trajectory.

- **Local environmental costs**

Most of the hydro projects in India are in the north and northeastern of the country barring a few small projects in central and southern India. Projects on the Himalayan rivers have been damaged by floods and landslides. This had led to huge losses of lives and infrastructure. There has been critique on construction of hydro projects in the Himalayan mountains highlighting environmental damage.

Massive floods in Uttarakhand in 2013 caused 5000 deaths, damaged homes and hydropower projects. There have been many similar incidents since then.

- **High Initial Cost**

Even though hydroelectricity generation is economical compared to other power sources, the upfront cost of setting up a hydro power plant is very high along with considerable requirement of resources, time and effort to build. According to National Electricity Plan Vol -1 by CEA, the capex of hydro power projects is Rs. 60 million to 200 million per MW with a construction time require of 5-8 years which is the highest among all other renewable power. The O&M fixed cost is also high at 2.5% of capex per MW.

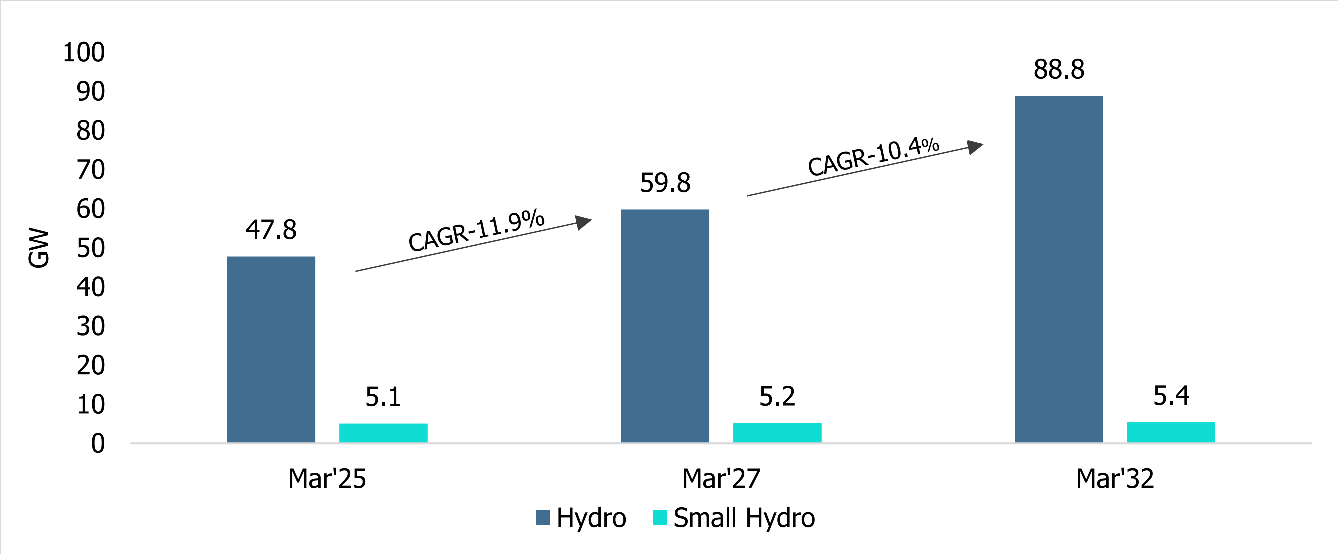
Outlook

There has been a subdued increase in the installed hydro power capacity because of various challenges like hydro power projects being site specific, lengthy process for detailed project report and environmental clearances, geological surprises, etc.

To meet the country's energy demand at a faster pace and achieve the targeted 500 GW of non-renewable energy, there needs to be an increase and shift of dependence on hydro power. The development of Mega hydro projects is essential.

The hydro power capacity is expected to grow at a CAGR of 11.9% from FY25 to FY27, reaching 59.8 GW while in FY32, the installed capacity is expected to reach 88.8 GW. For small hydro, the installed capacity is expected to remain in the range of 5.1 GW to 5.4 GW.

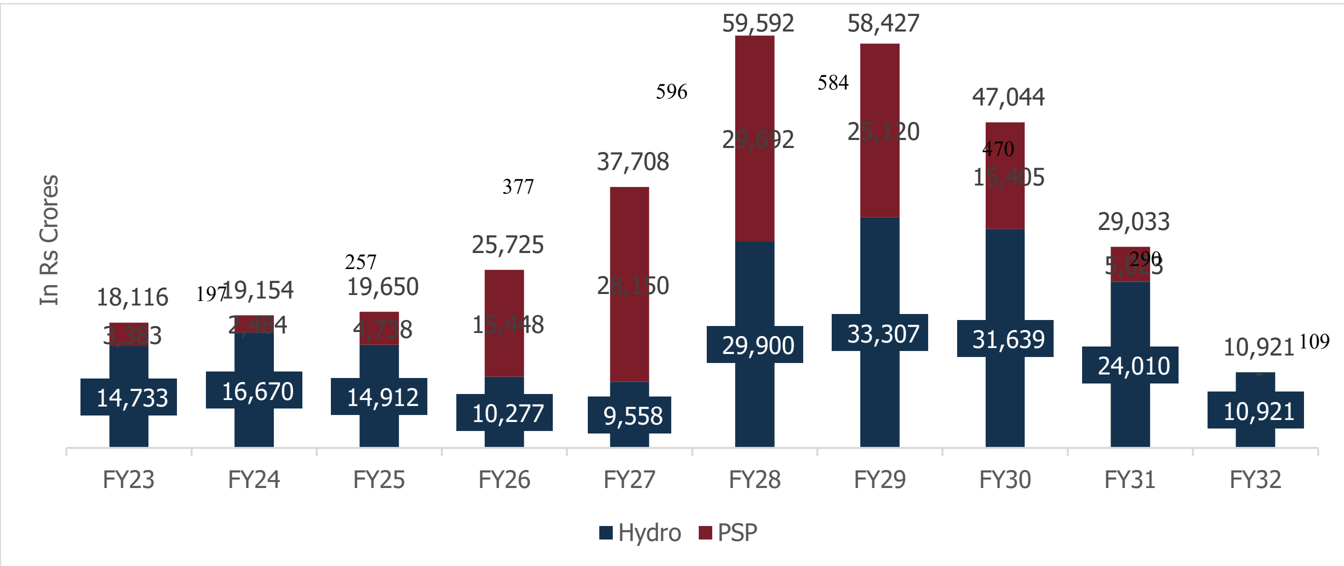
Chart 45: Hydro Power Projections (Including PSP)



Source: National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), CareEdge Research

The capacity addition targets translate into an investment opportunity of Rs. 48,336 crore and Rs. 34,747 crore between FY25-27 and Rs. 75,240 crore and Rs. 1,29,777 crore between FY28-32 for PSP and Hydro power, respectively. The year-wise investment opportunity for hydro power including pumped hydro storage is given below.

Chart 46: Investment opportunity in hydro power projects (including pumped hydro storage)



Source: National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), CareEdge Research

Note: Investments pertain to capacity additions targeted up to FY32. Investments towards capacities which will be commissioned beyond FY32 are not included.

3.6 Bioenergy Power in India

Biomass is the process by which agricultural waste is used for power generation or for biogas generation, where biomass includes rice husk, straw, cotton stalk, coconut shells, soya husk, de-oiled cakes, coffee waste, jute wastes, groundnut shells, saw dust, among others.

The current availability of biomass in India is 750 million metric tonnes, with an estimated surplus biomass availability of 230 million metric tonnes per annum corresponding to a potential of 28 GW. An additional power of 14 GW could be generated through bagasse-based cogeneration in the 550 sugar mills in the country.

Waste to Energy technologies like bio methanation, incineration, gasification, pyrolysis is used to recover the energy from waste in form of electricity and biogas/syngas. Waste-to-energy projects use agricultural, industrial and urban wastes of renewable nature such as municipal solid wastes, vegetable and other market wastes, slaughterhouse waste, agricultural residues and industrial and sewage treatment plant wastes and effluent, animal waste for power generation or for biogas generation.

Sector-wise waste to energy potential covering urban and industrial sectors is given below:

Table 15: Sector-wise waste to energy potential

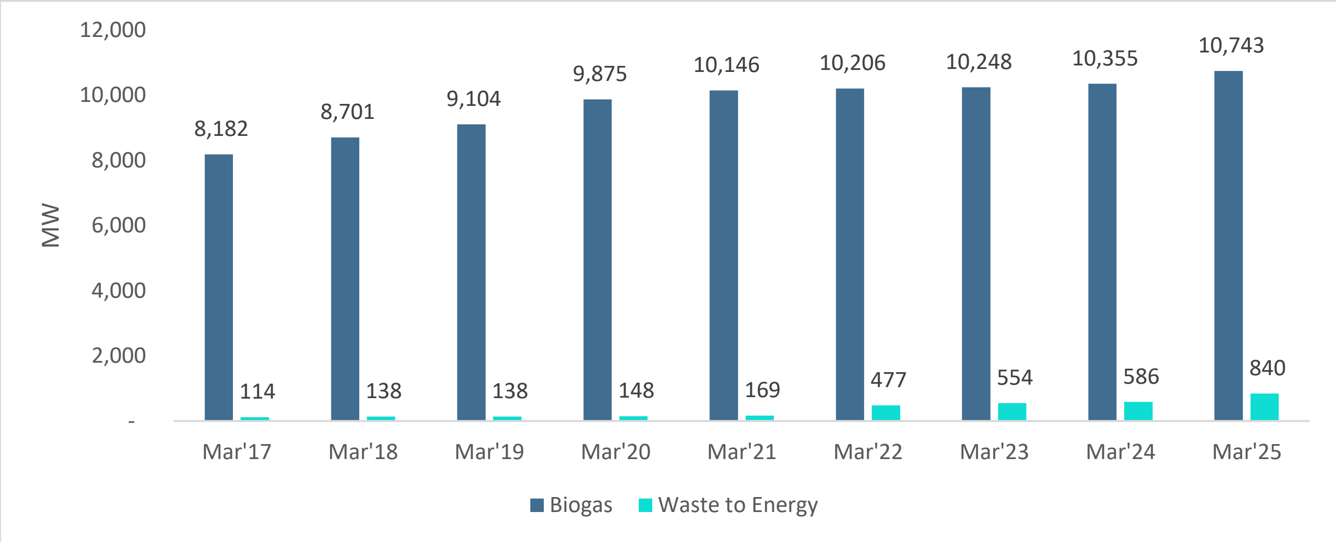
Sr. No.	Sectors	Energy Potential-MW
1	Urban Solid Waste	1,247
2	Urban Liquid Waste	375
3	Paper	254
4	Processing and preserving of meat (liquid waste)	182
5	Processing and preserving of meat (solid waste)	13
6	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	17
7	Vegetable Processing	3
8	Vegetable Raw	579
9	Fruit Processing	8
10	Fruit Raw	203
11	Palm Oil	2
12	Milk Processing/ Dairy Products	24
13	Maize Starch	47
14	Tapioca Starch (liquid waste)	36
15	Tapioca Starch (solid waste)	15
16	Sugar (liquid waste)	49
17	Sugar press mud (solid waste)	200
18	Distillery (liquid waste)	781
19	Wine Industry	NA
20	Slaughterhouse (solid waste)	48
21	Slaughterhouse (liquid waste)	263
22	Cattle farm	862
23	Poultry	462
24	Chicory	1
25	Tanneries (liquid waste)	9
25	Tanneries (solid waste)	10
	TOTAL (MW equivalent)	**5,690**

Source: MNRE, CareEdge Research

Power Generation from bioenergy offers a good potential in rural areas especially if they are far from the grid. Bioenergy also uses biogas which is produced when bio-degradable waste such as cattle dung, biomass from farms, gardens, kitchen, poultry, municipal waste, etc. are subjected to scientific process in a biogas plant.

The total installed capacity of bioenergy power as on March 2025 is 11,583 MW while waste to energy is 840 MW. The bioenergy capacity has been stagnant, growing at a CAGR of 3.5% between FY17 to FY25.

Chart 47: Power generated from Bioenergy



Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

Drivers and Challenges

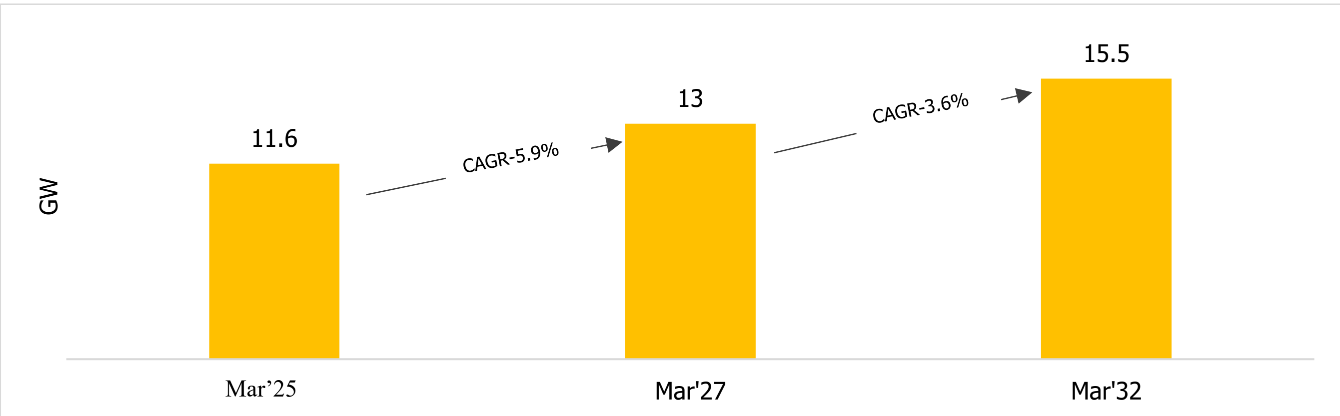
The major driver for bioenergy is that it an efficient way of utilization of waste and there are variety of feedstock used for bioenergy.

In metropolitan region, the bioenergy market is still developing, and strict governmental measures are needed to boost bioenergy generation from municipal and industrial waste. Municipal corporations are generally responsible for waste management in metropolitan areas, but they have limited financial resources. As a result, public-private partnerships should be promoted to boost private investment in India's waste-to-energy sector. However, considerations such as expensive upfront technology costs and the difficulty of obtaining finance from banks are some of the reasons for the low level of private sector participation in this area. As a result, financial assistance from the central and state governments is required to close the viability gap and make bioenergy projects financially viable. Financial incentives such as expedited depreciation and tax breaks would also aid in attracting major private sector companies.

Outlook

In 2022, India's bioenergy potential was assessed to be 25 GW with the Government of India persistently promoting the Biomass Power and Bagasse Co-generation initiative. According to National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), the estimated installed capacity as on Mar 2027 is 13 GW and 15.5 GW as of Mar 2032.

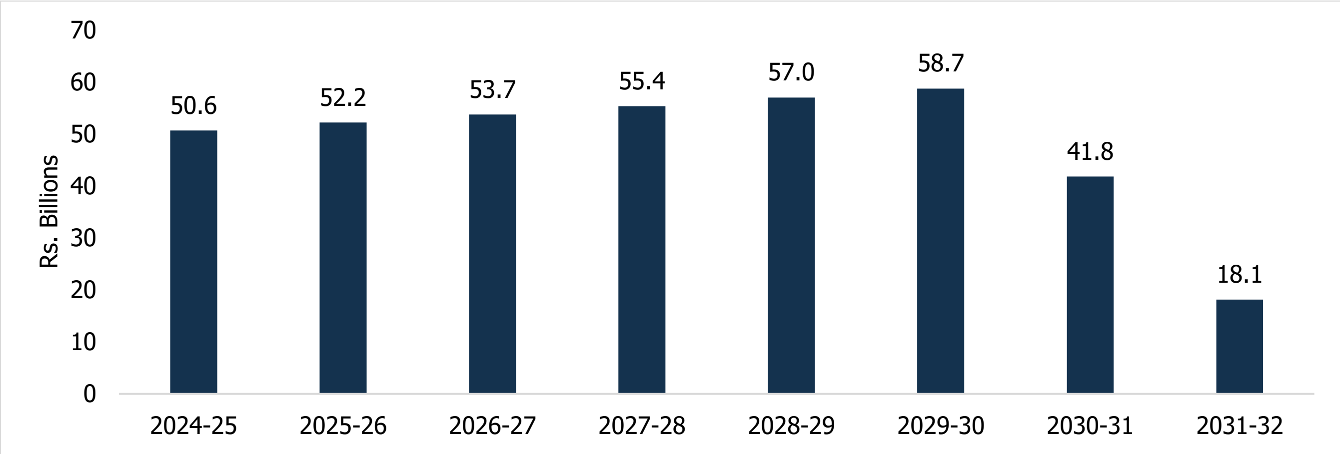
Chart 48: Bioenergy Power Projections



Source: National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), CareEdge Research

The investment opportunity in bioenergy projects up to FY27 is around Rs. 24,700 crore and between FY28-FY32 is Rs. 23,100 crore. Year-wise fund requirement to achieve the targeted installed capacity is given below.

Chart 49: Year-wise investment opportunity in bioenergy-based power plants



Source: National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), CareEdge Research

Note: Investments pertain to capacity additions targeted up to FY32. Investments towards capacities which will be commissioned beyond FY32 are not included.

Phasing of expenditure was 30% for 2022-23 and 40% for 2023-24.

Assumptions	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	3031-32
Cost (Rs Crore) /MW	9.73	9.99	10.26	10.53	10.81	11.09	11.39	11.69
Phasing of expenditure	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.7 Capital cost of renewable (solar and wind) v/s. conventional

Amongst the renewable power sources, solar is the least expensive technology on per MW basis. This is followed by wind and hydro power projects. In comparison with the coal based thermal power plants, capital cost for most of the renewable power plants is lower. Further the construction timeline of renewable capacities (excluding hydro based plants) is significantly lower compared to coal-based plants, thereby resulting in relatively earlier project completion and commencement of cashflows as well as returns.

Table 16: Cost Parameters for Thermal and Renewable Power

Resource	Capex* (Rs. Crore MW)	O&M Fixed Cost (Rs. MW)	Construction Time (Years)	Life (Years)
Coal	8.3	0.2 crore	4	25
Renewable				
Hydro	6-20	2.5% of Capex	5-8	40
Solar	4.5- 5.3	1% of Capex	0.5	25
Wind (Onshore)	6^	1% of Capex	1.5	25
Wind (Offshore)	13.7	1% of Capex	1.5	25
Bioenergy	9	2% of Capex	3	20

Source: National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), CareEdge Research
**Capex figures are considered on actual basis at cost level of 2021-22*
^ Excludes soft cost, interest during construction, contingencies etc.

4. Government Schemes and Subsidies for Renewables

As part of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for the Paris Agreement obligations, the government stated that by 2030, reduction of the emissions intensity of GDP by 45% below 2005 levels, and raise the percentage of non-fossil fuels in total capacity to 50% and increase share of non-fossil power capacity to 50%. Hence the government has pushed towards renewable capacity additions through policies initiatives like JNNSM, obligations of RPO, setting up of SECI, etc.

- **Green Energy Corridor**

The Green Energy Corridor scheme was launched in 2015 for setting up of transmission and evacuation infrastructure to facilitate evacuation of electricity from renewable energy projects. The Intra state transmission system (ISTS) projects has been sanctioned to eight renewable energy states i.e. Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for evacuation of over 20,000 MW of renewable energy.

As of October, 2023, the project on Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Phase-II – Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) for 13 GW Renewable Energy Project in Ladakh was approved. The project is targeted to be set up by FY 2029-30 with total estimated cost of Rs.20,773.70 crore and Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ 40 percent of the project cost i.e. Rs.8,309.48 crore.

As on 31.10.2024, 9135 ckm of transmission lines have been constructed and 21313 MVA substations have been charged. Out of the 8 States, 4 have completed all the projects, viz. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Out of the remaining 4 states, the 3 states viz. Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have been granted extension up to June 2025, Maharashtra up to December 2024 and Gujarat up to March 2025. The projects have been delayed mainly due to delay in land acquisition, Right of Way (RoW) issues and forest clearances.

The project cost is Rs. 12031.33 crore with central financial assistance from MNRE of Rs. 3970.34 crore (i.e. 33% of project cost). The balance 67% of the project cost is available as loan from KfW/REC/PFC. The transmission schemes would be implemented by the State Transmission Utilities (STUs) of seven states, i.e. Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh for evacuation of approx. 20 GW of RE power in the seven States. Currently, the STUs are inviting tenders for implementing the projects. The scheduled commissioning timeline for the projects under this scheme is March 2026. Subsequently, some states had requested for revision of projects under the GEC-II Scheme and the same has been approved by MNRE.

- **Round-the-Clock-Power (RTC) for RE projects**

The round-the-clock power mechanism is bundling of power has been bought by the government in order to overcome the issues of intermittency and low capacity utilization of transmission infrastructure. Here the RE power is bundled with other sources and/or storage. Further, the Government is focusing towards promoting increased adoption of renewable energy and use of green hydrogen as envisaged in the National Green Hydrogen Mission, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is working on the modalities for promoting the use of green hydrogen in supporting round-the-clock electricity.

- **Competitive Bidding Guidelines for solar and wind projects**

The bidding guidelines have been issued for long term procurement of power to promote competitive procurement from solar and wind and also to protect the consumer interests. The guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of power from grid connected solar PV power projects were issued vide resolution 3rd August 2017 while the guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of power from grid connected wind power projects issued vide resolution dated 8th Dec 2017.

- **Waiver of ISTS Charges**

Ministry of Power has issued order for an extension to the inter-state transmission system (ISTS) charges waiver on solar and wind energy projects commissioned up to 30 June 2025. Waiver of ISTS charges shall also be allowed for hydro pumped storage plant and battery energy storage system projects to be commissioned up to 30th June 2025 following some conditions.

ISTS waiver would be allowed for trading electricity generated and supplied from solar, wind, pumped hydro, and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) in the green term ahead market (GTAM) till 30th June 2025 and the arrangement would be reviewed on annual basis depending on future development in the power market.

As per the notification issued by Ministry of Power, a complete waiver of ISTS charges has been given for off-shore wind power projects commissioned on or before 31st December, 2032 for a period of 25 years from the date of commissioning of the Project.

- **Must Run Status**

In line with the Electricity Act 2003 and the Electricity Grid Code 2010, wind and solar power have the ‘must-run status’. The term ‘must run status’ refers to the notion that electricity evacuation from solar and wind power facilities should not be limited for reasons other than grid safety, equipment or people safety, merit order dispatch, or other commercial concerns.

- **Incentives including AD and GBI**

o Indian renewable energy companies were entitled to take 80.0% accelerated depreciation on assets employed in renewable energy power generation and benefit from a 10-year tax holiday. Until March 31, 2017, the accelerated depreciation advantage was set at 80%. The accelerated depreciation tax was reduced to 40% on April 1, 2017 as part of the Union Budget 2016-2017.

o GBI of 50 paisa (half an Indian rupee) per unit was launched in December 2009. The purpose of this subsidy/incentive was to shift the mechanism of payment from installation-based to generation-based methods of rewarding wind farms. GBI was a way to encourage development of more efficient wind farms.

o AD and GBI benefits enabled an improvement in installed capacities in the last decade. GBI was later discontinued in 2017.

o Solar GBI- There are two schemes under Solar GBI, the Solar Demonstration GBI scheme and the Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (the "RPSSGP") Scheme. The Solar Demonstration GBI Scheme was introduced in 2008 with the objective to develop and demonstrate the technical performance of grid interactive solar power generation and to achieve reduction in the cost of solar systems and the cost of solar generation in the country. The RPSSGP Scheme was introduced in 2010 with the objective to increase the capacity addition of Rooftop PV and small solar power plants with voltage level up to 33kV. Under this scheme, 72 solar projects with total capacity of 91.8 MW were set up across 13 states, as of March 31, 2023.

o Wind GBI- The wind GBI scheme was introduced with the objective to promote efficient technology by incentivizing the actual generation, broaden investor base, facilitate entry of large IPPs and FDI. It was introduced with a demonstration scheme in which total of 48.9 MW wind projects were registered for GBI against target of 49MW. With the success of this scheme, Wind GBI-I scheme and Wind GBI-II scheme were introduced by MNRE in 2009 and 2013 respectively with total commissioned capacity of 13,624.88 MW and 704 wind power projects registered under the schemes. A budget of Rs. 121,400 crore have been allocated for 2023-24 under the GBI scheme which will utilized to clear past liabilities.

4.1 Solar

- **Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission**

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) is one of the primary missions under India's National Action Plan on Climate Change. JNNSM is a major initiative by the Indian government to encourage environmentally sustainable growth while addressing India's energy security issues. To meet this goal, the Indian Government has implemented a number of policies, including the Solar Park Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhian (PM KUSUM), Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU), Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Schemes, Domestic modules production, REC, RPO, waiver of ISTS charges etc.

Table 17: Targets of National Solar Mission

Application Segment	Phase 1 2010-13	Phase 2 2013-17	Phase 3 2017-22
Utility grid power	1,000-2,000 MW	4,000-10,000 MW	100,000 MW
Off grid Applications	200 MW	1000 MW	2000 MW
Solar Thermal Collectors Area	7 million sqm	15 million sqm	20 million sqm
Manufacturing Base	-	-	4000-5000 MW
Solar Lighting Systems	-	-	20 million
Solar RPO	0.25%	-	3 %

Source: MNRE, CareEdge Research

- **International Solar Alliance**

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is a treaty based inter-governmental organization working to create a global market system to tap the benefits of solar power and create clean energy applications. The aim of ISA is to pave the way for future solar generation, storage and technologies for the member countries by mobilizing over USD 1000 billion by 2030. The achievement of ISA's objective will help the member countries fulfil the Nationally Determined Contributions (NSC) commitments.

- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM):**

Under PM-KUSUM Scheme it is targeted to achieve 10,000 MW capacity through installation of grid-connected solar power plants each of capacity upto 2 MW under Component A and installation of 12,39,157 standalone solar Agriculture pumps under Component-B and solarisation of 36,55,714 lakh agriculture pumps Component-C for both individual and feeder level. All components combined would support installation of additional solar capacity of 30.80 GW. Ministry has approved revision of targets from 35 lakhs to 49 lakhs under Composite ‘B’ & ‘C’.

As of February 28, 2025, 430.98 MW capacity solar power plants were installed under the scheme’s Component-A, about 7,25,575 stand-alone solar pumps were installed under Component-B and 5,387 pumps were reported solarised under individual pump solarisation variant of Component-C. PM-KUSUM Scheme has been extended till 31.03.2026.

- **Roof Top Solar (RTS) Programme:**

Rooftop solar power (RTS) is a rooftop solar system that generates electricity for Kenyan households and public buildings. Rooftop Phase-I of this initiative began on December 30, 2015, with incentives and subsidies offered for the residential, institutional, and social sectors. Achievement-based incentives were also offered for the government sector. Rooftop Phase-II began in February 2019 with the goal of reaching a total capacity of 40,000 MW by 2022. RTS has built approximately 3.7 GW of capacity so far, with another 2.6 GW under construction in the residential market. Central Financial Assistance is given at 40% for RTS systems up to 3 kW capacity and 20% for systems with capacities more than 3 kW.

Against the target of 4 GW RTS in Residential sector under the programme, around 1.66 GW capacity was reported installed as on 31.12.2022. Overall, nearly 7.6 GW capacity of grid-connected RTS plants were reported installed in the country as on 31.12.2022. As on March 2024, capacity installed under Phase-II stands at 3.045 GW. Phase II of the Rooftop Solar Programme timelines have been extended up to 31.03.2026.

The PM Surya Ghar: The PM Surya Ghar Scheme offers subsidies to promote rooftop solar adoption in India. Households installing solar systems up to 2kW receive 60% subsidy, while those opting for 2-3kW systems get 40% subsidy on additional capacity. The maximum subsidy cap is 3kW, ensuring affordability for small-scale solar installations. This initiative aims to reduce electricity costs, boost renewable energy, and support India's clean energy transition.

- **Solar Parks:**

The Ministry of Power has introduced the Solar Parks programme with the objective of facilitating solar project developers to set up projects in a plug-and-play model. The scheme for development of solar parks has a target capacity of 40 GW and all States and Union Territories are eligible for getting benefit under the scheme.

Under this scheme, 57 Solar Parks with a cumulative capacity of 39.28 GW in 13 states were approved, as on 31.12.2022. As on December 31, 2023, 51 Solar Parks with an aggregate capacity of 37,740 MW have been sanctioned in 12 States in the country since launch of the Scheme i.e. December 2014. An aggregate capacity of 10,504 MW of solar projects have been commissioned in 20 Solar Parks, so far.

- **Solar Cities**

Under this scheme, at least one city in each state of India is being developed as a solar city. Here, all the electricity needs of the city will be met through RE sources primarily from solar energy and all houses will have roof-top solar energy plants along with solar streetlights and waste to energy plants. The aim of the programme is to enable and empower urban local government to address the energy challenges at city level, provide a framework and support to prepare a master plan including assessment of current energy situation, future demand and action plans.

- **Greening of Islands:**

The government plans to entirely convert the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep to Green Electricity, with RE sources meeting all energy demands. The Ministry grants a capital subsidy of 40% for projects under the plan.

- **Off Grid Solar PV Applications Programme Phase III:**

The North-Eastern States' participation in Phase 3 of the Off-Grid Solar PV Applications Programme for Solar Street Lights, Solar Study Lamps, and Solar Power Packs was extended. The Scheme has sanctioned 0.174 million solar street lights, 1.35 million solar study lamps, and 4 MW solar power packs, all of which are now being implemented by state nodal agencies at various levels.

In 2024, for off-grid projects, India has 17.23 lakh solar home lights, 84.59 solar lamps, 9.44 lakh solar street lights and an installed capacity of 216.86 GW from solar power plants. This has increased from 2016, when 13.96 lakh solar home lights, 4.42 lakh solar streetlights and 172.45 GW of installed solar capacity from power plants.

- **Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme:**

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (“CCEA”) has approved the MNRE's proposal for implementation of the CPSU Scheme Phase-II for setting up 12,000 MW grid-connected solar PV power projects with VGF support of Rs. 85,800 crore for self-use or use by Government or Government entities, of both Central and State Governments. The scheme mandates the use of both solar PV cells and modules manufactured domestically as per specifications and testing requirements fixed by the MNRE.

Under this scheme, around 8.2 GW of projects have been awarded, as on 31.03.2024, out of which around 1.66 GW has been commissioned as on 31.03.2024 and balance are under implementation.

4.2 Wind

Duty exemption certificate for manufacturing of wind turbines

Ministry is issuing concessional custom duty exemption certificates (CCDC) to the manufacturers of wind operated electricity generators. For this purpose, the eligible turbine and component manufacturers need to get the bill of material for Revised List of Models and Manufacturers (RLMM) listed turbine models approved and then apply in prescribed formats to Ministry for a CCDC certificate for their import consignments.

Based on MNRE’s recommendation, CCDC for several wind turbine components has been extended till 31.03.2025 by Ministry of Finance (Notification No. 02/2023-Customs dated 01.02.2023).

Repowering potential

In India, the wind power industry has been looking at the prospect of repowering existing wind farms, which might help to speed up capacity expansion. Repowering, which means the installation of newer, higher-capacity turbines in older wind farms, can be partial or complete. Full repowering entails the decommissioning of outdated wind turbines and the installation of new, more efficient wind turbines.

According to the NIWE, all windmills with a CUF of 15% are technically suitable for repowering, and their CUF may be quadrupled, or tripled in wind-intensive areas. If solar is also added, leading to hybrid renewable energy projects, the annual energy production can go up by more than six times.

It's worth noting that these older wind turbines are situated in some of India's most wind-friendly locations (class I sites). However, they have low plant load factors (PLF) of 10-15%, more opposed to the greater than 30% PLF of contemporary wind turbines.

Provisions of the Repowering Policy:

Draft National Repowering Policy for Wind Power Projects was issued for stakeholder’s consultation in October, 2022, with the objective for optimum utilization of wind energy resources by maximizing energy (kWh) yield per km2 of the project area and utilizing the latest state-of-the-art onshore wind turbine technologies. The current policy regarding repowering of wind power projects in India is called the "National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023", which allows for the replacement of older wind turbines with newer, more efficient ones even before their design life is over, enabling optimization of wind energy resource utilization by maximizing energy yield per square kilometer of project area. It provides an incentive of additional interest rate rebate of 0.25% over and above the interest rate rebates available to the new wind projects being financed by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

Offshore Wind Project

In light of potential from off-shore wind due to the abundant 7600-kilometer coastline, the Government published the National Offshore Wind Energy Policy in the Gazette on October 6, 2015.

According to the policy, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy will serve as the nodal ministry for the development of off-shore wind energy in India, working in close collaboration with other government entities to effectively develop and use Maritime Space within the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the production of massive amounts of grid-quality electrical power for national cohesion.

The Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects has a total outlay of Rs.7453 crore, including an outlay of Rs.6853 crore for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu), and grant of Rs.600 crore for upgradation of two ports to meet logistics requirements for offshore wind energy projects. Scheme aims to set up first ever offshore wind energy projects in India.

The successful commissioning of 1 GW offshore wind projects will produce renewable electricity of about 3.72 billion units annually, which will result in annual reduction of 2.98 million ton of CO_2 equivalent emission for a period of 25 years. Further, this scheme will not only kick start the offshore wind energy development in India but also lead to creation of required ecosystem in the country to supplement its ocean based economic activities. This ecosystem will support the development of initial 37 GW of offshore wind energy at an investment of about Rs.4,50,000 crore.

4.3 Wind-Solar Hybrid

- **National Wind- Solar Hybrid Policy**

On May 14, 2018, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy released the National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy. The policy's major goal is to create a framework for the development of large-scale grid-connected wind-solar PV hybrid systems for the most efficient and effective use of wind and solar resources, transmission infrastructure, and land. Wind-solar PV hybrid systems will aid in decreasing renewable power output unpredictability and improving grid stability. The strategy also intends to promote innovative technologies, techniques, and workarounds incorporating wind and solar PV plant co-operation.

The major highlights of the policy are as below:

- A wind-solar plant will be recognized as hybrid plant if the rated power capacity of one resource is at least 25% of the rated power capacity of other resource.
- Both AC and DC integration of wind-solar hybrid project are allowed.
- The power procured from the hybrid project may be used for fulfilment of solar RPO and non-solar RPO in the proportion of rated capacity of solar and wind power in the hybrid plant respectively.
- Existing wind or solar power projects, willing to install solar PV plant or Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) respectively, to avail benefit of hybrid project, may be allowed.
- All fiscal and financial incentives available to wind and solar power projects will also be made available to hybrid projects.
- The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) shall formulate necessary standards and regulations including metering methodology and standards, forecasting and scheduling regulations, REC mechanism, grant of connectivity and sharing of transmission lines, etc., for wind-solar hybrid systems.
- Storage may be added to the hybrid project to ensure availability of firm power for a particular period.

The Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs), viz. Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI), NTPC Ltd., SJVN Ltd. and NHPC Ltd. have brought out tenders, viz. Solar-Wind Hybrid Projects, Solar-Wind Hybrid Projects with assured supply during peak hours and Round the Clock (RTC) renewable Power. As on 31.12.2023, around 1.44 GW of hybrid projects are already commissioned. Government aims for Promotion of large grid-connected wind-solar PV hybrid system under National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy.

4.4 Hydro (including PSP)

The Hydro Policy was notified by the government on March 2019, the salient features of the policy are as follows:

- **Declaring Large Hydro Projects as renewable energy sources**

The large hydro projects with the capacity more than 25 MW were earlier not recognized as renewable energy, but through the Hydro Policy, it was recognized as renewable in 2019. The large hydro projects would however not be eligible for any differential treatment for statutory clearances like forest clearances, environmental clearances, National Board of Wildlife clearance, any related assessment and study, etc. available for small hydro projects.

- **Hydro Power Obligation (HPO)**

Hydro Power Obligation was given separate category within the non-solar RPO and these would cover all large hydro projects commissioned after the notification as well as untied capacity of the commissioned projects. The non-solar RPO for other renewable sources have remained unchanged by the introduction of HPO.

- **Tariff rationalization measures**

Tariff rationalization measures were introduced to bring down the hydropower tariffs. The measures include providing flexibility to the developers to determine the tariff by back loading of tariff after increasing project life to 40 years, increasing the debt repayment period to 18 years and introducing escalating tariff of 2%.

- Budgetary support for funding flood moderation component of hydropower in case-to-case basis

- Budgetary support for cost funding for infrastructure i.e. roads and bridges limited to Rs. 1.5 crore per MW for up to 200 MW projects and Rs. 1 crore per MW for above 200 MW projects.

- **Hydro Pumped Storage Guidelines**

To achieve government of India's commitment of 500 GW of installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030, become energy independent by 2047 and achieve net zero emissions by the year 2070, hydro pumped storage projects are necessary. Hence 39 Hydro PSPs of 47 GW are being pursued to be commissioned by 2029-30.

Various steps have been taken by the government in order to ensure that Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) get commissioned on a fast track for accelerating the growth of renewable energy sector of India. The steps include:

- Revamped process for approval of pumped storage projects
- Single window clearance
- Speeding up environmental clearance
- Compressed timelines for approval of DPRs

The Central government had issued waiver of ISTS charges for PSP for which construction work is awarded up to 30.06.2025 and BESS projects in order to promote commissioning and optimum utilization of storage projects on 21.06.2021. The waiver of transmission charges also has been allowed for trading of electricity generated/supplied from Solar, Wind, PSP and BESS in Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) and Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) for 2 years till 30.06.2025. Timeline for concurrence of DPR of other PSPs has been reduced from 125 days to 90 days.

The ISTS charges for power supplied from Hydro PSP or BESS projects shall be levied gradually as follows:

i. 25% of STOA charges for initial 5 years of operation.

ii. After 5 years, the charges will be increased in steps of 25% every 3rd year to reach 100% of STOA charges from 12th year onwards.

4.5 Bioenergy

- **National Bioenergy Programme**

The National Bioenergy Programme was launched by the MNRE in November 2022 for the period from Fiscal 2022 to Fiscal 2026. The programme has been recommended for implementation in two phases. Phase-I of the programme has been approved with a budget outlay of Rs. 85,800 crore. The National Bioenergy Programme comprises the following sub-schemes:

(i) Waste to Energy Programme (Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues)

(ii) Biomass Programme (Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes and Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration in Industries); and

(iii) Bio-gas programme.

The total outlay of the programme under Phase-1 is Rs. 85,800 crore, out of which IREDA has been designated as the implementing agency for Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes and Residues and the Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes and Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration in Industries for Rs. 75,800 crore.

One of the components under the NBP is the Scheme to 'Support Promotion of Manufacturing of Briquettes & Pellets and Biomass (Non-Bagasse) based Cogeneration in Industries in the Country. Under the Scheme, the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for Briquette/Pellet manufacturing plant was Rs. 9.0 lakhs/MTPH with maximum Rs. 45.0 lakhs per project. However, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has now revised the rate of CFA w.e.f. 16.07.2024 for Pellet manufacturing plants with incorporation of Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant component. The CFA for Non-Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant is Rs. 21.0 lakhs/MTPH production capacity with maximum Rs. 105 lakhs per project and for Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant, it is Rs. 42.0 lakhs/MTPH production capacity with a Maximum Rs. 210 lakhs per project or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 MTPH plant, whichever is lower in case of both the components.

The revision of CFA will enhance the utilization of Biomass in the Country including utilization of Paddy Straw in States like Punajb, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and would contribute to Air Quality Management by avoiding stubble burning.

- **Biomass Co-firing**

Biomass co-firing is a practice where a part of fuel is substituted with biomass in thermal plants. This helps cut down the emissions from combustion of fossil fuels and reduces waste burden creating jobs in rural areas. While presenting the Union Budget 2022-23, the finance minister said that 5-7% of biomass pallets will be co-fired in every thermal power plant in the country. This will annually reduce the carbon emissions by 38 million tonnes.

13 NTPC plants have been retrofitted completely to run this scheme as of now. This retrofitting has allowed the company to co-fire 10% of biomass at maximum.

Biomass co-firing has emerged the most economical way of utilizing the biomass and reducing the carbon footprints of coal power plants.

The Union Minister for Power and New & Renewable Energy has informed that there are 47 Thermal Power Plants which have carried out co-firing of agro residue-based biomass pellets with coal. The Ministry of Power issued modification on 16.06.2023 to revise the biomass policy dated 08.10.2021 and now it mandates 5% biomass co-firing in Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) from FY 2024-25. This obligation shall increase to 7% from FY 2025-26.

The policy mandating biomass cofiring is set to stay in effect for 25 years or until the thermal power plant reaches the end of its operational life, whichever comes first. It also outlines that generating facilities must have a minimum seven-year contract period for purchasing biomass pellets. According to the ministry, these procurement guidelines are intended to prevent delays in contract awards by generating companies while promoting the growth of a long-term supply chain.

4.6 National Green Hydrogen Mission

The National Green Hydrogen Mission was approved by the Government of India in Jan 2023, with an objective to make India a global hub for production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives and approved an outlay of Rs. 19,000 crore to help achieve an annual production target of 5 MMT by 2030 for facilitating the net-zero target. The mission is also expected to generate Rs. 8 trillion in total investments by 2030 and around 50 MMT per annum of CO_2 emissions are expected to be averted. The Mission is expected to reduce a cumulative Rs. 1 trillion worth of fossil fuel imports by 2030.

The policy provides the following:

i. Green Hydrogen / Ammonia manufacturers may purchase renewable power from the power exchange or set up renewable energy capacity themselves or through any other, developer, anywhere.

ii. Open access will be granted within 15 days of receipt of application.

iii. The Green Hydrogen / Ammonia manufacturer can bank his unconsumed renewable power, up to 30 days, with Distribution Company and take it back when required.

iv. Distribution licensees can also procure and supply Renewable Energy to the manufacturers of Green Hydrogen / Green Ammonia in their States at concessional prices which will only include the cost of procurement, wheeling charges and a small margin as determined by the State Commission.

v. Waiver of inter-state transmission charges for a period of 25 years will be allowed to the manufacturers of Green Hydrogen and Green Ammonia for the projects commissioned before 30th June 2025.

vi. The manufacturers of Green Hydrogen / Ammonia and the renewable energy plant shall be given connectivity to the grid on priority basis to avoid any procedural delays.

vii. The benefit of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) will be granted incentive to the hydrogen/Ammonia manufacturer and the Distribution licensee for consumption of renewable power.

viii. To ensure ease of doing business a single portal for carrying out all the activities including statutory clearances in a time bound manner will be set up by MNRE.

ix. Connectivity, at the generation end and the Green Hydrogen / Green Ammonia manufacturing end, to the ISTS for Renewable Energy capacity set up for the purpose of manufacturing Green Hydrogen / Green Ammonia shall be granted on priority.

x. Manufacturers of Green Hydrogen / Green Ammonia shall be allowed to set up bunkers near Ports for storage of Green Ammonia for export / use by shipping. The land for the storage for this purpose shall be provided by the respective Port Authorities at applicable charges.

The mission defines green hydrogen as the hydrogen produced using renewable energy, including but not limited to production through electrolysis or conversion of biomass.

When green hydrogen is produced through electrolysis, the non-biogenic greenhouse gas emissions arising from water treatment, electrolysis, gas purification and drying and compression of hydrogen shall not be greater than 2 kilogram of carbon di-oxide equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen (kg CO_2 eq./kg hydrogen), taken as an average over last 12-month period.

For green hydrogen produced through conversion of biomass, the non-biogenic greenhouse gas emissions arising from biomass processing, heat/steam generation, conversion of biomass to hydrogen, gas purification and drying and compression of hydrogen shall not be greater than 2 kilogram of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen (kg CO_2 eq./kg hydrogen) taken as an average over last 12-month period.

Table 18: Summary of government schemes with defined targets/ financial outlay

Sr. No.	Scheme/ Policy	Financial Outlay	Target
1.	Green Energy Corridor	Rs. 12,031	20 GW
2.	Green Transmission	Rs. 2,44,000	
	Solar		
3	Solar GBI	NA	91.8 MW
4.	National Solar Mission	NA	100 GW by 2022
5.	PM KUSUM	Rs. 34,400	34.8 GW
6.	RTS Programme	Rs. 75,021	40 GW
7.	Solar Parks	NA	40 GW by Mar'24
8.	Solar Cities	NA	60 solar cities
9.	CPSU Scheme	Rs. 8,580	8.2 GW
10.	PLI Scheme for Solar Module	Rs. 19,500	48.3 GW
	Wind		
11.	Wind GBI	Rs. 1,214	NA
12.	Offshore Wind Policy	Rs. 15,608	37 GW by 2030
	Hydro		
	Hydro Pumped Storage	NA	47 GW by 2030
	Bioenergy		
13.	National Bioenergy Programme	Rs. 1,715	NA
	Green Hydrogen		
14.	Green Hydrogen Mission	Rs. 19,740	5 MMTPA

Source: PIB, Industry sources

Note: Timelines of the policies and proposed financial outlay are provided in the earlier sections

5. Net Zero and Other Key Technologies

5.1 Fuels from Bioenergy Sources

Bioenergy fuels or Biofuels are derived from renewable biomass resources and wastes such as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), waste gases etc. and used in place of or in blend with, diesel, petrol or other fossil fuels for transport, stationary, portable and other applications. These fuels have low CO_2 emissions compared to fossil fuels.

The government of India is focusing on increasing the usage of biofuel in India with the following objectives:

- Increase energy security
- Reduce dependence on imported crude oil leading to foreign exchange savings
- Address environmental issues due to vehicular emissions, burning of biomass waste
- Provide opportunities to local entrepreneurs and local farmers to participate in the energy economy, thereby supplementing their income

- Address challenges arising in waste and agricultural residue management

Table 19: Type of Biofuels

Type	Description	Products
First Generation	Produced from edible energy crops such as sugarcane, corn, wheat, barley, sunflower, canola etc.	Bioethanol and biodiesel
Second Generation	Produced from non-food feedstock such as wood, forest waste, food crop waste, waste vegetable oil, animal waste etc.	Bio-oil, FT oil, lignocellulosic ethanol, butanol, mixed alcohol etc.
Third Generation	Produced from microorganisms such as bacteria and algae	All types of biofuels with higher yield compared to earlier generations can be produced under third generation techniques.
Fourth Generation	Produced using genetically engineered microorganisms that convert carbon dioxide into fuel.	Algae-based Biofuels, Synthetic Fuels (Power-to-Liquid fuels), Advanced Bioethanol, Biobutanol, Bio-jet Fuel.

Source: CareEdge Research

India is one of the leading producers of biofuels in the world[5]. The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have procured ethanol from domestic producers and thereafter blended 4.336 billion litres of ethanol in petrol during the Ethanol Supply Year (ESY)[6] 2021-22, ethanol blending has risen from 38 crore litres in ESY 2013-14 to 707 crore litres in ESY 2023-24, achieving 14.6% blending, with a target of 18% in ESY 2024-25 and 20% in ESY 2025-26. India has made significant progress in ethanol blending under the Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2024-25. As of February 2025, ethanol blending in petrol reached 17.98%, moving closer to the 20% target set for 2025-26. In January 2025, blending stood at 19.6%, marking the highest percentage achieved to date. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) allocated 837 crore liters for ethanol supply, with maize contributing 51.5% of the total share.

The Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme was launched by the government in 2003 to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels, minimize emissions, save foreign exchange, and support the sugar sector. The programme supports the diversion of sugarcane and surplus sugar toward ethanol manufacturing. The government has been implementing this programme throughout the country wherein oil marketing companies (OMCs) sell petrol blended with ethanol. Under the EBP Programme, the government has fixed the target of 20% blending of ethanol with petrol by 2025.

Further, keeping in view the various benefits of the Ethanol Blending Programme and the government advancing the target of achieving 20% blending by 2025 from early 2030, the ethanol production capacity needs to be augmented to achieve the same which is not sufficient at present by 2025.

Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG)

Compressed Bio gas is similar to the commercially available natural gas in its composition and energy potential and can be used as an alternative renewable automotive fuel. CBG is produced after purification and compression of bio gas which is produced naturally from waste or biomass sources like agriculture residue, cattle dung, sugarcane press mud, municipal waste, etc.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India had permitted usage of bio-compressed natural gas for motor vehicles as an alternate to CNG in 2015 via Vide Gazette Notification no. 395 dated 16th June 2015.

The CBG potential from various sources in India is estimated to be around 62 MMT with bio-manure generation capacity of 370 MMT[7]. There are various biofuels projects undertaken including Compressed Biogas (CBG) projects under SATAT (Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation) initiative by the government. The initiative envisages production target of 15 million metric tonnes of CBG by 2023-24 from 5,000 CBG Plants. Investment of around Rs. 30,000 crores is envisaged for 900 plants. However, the same has not been realised due to multiple challenges. According to World Biogass Association, sale of CBG in 2023-24 was 19,724 Tons and the commissioned plants stood at 75 and sale of CBG in 2024-25 (up to August) was 14,877 Tons.

[5] Source: PIB Dated 22nd December 2022
[6] ESY: 1st December to 30th November
[7] Source: White Paper on Compressed CBG- The fuel of future by Indian Oil

Key Government Policies

1. National Policy on Biofuel

The government notified the National Policy on Biofuels (NBP) in June 2018 to promote the use of biofuels in the country and ensure availability of the same from indigenous feedstock. This policy envisaged an indicative target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol by 2025 and 5% blending of biodiesel in diesel by 2030.

2. Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan - Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana

In March 2019, the government notified the Pradhan Mantri Ji-Van Yojana to provide financial support to integrated bio-ethanol projects or setting up Second Generation (2G) ethanol projects in the country using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock. The total financial outlay for the scheme is Rs. 1,969.5 crore for the period FY19 to FY24.

Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 150 crore per project for commercial projects, and Rs.15 crore per project for demonstration projects was prescribed for improving commercial viability as well as promoting R&D for development and adoption of technologies in the field of production of second-generation ethanol.

As on July 2022, financial assistance of Rs. 150 crore each to the four commercial second generation bio-ethanol projects at Bathinda in Punjab, Panipat in Haryana, Bargarh in Odisha and Numaligarh in Assam and Rs. 15 crore to one demonstration project at Panipat in Haryana has been approved under the scheme and Rs. 151 crore was released based on the milestones achieved as per the scheme.

Apart from financial support through PM JI-VAN Yojana, other steps taken to promote 2G Ethanol Plants include imposition of additional excise duty on non-blended fuels, encouraging studies on various aspects including identifying areas having the potential of surplus Biofuels feedstocks, policy interventions to mainstream biofuels, separate price for 2G ethanol, etc.

On 9th August 2024, the Union Cabinet has approved a modified Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana to boost biofuel development and attract more investment. The scheme's implementation has been extended by five years, until 2028–29, and now includes advanced biofuels made from agricultural and forestry residues, industrial waste, syngas, algae, and more. It also allows support for "bolt-on" and brownfield projects. To encourage innovation, preference will be given to proposals using new technologies and diverse feedstocks. The scheme aims to provide farmers with additional income from agri-residue, reduce pollution, create local jobs, support Make in India, and contribute to India's energy security and 2070 net-zero emissions goal.

3. Global Biofuel Alliance

The Global Biofuel Alliance was announced in February 2023 under which Brazil, India, and the United States, which are leading producers and consumers of biofuels along with other interested countries, will work towards establishing an alliance for facilitating cooperation and intensifying the use of sustainable biofuels, including in the transportation sector. The alliance aims to strengthen markets, facilitate global biofuels trade, develop concrete policy lesson-sharing and provide technical support for national biofuels programs worldwide. It will also emphasize the already implemented best practices and success cases.

The alliance shall work in collaboration with and complement the relevant existing regional and international agencies as well as initiatives in the bioenergy, bio economy, and energy transition fields more broadly, including the Clean Energy Ministerial Biofuture Platform, the Mission Innovation Bioenergy initiatives, and the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP).

4. Government Support Schemes for CBG

The MNRE has been supporting installations of biogas plants in the country through the following schemes:

- Small size biogas plants under New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP)
- Medium size biogas plants (30-2500 m3 biogas per day) under the Biogas based Power Generation (Off-Grid) and Thermal Energy Applications Programme (BPGTP)
- Large size biogas plants (above 2500 m3 biogas per day) biogas plants under Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial, Agricultural Wastes/ Residues and Municipal Solid Waste (Waste to Energy Scheme).

The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) which was being provided under the above schemes when they were being implemented was as follows: -

- Rs. 7500/- to Rs. 35,000/- per plant based on size of the plant in cubic meter under NNBOMP;
- Rs. 25,000 /- to Rs. 40,000 /- per kilowatt for power generation and Rs. 12,500 /- to Rs. 20,000/- per kilowatt equivalent for thermal applications under BPGTP; and

- Rs 1.0 crore per 12000 m3 per day for biogas generation and Rs 4.0 Crore per 4800 Kg/day for Bio-CNG generation under Waste to Energy Scheme.

Under the Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT), Government of India is promoting the production of Compressed Biogas (CBG) as an alternative green transport fuel wherein Oil and Gas Marketing Companies (OGMCs) are procuring the produced CBG.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) launched the National Bioenergy Programme on 2nd November 2022, with a total outlay of Rs 1,715 crore, including Rs 858 crore for Phase-1. The scheme provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to support the development of clean energy projects across three key areas: Waste to Energy, Biomass, and Biogas. The Waste to Energy component promotes generation of Biogas, Bio CNG, and power from urban, industrial, and agricultural waste. The Biomass Programme supports setting up biomass briquette/pellet manufacturing units and non-bagasse-based cogeneration projects. The Biogas Programme focuses on establishing biogas plants for cooking, lighting, and small-scale power needs in rural areas. These initiatives aim to utilize surplus biomass, support rural livelihoods, improve sanitation, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote the use of clean, renewable energy in line with India’s energy transition goals.

Financial Assistance:

- **Small Biogas Plants (1–25 cubic meters/day):** Individual beneficiaries can apply for the installation of small biogas plants. The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) ranges from ₹9,800 to ₹70,400 per plant, depending on the plant's capacity.

- **Medium to Large Biogas Plants (25–2500 cubic meters/day):** For power generation and thermal applications, the CFA is ₹35,000 to ₹45,000 per kilowatt for power generation and ₹17,500 to ₹22,500 per kilowatt equivalent for thermal applications.

- **Additional Incentives:** Projects located in Special Category States (e.g., Northeastern Region, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands), as well as those set up by registered Gaushalas and beneficiaries belonging to SC/ST categories, are eligible for 20% higher CFA than the standard rates.

5.2 Low Carbon Synthetic Fuels

Large scale integration of RE beyond the scope of meeting India’s basic power sector requirement demands integration of clean energy usage in the industry and transport sector, necessitating the use of synthetic fuels, which are carbon neutral alternatives of conventional fuels. These fuels have the same physiochemical properties similar to fossil fuels and are produced using renewable energy. These fuels are made by chemically hydrogenating CO_2 which is either captured from the air or captured from power plant exhausts etc. The hydrogen used in the process is obtained through electrolysis of water using renewable energy.

Green Hydrogen

Hydrogen is the most abundant element on earth and it doesn’t exist by itself, it is produced from compounds that contain it. Currently, it is primarily produced from fossil fuels and can also be produced from biomass and water. Hydrogen can also be produced directly from sunlight and biomass. Electrolytic hydrogen produced from green power, instead of conventional grid electricity, and hydrogen produced from other cleaner mechanisms have been termed as “Green Hydrogen”.

Hydrogen can be used for various energy solutions like electricity production from fuel cell, energy storage, etc. Owning to its clean combustion characteristics and zero carbon footprint, it has potential to be the fuel of future. India has also launched the National Hydrogen Energy Mission to enable cost competitive green hydrogen production. India would be conducting competitive bids for green hydrogen to pave the road for viable usage of hydrogen as a fuel.

Green Hydrogen Mission

The Government of India has also announced National Green Hydrogen Mission with an objective to make India a global hub for production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives and approved an outlay of Rs. 19,000 crore to help achieve an annual production target of 5 MMT by 2030 for facilitating the net-zero target. The policy promotes Renewable Energy (RE) generation as RE will be the basic ingredient in making green hydrogen. This in turn will help in meeting the international commitments for clean energy.

Hydrogen and Ammonia are envisaged to be the future fuels to replace fossil fuels. Production of these fuels by using power from renewable energy, termed as green hydrogen and green ammonia, is one of the major requirements towards environmentally sustainable energy security of the nation. Government of India is taking various measures to facilitate the transition from fossil fuel / fossil fuel-based feed stocks to green hydrogen / green ammonia. The notification of this policy is one of the major steps in this endeavour.

The National Green Hydrogen Mission with an initial outlay of Rs. 19,744 crore was approved in January 2023 with the overall objective to develop at least 5 million metric tons of green hydrogen production capacity per annum with an associated renewable energy capacity addition of about 125 GW in the country by 2030.

Based on the report 'Investment Landscape of Green Hydrogen in India' dated May 2023 released by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and MNRE, it is estimated that India will require an investment of Rs.3,03,000[8] crore towards ammonia infrastructure and electrolyser capacity to cater to the targeted annual green hydrogen demand of 5 MMT by 2030 under the National Green Hydrogen Mission.

5.3 Transmission (Including Green Transmission)

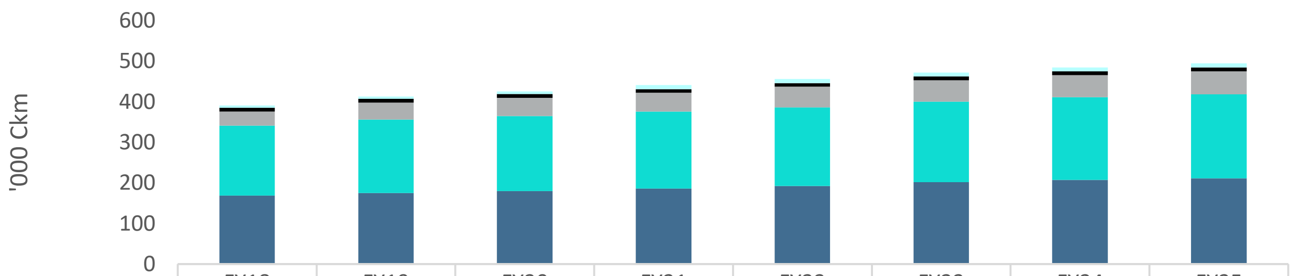
A transmission line is used for the transmission of electrical power from generating substation to the various distribution units. With the current growth trajectory of RE in last few years, coupled with Government of India's target of integrating 500 GW non-fossil based installed capacity by 2030, transmission planning has become even more essential to integrate and evacuate RE power.

India's power transmission system has expanded at a significant pace driven by growing demand, government's focus on providing electricity in rural areas and requirement for connecting the generation stations including integration of RE sources from the RE rich states. Further, with the implementation of two Central Sector Schemes namely, North Eastern Regional Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) and Comprehensive Scheme for strengthening of Transmission and Distribution in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, the transmission and distribution infrastructure of North Eastern states are also being strengthened.

Government owned Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd (PGCIL) is the industry leader that owns and operates most of the inter-state and inter-regional transmission lines in the country facilitating transfer of power between different regions. While PGCIL and other state transmission utilities remain major players in the sector, the private sector participation has seen a healthy growth with the introduction of Tariff-based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) and viability gap funding scheme for the inter-state projects.

The transmission line network grew at a CAGR of approximately 3.7% to 4,56,428 cKM[9] as on March 2022 from 3,67,000 cKM as on March 2017. During FY25, 8,830 cKM of transmission lines were added taking the total network to 4,94,374 cKM. The transmission line capacity is at 13,37,513 MVA as on March 2025.

Chart 50: Transmission line network (220 kV & above)



	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
800 KV HVDC	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	10
500 KV HVDC	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
765 KV	35	42	45	46	51	53	55	57
400 KV	172	181	185	190	194	198	204	207
220 KV	169	175	180	186	192	202	207	211

Source: Central Electricity Authority, CareEdge Research

As on March 2025, there are 85 transmission projects which are under construction. These include various projects of transmission system associated with renewable projects along with conventional projects in Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra,

[8] Exchange Rate 1 USD= Rs. 81.9 as on 25th July 2023
[9] Circuit Kilometre

etc. These projects are being executed mainly by PGCIL along with private players like Sterlite Power Transmission Limited, Adani Transmission Limited, ReNew Transmission Ventures Private Limited, etc.

The Substation line network grew at a CAGR of approximately 6.6% to 1.13 million MVA as on March 2022 from 0.741 million MVA as on March 2017. During FY23, substation line network grew to 1.18 million MVA.

As per PGCIL, investment opportunity of around Rs. 1,90,000 crore is expected in interstate transmission system, Rs. 1,96,000 crore in intrastate transmission system and around Rs. 20,000 crore in cross border interconnection up to 2030.

For integration of additional wind and solar capacity by 2030, the estimated length of transmission line and sub-station capacity planned is around 50,890 ckm and 4,33,575 MVA, respectively. The investment required for the green transmission is estimated to be around Rs. 2,44,000 crore as per the Ministry of Power. Out of this, Rs. 28,100 crore will be required for integration of offshore wind capacities while Rs. 2,16,000 crore will be required for new solar and wind (onshore) plants.

Green Energy Corridor (GEC)

Green Energy Corridor Project aims at synchronizing electricity produced from renewable sources, such as solar and wind, with conventional power stations in the grid. GEC comprises of both Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) and Intra State Transmission System (InSTS) along with the setting up of Renewable Energy Management Centre (REMC) and the control infrastructure like, reactive compensation, storage systems, etc.

- Inter-State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor Phase-I

The ISTS GEC project with total 3,200 ckm inter-state transmission lines and 17,000 MVA substations was implemented by PGCIL between 2015 to 2020. The project cost is Rs. 11,369 crore with funding mechanism consisting of 30% equity by PGCIL and 70% loan from KfW (EUR 500 Million) & ADB (approx. Rs. 2,800 crore). The project was implemented to evacuate approx. 6 GW of RE power and included transmission system for 8 solar parks including Ananthapur (1,500 MW), Pavagada (2,000 MW), Rewa (750 MW), Bhadla-III (500 MW), Bhadla-IV (250 MW), Essel (750 MW), Banaskantha (700 MW) and Fatehgarh (1000 MW).

REMC have been installed at the following 11 locations:

a. REMC-SR (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka SLDCs & SRLDC).

b. REMC-WR (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh SLDCs and WRLDC),

c. REMC-NR (Rajasthan SLDC, NRLDC and NLDC)

The InSTS GEC scheme with total target of 9,700 ckm intra-state transmission lines and 22,600 MVA sub-stations was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in 2015. The InSTS GEC scheme is currently under implementation by the State Transmission Utilities (STUs) of 8 RE rich states, i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Tamil Nadu. The project cost is Rs. 10,141 crore with funding mechanism consisting of 40% central grant by MNRE, 40% loan from KfW Germany and 20% equity by the STUs.

The projects are being set up for evacuation of about 24 GW of RE power in the above 8 States, of which about 16.4 GW RE has been commissioned and connected to the grid through the project's setup under InSTS GEC. As on November 30, 2022, the status of the project is a below:

Table 20: Status of Intra-State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor Phase-I

State	Lines Target (ckm)	Lines Constructed (ckm)	Substations Target (MVA)	Substations Charged (MVA)
Tamil Nadu	1,068	1,068	2,250	1,910
Rajasthan	1,054	984	1,915	1,915
Andhra Pradesh	1,073	739	2,157	950
Himachal Pradesh	502	470	937	653
Gujarat	1,908	1,429	7,980	6,980
Karnataka	618	609	2,702	2,490
Madhya Pradesh	2,773	2,773	4,748	4,748
Maharashtra	771	625	-	-
Total	**9,767**	**8,697**	**22,689**	**19,858**

Source: MNRE, CareEdge Research

- Intra-State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor Phase-II

The InSTS GEC-II scheme with total target of 10,750 ckm intra-state transmission lines and 27,500 MVA sub-stations was approved by the CCEA in January 2022.

The project cost is Rs. 12,031 crore with central financial assistance from MNRE of Rs. 3,970 crore (i.e. 33% of project cost). The balance 67% of the project cost is available as loan from KfW/REC/PFC. The transmission schemes would be implemented by the STUs of seven states, i.e. Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh for evacuation of approx. 20 GW of RE power in the seven States. Currently, the STUs are preparing the packages and are in process of issuing tenders for implementing the projects. The scheduled commissioning for the projects under this scheme is March 2026.

The State-wise brief of the projects under the scheme is as under:

Table 21: Target under of Intra-State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor Phase-II

State	Estimated Project Cost (Rs Cr)	Length of Transmission Lines (ckm)	Capacity of Substations (MVA)	RE Addition (MW)
Gujarat	3,637	5,138	5,880	4,000
Himachal Pradesh	489	62	761	317
Karnataka	1,036	938	1,225	2,639
Kerala	420	224	620	452
Rajasthan	881	1,170	1,580	4,023
Tamil Nadu	720	624	2,200	4,000
Uttar Pradesh	4,848	2,597	15,280	4,000
Total	**12,031**	**10,753**	**27,546**	**19,431**

Source: Ministry of Power, CareEdge Research

5.4 Energy Storage Technologies

The demand of electricity fluctuates throughout the day while the amount of electricity generated is relatively fixed. A major breakthrough in electricity system is developing technology for storage of electricity so that it can be available to meet demand whenever it arises. Electricity storage devices can also help balance micro-grids to achieve frequency regulation to maintain the balance between generation and load and can also achieve a more reliable power supply for high tech industrial facilities.

A major driver for early market growth for energy storage generation will be renewable energy integration, replacement of diesel generators on island grids, industrial backup applications, and use of remote equipment. India has committed to increase its share of non-fossil fuel-based generation sources to 50% by 2030, which requires flexibility in power systems. The 'Power for All' target of 24X7 electricity for all had created an increased power requirement and the need to balance the supply and demand of electricity. Hence, Energy storage solutions plays a crucial role in increasing the system's overall flexibility.

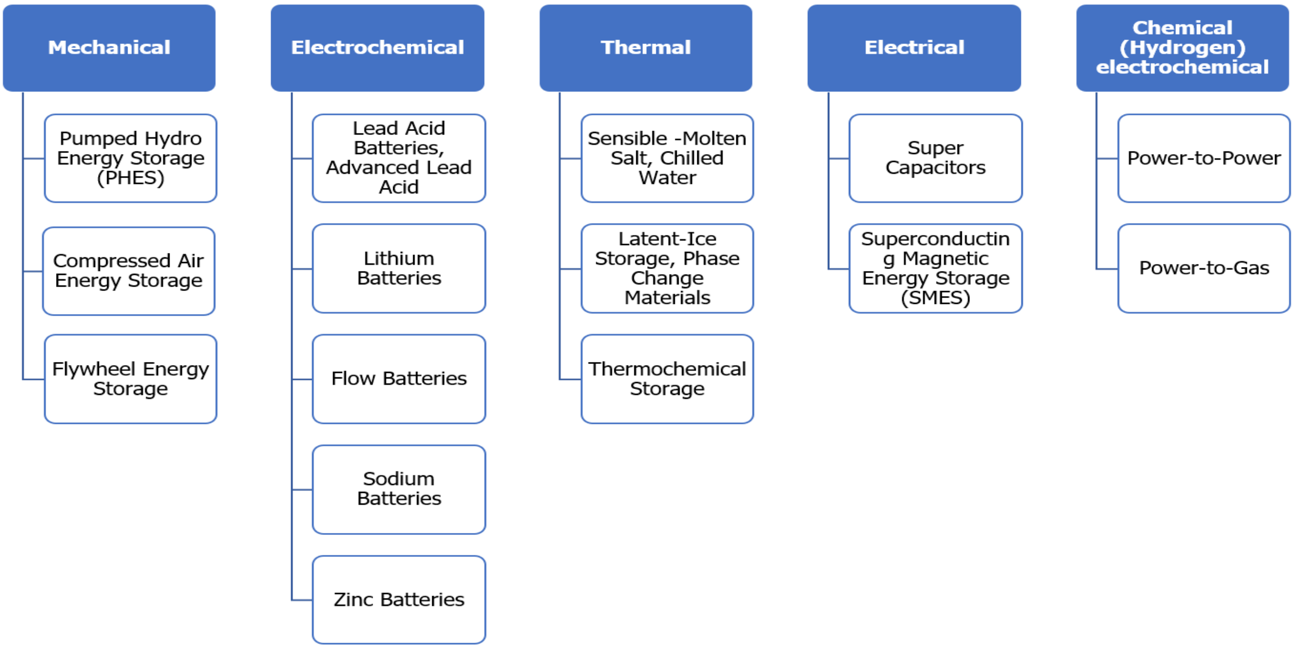
Energy Storage Systems (ESS) is emerging as an essential part of the evolving clean energy in 21st century. Energy storage is going to play an important part in grid integration and management of Renewable Energy as the share of renewable energy in the grid increases.

Greater utilization of the available grid capacity and renewable energy sources can be achieved through the energy storage systems.

Energy storage solutions are a set of methods and technologies that are used to store energy. This stored energy is later drawn upon for a number of operations.

There are various methods to store different forms of energy and hence various types of storage technologies depend on application, economics, integration within the system and availability of resource. Energy storage technologies vary depending upon on the type of energy used for storage. The different technologies based on the type of energy are as follows:

Chart 51: Classification of Energy Storage Technologies



Source: CareEdge Research

Energy storage ranges from pumped hydro storage, flywheel, super capacitors, compressed air, flywheels, super capacitors, thermal energy storage, batteries including lithium, etc. depending on the type of technology used. Dispatching electricity within seconds and providing back-up ranging from minutes to many hours are some of the features of advanced energy storage technologies.

The Union Budget 2023-24 proposed Viability Gap Funding for Battery Energy Storage Systems with a capacity of 13,200 MWH.

5.4.1 Battery Energy Storage

A battery is device with one or more electrochemical cells and majorly works on the principle of electromotive force. Based on battery type, their market is divided into lithium-ion batteries, lead-acid batteries, nickel batteries, flow batteries and others. Even though lead-acid batteries are the most common type of battery, lithium-ion batteries are gaining popularity due to various applications in end user industries such as renewable, telecommunication, and power generation industries. It also has the benefit of being rechargeable battery and hence is used for portable electronics and electric vehicles. The Li-ion battery market is majorly dominated by the electric vehicle sector which consumes 85% of the Li-ion batteries.

Battery Energy Storage Systems

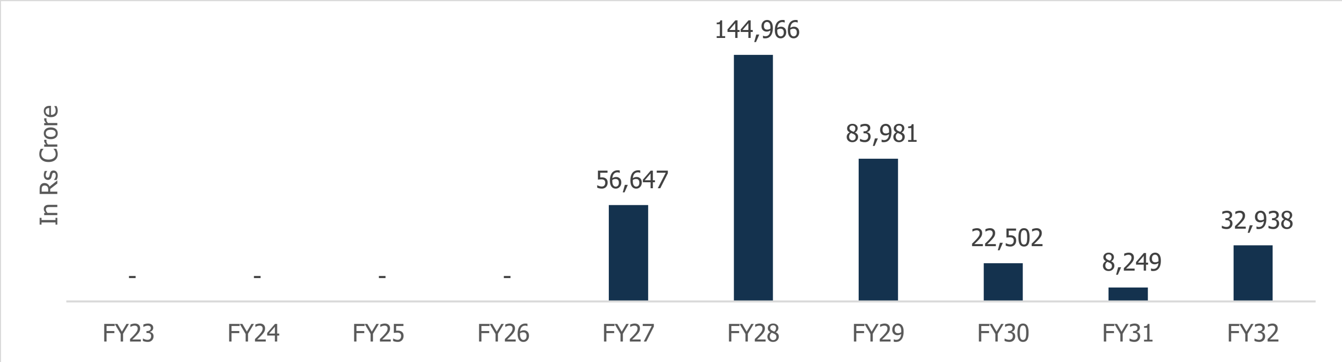
Energy storage systems collects energy from different sources including solar arrays and electric grid, accumulates and stores this energy in rechargeable batteries for later use. A battery energy storage system (BESS) is a compound system that contains various hardware and software components.

As per the National Electricity Plan, India is expected to have 16.13 GW/82.37 GWh of energy storage capacity by 2026–27, including 7.45 GW from PSP and 8.68 GW from BESS. By 2031–32, this is projected to increase to 73.93 GW/411.4 GWh, with 26.69 GW from PSP and 47.24 GW from BESS.

India can capture significant value within local economy with the help of successful local battery manufacturing industry and supportive local supply chain. India's annual battery market is expected to surpass $15 billion by 2030, driven by rising electric vehicle adoption, increasing demand for grid storage, and the push for energy security. .

An investment of Rs 3,49,283 crore will be required between FY24-32 to achieve the above battery storage requirement. Year-wise investment is given below.

Chart 52: Fund requirement for BESS



Source: National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), CareEdge Research

In order to meet the demand for battery with domestic supply, India will require rapid buildout of battery manufacturing. To increase the development for advanced cell batteries, policy push and demand-supply incentives is required. The PLI scheme promises to put India in strong global position and realize its full value from its technology.

5.4.2 Pumped Hydro Storage

Pumped Hydro Storage plays an important role among all forms of storage systems as it is important in providing peaking power and maintain system stability in the power system. It improves the overall economy of power system operation and reduces the operational problems of thermal stations during period of low load. The pumped storage technology is cost effective, highly effective and flexible way of energy storage on a large scale to store intermittent and variable energy since they provide large storage capacity compared to other storage technologies.

The life cycle of pumped storage is same as hydro projects i.e. 40 years and the efficiency are in the range of 70 to 80%.

Development of PSPs in India

According to Central Electricity Authority, India has a potential of around 96,530 MW in different parts of the country. The western region has the highest potential totalling to 37,845 MW because of the topographical features.

West Bengal is the frontrunner for promotion of pumped hydro storage India because of the Purulia project in West Bengal with a capacity of 900 MW which was set up in 2007.

As on March 2022, there are 8 PSP projects in the country totalling to 4,546 MW. Out of this around 3,306 MW of capacity is working in the pumped mode currently while the balance is not operating due to construction of tail reservoir or due to vibration issues in the system.

Government Schemes and Policies

- Waiver of inter-state transmission charges

The Central government had issued waiver of ISTS charges for PSP and BESS projects in order to promote commissioning and optimum utilization of storage projects on 21.06. 2021.The scheme also waiver of transmission charges for trading of electricity generated/supplied from Solar, Wind, PSP and BESS in Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) and Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) for till 30.06.2025.

The ISTS charges for power supplied from Hydro PSP or BESS projects shall be levied gradually as follows: -

i. 25% of STOA charges for initial 5 years of operation.

ii. After 5 years, the charges will be increased in steps of 25% every 3rd year to reach 100% of STOA charges from 12th year onwards.

Table 22: Summary of status of Hydro Pumped Storage

	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	%
Total Potential	63	96,530	
Schemes under operation	8	4,746	4.9%
Schemes under construction	2	1,500	1.5%

	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	%
Schemes in which construction is held up	1	80	0.08
DPRs Concurred by CEA & yet to be taken up for construction	2	2,200	2.3%
Under S&I for preparation of DPRs	17	16,770	17.4%
Schemes under S&I- Held up	1	660	0.7%
Total Developed	8	4,746	5%
Total Under Development	23	21,210	22%

Source: National Electricity Plan Vol-1 (March 2023), CareEdge Research

5.5 Smart Grid, Smart Meter and DER Management Solutions and Software

- **Smart Grid**

As per the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM), Ministry of Power, smart grid is an electrical grid with automation, communication and IT systems that can monitor power flows from points of generation to points of consumption (down to appliances level) and control the power flow or curtail the load to match generation in real time or near real time. Smart grids can be achieved by implementing efficient transmission & distribution systems, system operations, consumer integration and renewable integration. Smart grid solutions help to monitor, measure and control power flows in real time that can contribute to identification of losses and thereby appropriate technical and managerial actions can be taken to arrest the losses.

Smart grid solutions can contribute to reduction of transmission and distribution losses, peak load management, improved quality of service, increased reliability, better asset management, renewable integration, better accessibility to electricity etc. and also lead to self-healing grids.

Smart meters are digital meters which are like conventional meters and record data on energy consumption. However, there meters are also capable of transmitting the energy consumption data to utilities at specific intervals which permits more frequent monitoring of consumption and can assist in reduction of T&D losses.

Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 crore and estimated support from Central Government of Rs. 97,631 crore for the duration of 5 years (FY22-FY26). As on March 06, 2025, 222.35 million pre-paid smart consumers meters, 5.3 million smart Distribution Transformer (DT) meters and 0.2 million smart feeder meters have been sanctioned for 32 states and union territories.

Investment Opportunities

Smart Meter National Programme is an initiative by the government of India to promote the use of smart meters across the country. The scheme has two parts: Part-A includes upgradation of distribution infrastructure and Pre-paid Smart Metering & System Metering and Part-B covers Training & Capacity Building and other Enabling & Supporting Activities. Under Part-A, installation of 25 crore Smart Meters is envisaged across the country. Investment opportunities in India's smart meter sector primarily lie in the manufacturing and deployment of smart meters, driven by strong government initiatives, increasing energy demand, and the push for digitalization in the power sector.

The smart meter sector presents a range of investment opportunities, primarily driven by technological advancements, energy efficiency improvements, and regulatory requirements. Key investment areas include companies specializing in the design and manufacture of smart meters and related hardware, as well as data analytics platforms for energy management. Additionally, utility companies adopting smart grid solutions represent significant potential.

The increasing integration of electric vehicles and smart home technologies, coupled with the necessity for robust cybersecurity measures within smart metering systems, further broadens the scope for investment. As governments globally push for cleaner energy and more intelligent grid management, the smart meter market is poised for sustained growth, offering the potential for long-term returns

- **Distributed Energy Resources (DER) Management Solutions and Software**

A DER management solution is an IT enabled platform that helps the DISCOMs manage their grids which are based on distributed energy resources which are small scale generation units such as rooftop solar panels, battery storage etc. located at consumer site or near the consumer.

5.6 Electric Vehicles and Charging Infrastructure

India has been actively promoting the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) as part of its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and decrease dependence on fossil fuels. The EV market in India has been witnessing steady growth. The sales of electric cars, two-wheelers, and three-wheelers have been increasing in recent years, driven by government incentives, decreasing battery costs, and the introduction of new EV models by domestic and international manufacturers. The following table depicts total EV sales: -

Table 23: Total EV Sales

EV Sales (in Units)	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Two-wheeler	24,839	40,837	2,52,547	7,27,434	9,41,478	11,49,422
Three-wheeler	1,40,683	88,378	1,82,587	4,04,231	1,00,872	6,99,063
Four-wheeler	2,727	4,588	18,565	47,383	84,061	1,07,645
Goods vehicle	50	28	2,452	3,049	554,800	8,844
Total EV sales units	**1,68,299**	**1,33,831**	**4,56,151**	**11,82,097**	**16,81,211**	**19,64, 974**
Total Domestic sales	**2,15,44,609**	**1,86,20,245**	**1,76,17,482**	**2,12,04,121**	**2,38,52,738**	**2,56,07,391**
EV Penetration	**0.78%**	**0.72%**	**2.59%**	**5.57%**	**7.05%**	**7.80%**

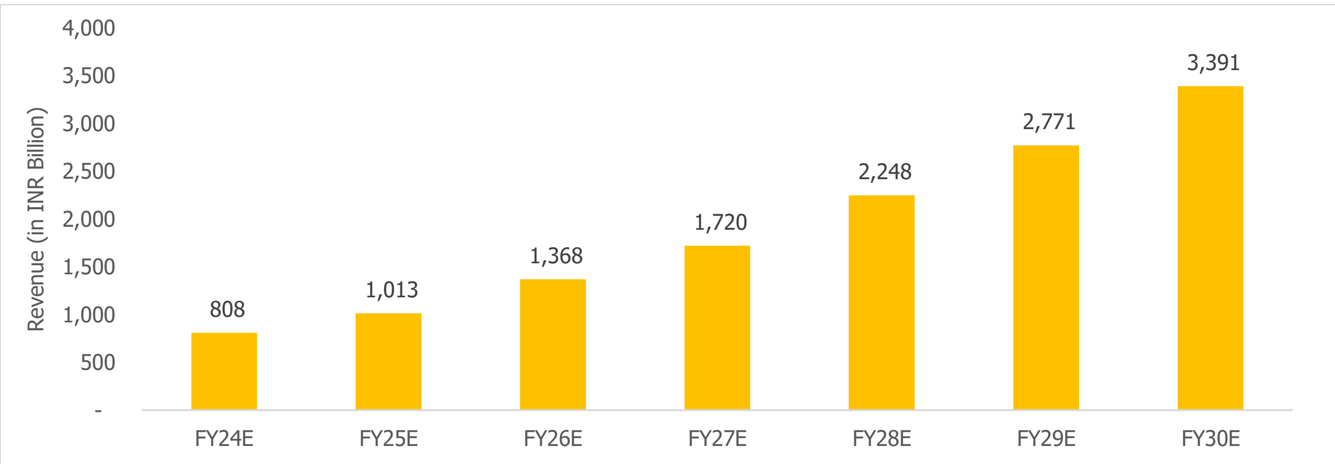
Source: Centre of Energy Finance, CareEdge Research

The Indian government has implemented several policies and incentives to promote EV adoption. Additionally, the government has set a target to achieve 100% electric mobility for public transport and 40% electrification of private vehicles by 2030. As per NITI Aayog estimates, India's EV sales is estimated to be at 70% for commercial car, 30% for private cars, 40% for buses, and 80% for two-wheelers and three-wheelers respectively by 2030.. India's FAME II scheme has a budgetary outlay of Rs 11,500 crore, supporting EV adoption and charging infrastructure. As of March 2025, Rs 5,294 crore has been disbursed for subsidies on 11,79,669 EVs, while Rs 800 crore has been sanctioned for 7,432 public charging stations. The PLI scheme for EVs and auto components, with a budget of Rs 25,938 crore, has seen Rs 17,896 crore invested by approved applicants, generating Rs 3,370 crore in incremental sales as of March 2024. For lithium-ion battery production, India currently has 6.7 GWh of installed capacity, with plans to expand to 60 GWh by 2025 and 120 GWh by 2030. The PLI scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage aims to establish 50 GWh of domestic manufacturing with a budget of Rs 18,100 crore, helping build India's battery supply chain. These initiatives are driving India's transition to clean energy and sustainable mobility while strengthening domestic battery and EV manufacturing.

This goal translates to approximately 80 million EVs on Indian roads by 2030, according to estimates by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). Additionally, the Indian EV battery market is projected to grow significantly, from US 16.77 billion in 2023 to US 27.70 billion by 2028, driven by the rising demand for EVs, government incentives, and a push towards sustainable mobility. This growth reflects India's commitment to reducing carbon emissions, improving air quality, and transitioning towards greener transportation solutions.

The current market size of electric two-wheelers (E2Ws largest segment in EV), electric three-wheelers (E3Ws) and electric four-wheelers (E4Ws) is estimated to be around ~ INR 9,000 crore, ~ INR 10,000 crore , and ~ INR 8,500 crore respectively. The expected revenue generation from overall EV sales is estimated to reach approximately ~ INR 4,00,000 crore around 2030 in India. The sales across each EV vehicle segment is expected to clock strong growth going forward owing to governments push towards green mobility.

Chart 53: Annual Revenue forecast from EV sales



Source: Centre of Energy Finance, CareEdge Research

The development of charging infrastructure is essential for the growth of the EV market in India. The government's investment in charging infrastructure is a positive step towards making EVs more accessible to Indian consumers. India is working on the expansion of its EV charging infrastructure to support the growing number of electric vehicles. Both public and private entities are investing in the establishment of charging stations across cities, highways, commercial complexes, and parking areas.

Several public and private players are involved in setting up and operating EV charging infrastructure in India. Some prominent charging network operators include Tata Power, Statiq and Chargezone. State-run oil marketing companies, such as Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum, are also expanding into EV charging infrastructure. The government has introduced guidelines and standards to enable compatibility between different EV models and charging stations.

India now has 26,367 public charging stations for electric vehicles (EVs), marking a major step in boosting the country's EV infrastructure. This expansion, part of the government's efforts under the FAME initiative, aims to make EVs more accessible and convenient by ensuring widespread charging facilities. The growing network of stations is expected to accelerate EV adoption, supporting India's goal of having 80 million EVs on the road by 2030. This development not only boosts consumer confidence but also helps reduce reliance on fossil fuels and promotes sustainable transportation across both urban and rural areas.

The government plans to have 500,000 public charging stations by 2025. While India is making significant progress in developing its EV charging infrastructure, there are still challenges to address, such as the need for more widespread and reliable charging stations, grid infrastructure upgrades, and ensuring affordability and accessibility for all segments of the population. Continued government support, private investments, and collaborations between stakeholders will be crucial for the rapid expansion of EV charging infrastructure in the country.

India's electric vehicle (EV) charging market is projected to reach $5.6 billion by 2030. This growth is driven by the increasing adoption of EVs, government initiatives, and the expansion of charging infrastructure across the country. With more public and private investments, the EV charging network is expected to become more widespread, supporting India's transition to sustainable transportation and reducing dependency on fossil fuels.

Latest Developments

- The government has significantly increased its budget allocation for electric vehicle (EV) initiatives. The budget for the Prime Minister Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PME-DRIVE) scheme has risen from INR 1,870.76 crore in 2024-25 to INR 4,000 crore in 2025-26. The allocation for the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for Automobiles and Auto Components has also been boosted from INR 346.87 crore in 2024-25 to INR 2,818.85 crore in 2025-26.
- The government has announced plans to launch a national manufacturing mission to enhance the production of electric vehicle batteries, motors, and controllers, focusing on supporting MSMEs.
- The exemption of basic customs duty (BCD) on critical minerals such as cobalt powder, lithium-ion battery scrap, lead, zinc, and 12 other materials has been introduced to promote their domestic manufacturing, particularly by MSMEs.
- The removal of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on lithium-ion battery scrap aims to encourage recycling, although the success of this depends on the development of proper recycling infrastructure and regulations, especially with European Union restrictions. The increased focus on recycling and manufacturing could reduce battery production costs, while the growth of India's domestic lithium-ion recycling industry will take a few years as EVs become more widespread.
- Reliance Industries: Jio-bp, a joint venture between Reliance Industries and BP, has inaugurated its 500th EV charging station in India, marking a significant milestone in the company's efforts to accelerate EV adoption in the country.
- ABB India has been at the forefront of developing EV charging infrastructure solutions. The company has launched the fastest EV charger globally, Terra 360, which can deliver a range of 100 km with just 3 minutes of charging. This technology is expected to be accessible in India soon.

The government's policies and the investments made by private companies are helping to accelerate the growth of the EV market in India.

- Public and private entities are investing in the development of charging stations across cities, highways, commercial areas, and public parking spaces. The number of charging stations has grown rapidly, and various companies are actively deploying charging infrastructure to meet the increasing demand.
- Ultra-fast charging networks are gaining traction in India. These ultra-fast charging stations are being strategically deployed along major highways and key travel corridors.
- Battery swapping solutions have emerged as an innovative approach to address EV charging challenges, especially for electric two-wheelers and three-wheelers. Many companies are piloting battery swapping stations, allowing users to

exchange depleted batteries for fully charged ones, reducing charging time and range anxiety. The government in order to meet the ambitious target of 30% EV penetration by 2030, has announced battery swapping policy along with inter-operability standards to improve efficiency in the EV ecosystem while battery energy storage systems with a capacity of 13.2 GWh will be supported with viability gap funding to encourage investment.

- Several collaborations have been formed to accelerate the deployment of charging infrastructure in India. Public and private entities are partnering with OEMs, charging network operators, and other stakeholders to establish charging stations at strategic locations.

Integrating renewable energy with EV charging infrastructure is becoming increasingly important. Charging stations are now being powered through green energy sources via Captive or Open Access (OA) models to support clean and sustainable charging. Efforts are also underway to implement grid integration and smart charging solutions to optimize renewable energy use and reduce the environmental impact of EV charging.

Government Policies

The government of India has implemented a number of policies to promote the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) and the development of charging infrastructure in the country. These policies include:

- **The Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) scheme:** This scheme provides subsidies for the purchase of EVs and for the development of charging infrastructure.

- **The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for manufacturing of Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) batteries:** This scheme provides financial incentives to companies that set up manufacturing facilities for ACC batteries in India.

5.6.1 EV Manufacturing

The rise of electric vehicles is having a significant impact on the transportation industry. India is actively promoting EV manufacturing as part of its sustainable transportation goals. The government's initiatives like localization combined with the participation of domestic and international stakeholders, are expected to drive the EV manufacturing in the country.

Some of the latest developments in EV manufacturing in India are: -

- **Incentives and Subsidies:** The Indian government continues to provide incentives and subsidies to promote EV manufacturing and adoption. In 2021, the government announced a PLI (Production-Linked Incentive) scheme for the auto sector, including EV manufacturers. The scheme provides financial incentives based on incremental sales and manufacturing investment, aiming to boost domestic production and exports of EVs.

- **Domestic Manufacturing Investments:** Several domestic and international automakers have announced plans for EV manufacturing in India. Companies like Tata Motors, Mahindra & Mahindra, MG Motor, and Ola Electric have invested in establishing manufacturing facilities or expanding existing ones to cater to the growing demand for EVs.

- **Battery Manufacturing:** India is making efforts to enhance domestic battery manufacturing capabilities. In recent developments, leading battery manufacturers such as Exide Industries and Amara Raja Batteries have announced plans to set up lithium-ion battery manufacturing units in collaboration with international partners. This move aims to reduce dependence on imported batteries and strengthen the EV ecosystem in India.

- **Charging Infrastructure Expansion:** The Indian government, along with public and private entities, is focused on expanding the charging infrastructure across the country. Various initiatives have been undertaken to set up charging stations in cities, highways, and public parking areas. Additionally, electric mobility platforms are investing in establishing charging networks to support EV adoption.

Investment Opportunities

The Government of India encourages Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from all countries, although investments from countries that share a land border with India are subject to specific approval processes. The FDI policy also promotes technology transfer, local manufacturing under the Make-in-India initiative, and the creation of local employment opportunities.. The government of India has entered into collaborations with various countries through free-trade agreements and joint working groups, enhancing the competitiveness of the Indian automobile sector.. It is estimated that E-Two Wheelers will reach a market of 5 million by 2025, with E-Three Wheelers accounting for 30% of sales. In 2024, the government approved a new USD 500-million-worth EV Policy, offering a range of incentives with the intention of drawing investments from global EV companies and positioning India as a prime manufacturing hub for state-of-the-art EVs.

In September 2024, the government approved the PM E-Drive scheme with a budget of Rs.10,900 crore over two years, providing Rs.3,679 crore in subsidies to incentivize E2Ws, E3Ws, e-ambulances, e-trucks, and other emerging EVs. The scheme aims to support 24.79 lakh E2Ws, 3.16 lakh E3Ws, and 14,028 e-buses, while also allocating Rs.780 crore to enhance vehicle testing infrastructure. It also includes e-vouchers, and a streamlined EV buying process. The scheme proposes the installation of 22,100 fast chargers for e-4 Ws, 1800 fast chargers for e-buses and 48,400 fast chargers for e2W/3Ws. Also, Battery-as-a-Service (BaaS) will also play a vital role in EV adoption. Sales of EV units (E2Ws, E3Ws, e-ambulances and e-trucks) has increased at a CAGR of 78% from FY20 to FY24.

Investing in the electric vehicle (EV) sector represents a type of sustainable finance, emphasizing environmental sustainability by decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on fossil fuels. By financing the development of EV technology, charging infrastructure, and battery improvements, climate investors facilitate the shift to cleaner transportation.

Government Policies

The Indian government has also implemented several policies and initiatives to promote EV manufacturing in the country. These policies aim to support domestic production, attract investments, and accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles. Here are some key government policies related to EV manufacturing in India:

Policy/Initiative	Year of Launch	Objective
National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP)	2013	Establishes the government's long-term vision for electric mobility in India, targeting significant EV adoption by 2030 and encouraging local production of EVs and their components.
Make in India Initiative	2014	Promotes both domestic and international companies to establish manufacturing operations in India, enhancing manufacturing capabilities and creating jobs in the EV industry.
Phased Manufacturing Program (PMP)	-	Aims to promote the indigenization and localization of EV components to lessen reliance on imports. It offers incentives for local production and the development of supply chains.
National Mission on Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage	2019	Encourages the growth of advanced battery manufacturing in India by attracting investments, fostering research and development, and creating a robust ecosystem for battery manufacturing and recycling.

These government policies in India play a crucial role in encouraging EV manufacturing creating a conducive environment for growth and sustainability in the respective sectors. These policies are aimed at creating a supportive environment for the growth of the EV manufacturing in India.

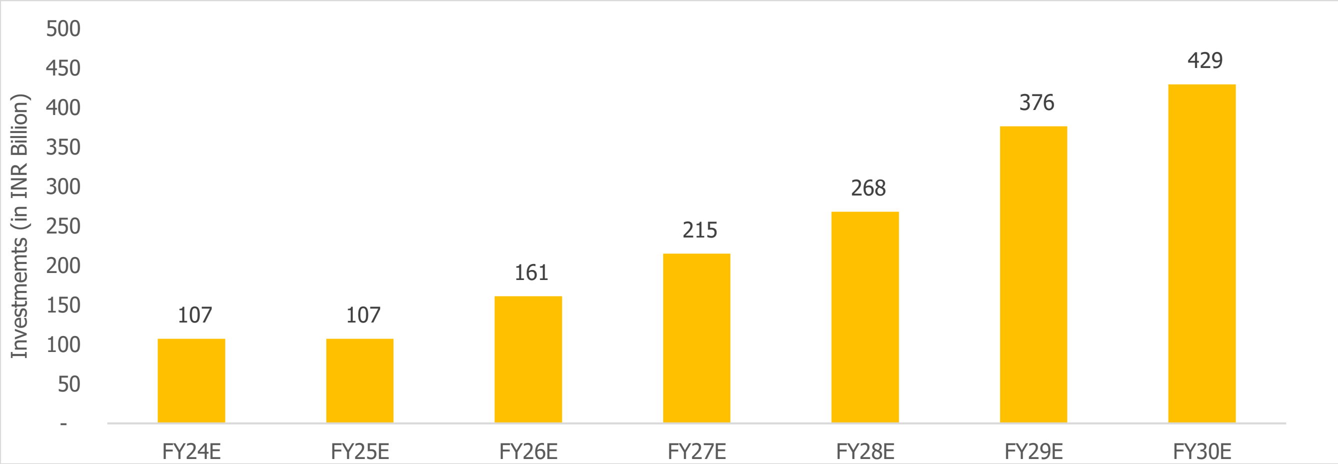
5.6.2 EV Battery

The battery is one of the most important components of an electric vehicle (EV). It stores the energy that powers the vehicle's motor, and its performance has a significant impact on the vehicle's range, efficiency, and cost. The battery is the most expensive component in an EV, switching it allows companies to offer it as a service via lease or subscription models which would help in lowering the cost of owning and maintaining the EV. Due to import dependency, many EV manufacturers are importing Lithium and lithium-ion, further not complying with the Make-in-India initiatives. Lithium-ion batteries are the most popular and commonly used energy source for electric vehicles. Li-ion batteries have a high energy density and are relatively lightweight, which helps to improve the overall range of the EV. India does not have enough lithium reserves for manufacturing lithium-ion batteries and almost all-electric vehicles in the country run on batteries imported mostly from China, which is the largest producer. As a result, all manufacturers import cells and battery packs. India's heavy dependency on imports for electric vehicle batteries has resulted in exorbitant prices for these vital components, and eventually, the high cost of electric vehicles.

Other types of batteries that are sometimes used in EVs in India include lead-acid batteries and nickel metal hydride (NiMH) batteries. Lead-acid batteries are the most affordable type of battery, but they have a lower energy density and a shorter lifespan than Li-ion batteries. NiMH batteries have a higher energy density than lead-acid batteries, but they are not as common as Li-ion batteries. NIHM fall short compared to Lithium-Ion (Li-ion) batteries in important areas like how much energy they can store, how long they last, and how quickly they lose charge when not in use. Li-ion batteries are used more widely today, especially in electric vehicles and electronic gadgets, because they are lighter, last longer, and charge faster. While NiMH batteries are still useful for certain specific uses.

Battery manufacturing in India could become INR 85,900 crore (USD 12 billion) business in India by 2030. The progress of EV adoption is likely to create an unprecedented demand for batteries. The need for batteries will be driven by both new sales of EVs and the demand for replacement batteries in existing EVs.

Chart 54: Investments required for India to meet EV Battery Demand under 50% indigenisation



Source: CEEW-CEF analysis, CareEdge Research

NITI Aayog estimates a demand of 104-260 GWh of lithium cells in India by 2030. The government's PLI scheme aims to establish 50 GWh of manufacturing capacity with 60% value addition over a five-year period.

Some of the latest developments in EV battery are: -

The development of new battery technologies is essential for the growth of the EV market in India. As battery technology improves, EVs will become more affordable, efficient, and convenient. This will make EVs more appealing to consumers, and it will help to accelerate the growth of the EV market in India.

Significant capital expenditure has been invested in setting up lithium-ion battery manufacturing plants, with Gujarat being the primary location followed by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. However, achieving widespread indigenization of lithium-ion battery production in the medium to long term is unlikely. The majority of lithium-ion batteries are imported, primarily from China and Vietnam. The cost of batteries constitutes the largest portion (40-50%) of EV costs. Limited access to core raw materials like lithium and the technology-intensive nature of manufacturing present challenges to localization efforts. The government needs to incentivize companies to acquire overseas lithium mines. Localization potential is high for chassis, bodies, and battery management systems (BMS), while specialized components such as batteries and motors may face limitations due to the scarcity of rare earth magnets.

In addition to these developments, there are also a number of other companies in India that are working on developing new battery technologies for EVs. These companies include Amara Raja Batteries, Exide Industries, and L&T Technology Services. The government of India is also investing in research and development (R&D) for EV batteries. This R&D is focused on developing new battery technologies that are more efficient, safer, and affordable.

Government Policies

In the Union Budget for FY25, the Indian government has allocated significant funds to bolster the electric vehicle (EV) sector. The PM eDrive Scheme received a funding boost to Rs. 4,000 crore, up from Rs. 1,870.76 crore in the previous year, aiming to upscale electrification of two-wheelers and three-wheelers.

Additionally, the PM eBus Scheme was allocated Rs. 510 crore, a substantial increase from Rs. 20 crore last year, to promote electric public transportation.

The Rs. 10,900 crore PM E-Drive, launched in October 2024, replaces the FAME scheme and offers subsidies on electric two-wheelers, three-wheelers, trucks, buses, and ambulances.

The scheme's total outlay includes Rs 3,679 crore for e-2Ws, e-3Ws, e-trucks, e-ambulances and other emerging EVs, Rs 4,391 crore for procuring 14,028 e-buses by State Transport Undertakings (STU) or public transport agencies, and Rs 2,000 crore for charging infrastructure. Subsidies for electric two-wheelers will be reduced from Rs 5,000 per kWh to Rs 2,500 per kWh starting April 2025. Electric buses can receive subsidies up to Rs 35 lakh based on their size.

The PM-eBus Sewa scheme aims to deploy over 38,000 electric buses by 2028-29, with an allocation of Rs 500 crore in FY 2025.

The government of India is taking a number of steps to promote the development of the domestic battery manufacturing industry for electric vehicles (EVs). In the Union Budget 2023-24, the government has allocated INR 3,50,000 Bn to achieve the energy transition, energy security and net zero objectives, which will help the EV industry to work alongside them in addressing the issues related to Climate Crisis. The Finance Minister has announced that the customs duties exemption has been extended for the import of goods and machinery required to manufacture lithium-ion cells for EV batteries. This will ensure more local production and manufacturing of Li-On batteries, thus keeping a check on the prices of electric vehicles. The minister also proposed continuing the concessional duty on lithium-ion battery cells for another year. This would give automobile OEMs a boost to launch more EVs with high local content. Also, the Battery energy storage systems will be promoted by the government to steer the economy on the sustainable development path with the capacity of 13.2GWh.

Some of the initiatives taken by the government: -

Battery swapping: Battery swapping is a new technology that allows EV owners to swap their depleted batteries for charged batteries. This can be done quickly and easily, making it a convenient way to extend the range of an EV. In the Budget 2022-23, it was announced that a Battery Swapping Policy for electric vehicle charging in congested areas will be drafted soon. The introduction of updated building by-laws has also been announced by the Finance Minister. The Indian government has plans to finalize incentives for e electric scooters, motorcycles and auto rickshaws under its new battery exchange scheme. The policy would initially focus on battery swap services for electric scooters, motorcycles, and three-wheeled auto rickshaws, which may help in increasing deployment of EVs for last-mile delivery and ride-sharing. EV drivers can use Battery Swapping to replace discharged battery with freshly charged ones at swap stations. This is faster than charging the vehicle and relieves drivers of range anxiety. The battery is the most expensive component in an EV, switching it allows companies to offer it as a service via lease or subscription models which would help in lowering the cost of owning and maintaining the EV. In the Battery-as-a-Service (BaaS) model, electric vehicle (EV) buyers can purchase the vehicle without the battery, which is one of the most expensive components. This significantly lowers the upfront cost of the EV. Instead of owning the battery, users pay a monthly subscription or EMI to access the battery through a rental or service agreement. This helps spread the battery cost over time, making EV ownership more affordable and flexible. In India, this model is gaining interest, particularly for commercial vehicles like electric two-wheelers, three-wheelers, and fleet vehicles, where cost sensitivity is high. Many companies are actively developing battery swapping and BaaS infrastructure.

- **Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme and National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage:**

- The Union Budget 2023-24 has earmarked INR 80,830 Bn for production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes, the bulk of the money going to large-scale electronics manufacturing, pharma, auto and auto components, and food processing. The incentives in this scheme, is linked to turnover, with the government offering a maximum of 18% incentives depending on a company's incremental turnover. The purpose of this PLI scheme is to assist the development of technological adoption that are currently low in India, and it can be used in collaboration with other schemes like as the Faster Adoption of Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme and the PLI scheme for advanced chemistry cells (ACC). This will further encourage the development of advanced automotive products, the most prominent of which is battery electric technology. In FY22, the government launched the National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage. This program aims to promote the development of the domestic ACC battery manufacturing industry. In FY22, the government launched a PLI scheme for the manufacture of advanced chemistry cells (ACCs) for EVs. The PLI scheme is expected to help to reduce the cost of EV batteries in India, and it is expected to boost the domestic battery manufacturing industry.

- The 37.7% reduction in the allocation for the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage in the Union Budget 2025, from ₹250 crore in Budget 2024 to ₹155.76 crore is primarily due to low disbursal rates and delays in meeting investment and domestic value addition targets. Several beneficiaries failed to meet the required taregts, leading to a sharp cut in budget allocation, could slow the growth of India's electric vehicle (EV) and renewable energy sectors. With reduced financial incentives for domestic battery manufacturing, the pace of scaling up EV production, battery storage solutions, and charging infrastructure could be delayed. Additionally, it takes long time to set up battery manufacturing and the lack of domestic technology have slowed down progress, making it difficult for companies to take full advantage of the incentives. This may lead to continued reliance on imported batteries, increase costs for EV makers, and dampen investor confidence, ultimately impacting India's transition to cleaner energy and its self-sufficiency goals.

- **Standards for EV batteries:** The government has also issued a number of standards for EV batteries, such as the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) standard for lithium-ion batteries. These standards are designed to ensure the safety and quality of EV batteries.

- **Incentives for EV battery manufacturing:** The government also offers a number of financial incentives for EV battery manufacturing, such as capital subsidies and tax breaks. The Rs 18,100 crore PLI scheme supports advanced chemistry cell

(ACC) battery production, reducing dependency on imports. To further cut costs, the government has exempted 35 capital goods from customs duty, making battery production more affordable.

- Additionally, Rs 2,000 crore has been allocated for battery energy storage systems (BESS) under the viability gap funding (VGF) initiative, aimed at replacing diesel generators with cleaner alternatives. The PM E-DRIVE Scheme, alongside Rs 10,900 crore set aside for EV adoption, is expected to strengthen battery demand.

These incentives are designed to make it more attractive for companies to invest in the domestic battery manufacturing industry.

5.7 Energy Efficiency

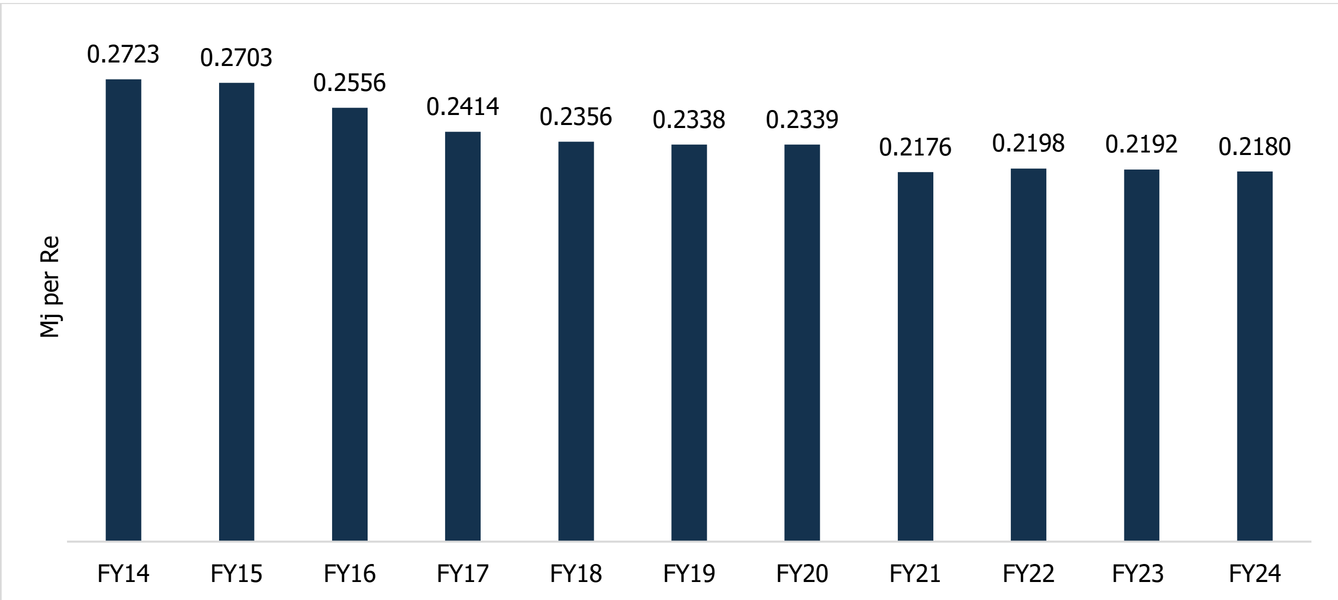
As India’s energy demand continues

to grow due to rising income levels and economic development, the government has taken various steps to ensure energy availability while also reducing CO_2 emissions. Energy efficiency involves lowering specific energy consumption (the amount of energy used per unit of output) by enhancing the technology in devices or equipment. Under the Energy Conservation Act, which was enacted in 2001, several innovative policy measures have been introduced to boost energy efficiency and decrease the energy intensity of the Indian economy.

In March 2002, the Government of India established the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. The BEE's mission is to create policies and strategies that encourage self-regulation and market-based principles within the framework of the Act, primarily aiming to lower India's energy intensity. The BEE works with designated consumers, agencies, and organizations to identify and optimize existing resources and infrastructure, ensuring effective implementation of the Act’s provisions. The Energy Conservation Act defines both regulatory and promotional roles. While energy conservation does not change the fundamental technology of a device or equipment, it emphasizes reducing unproductive energy use.

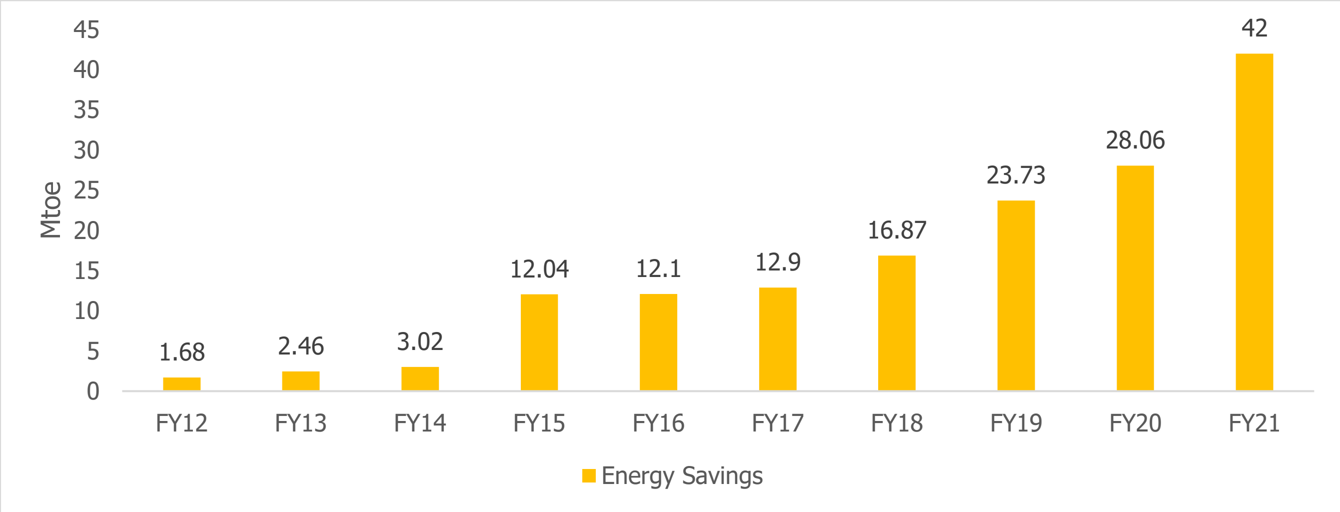
The government has launched several energy efficiency initiatives, resulting in a decrease in the country’s energy intensity from 0.2723 megajoules (MJ) per rupee in FY14 to 0.2188 MJ per rupee in FY23(P). These initiatives have led to net savings of 210.00 billion units (BUs), which has reduced net electricity consumption by 9.71% as of FY21.

Chart 55: Energy Intensity of India



Source: Energy Statistics India 2025, CareEdge Research

Chart 56: Impact of Energy Efficiency Measures on India's Energy Consumption



Source: Central Electricity Authority, National Electricity Plan 2022-2032, CareEdge Research

Government Initiatives

- Energy efficiency in appliances sector – Standards and Labelling Programme

This scheme promotes energy efficiency at the citizens' level through use of more efficient appliances like Air Conditioners, Refrigerators, Televisions, Geysers etc. by regulation of standards and increasing awareness through informative campaigns. It was launched with the objective of providing consumers an informed choice about the energy and cost saving potential of the labelled appliances/equipment being sold commercially. This scheme entails laying down minimum energy performance norms for appliances / equipment, rating the energy performance on a scale of 1 to 5, 5 stars being the most energy efficient. Energy labelling is one of the most cost-effective policy tools for improving energy efficiency and lowering associated energy cost of appliances or equipment. As on January 2023, the programme covers 30 appliances out of which 11 appliances are under the mandatory regime while as the remaining 19 appliances are under the voluntary regime.

- Expanding coverage of industrial efficiency adoption under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)

National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) is one of the eight national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) that was released in June 2008 by the Government of India.

One of the flagship schemes under NMEEE, the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme is a mechanism designed to achieve emissions reduction in energy intensive industries and it is designed on the concept of reduction in Specific Energy Consumption (SEC). It involves assessment of SEC in the baseline year and projected SEC in the target year covering different forms of net energy going into the boundary of the plant and the products leaving out of it over a particular cycle.

The PAT scheme is implemented on a rolling cycle basis and new sectors are added year. Six PAT cycles have been implemented till date. 198 Designated Consumers under PAT scheme for the period 2022-2025 has been notified. BEE has notified PAT Cycle –VII commencing from 2022-23 to 2024-2025 wherein 707 Designated Consumers from 9 sectors have been notified with total energy consumption reduction target of 8.485 Mtoe.

- **Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)**

The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of BEE sets minimum energy performance standards for commercial buildings having a connected load of 100kW or contract demand of 120 KVA and above. While the Central Government has powers under the EC Act, the State Governments have the flexibility to modify the code to suit local or regional needs and notify them.

- **Demand Side Energy Efficiency**

Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management (DSM) measures in the Energy Sector is a cost-effective tool. Energy Efficiency programs encourage the installation of end-use technologies that consume less energy, thereby reducing and/ or shifting the customers' overall electric bill. Energy Efficiency and DSM programs can help utilities to reduce their peak power purchases on the wholesale market thereby lowering their overall cost of operations. Total of 62 DISCOMs have been covered under this programme which has promoted energy efficiency measure in agriculture and municipal sectors among others

- **Other Initiatives**

    a. Programmes have also been launched for promoting energy efficiency in SMEs, transportation sector etc.

    b. Fiscal Support - BEE supports Partial Risk Sharing Facility (PRSF) for energy efficiency which is implemented by World Bank through SIDBI in India. PRSF guarantee is for maximum 75% of loan amount or Rs. 15 crore per project, whichever is less. Till date, SIDBI has issued 18 guarantees with project cost worth Rs. 275 crore (approx.) and guarantee of worth Rs. 63.5 crore has been issued.

    c. State Energy Efficiency Index: BEE has developed the State Energy Efficiency Index program with an objective to help drive energy efficiency policies and program implementation at the state and local level. This index promotes best practices, encourages healthy competition among states and tracks progress in managing the States' and India's energy footprint.

5.8 Waste Management, Recycling and Other Activities of Circular Economy

India, characterized by its extensive population and diverse economy, encounters noteworthy complexities in waste management and environmental sustainability. Nevertheless, the nation has undertaken proactive measures to address these challenges and foster waste management, recycling, and other circular economy activities.

- Waste Management Initiatives

Swachh Bharat Mission: The Swachh Bharat Mission, initiated in 2014, endeavours to achieve cleanliness and eliminate open defecation in India. It has garnered substantial recognition and emphasis on waste management and sanitation practices throughout the country. The mission primarily concentrates on generating awareness, constructing household and community toilets, and establishing robust systems for solid waste management.

Solid Waste Management Rules: In 2016, India implemented new solid waste management regulations to tackle the complexities associated with waste generation and disposal. These regulations place significant emphasis on waste segregation at the point of origin, decentralized waste processing, and the promotion of recycling and composting practices. Additionally, the regulations aim to integrate informal waste pickers into the formal waste management sector, recognizing their valuable role in waste collection and recycling activities.

- Recycling Initiatives

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): India has enacted Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations, imposing the responsibility on producers to manage the waste generated by their products throughout the entire lifecycle. This encompasses activities such as waste collection, recycling, and safe disposal. EPR serves as a mechanism to incentivize manufacturers to adopt environmentally friendly product designs, optimize packaging materials, and establish take-back systems to facilitate efficient recycling processes. By implementing EPR, India aims to enhance producer accountability and promote sustainable waste management practices in the industrial sector.

E-waste Management: Electronic waste (e-waste) represents a considerable environmental and health risk. Recognizing this concern, the Indian government introduced the E-waste Management Rules in 2016. These regulations mandate the appropriate handling, disposal, and recycling of electronic waste in order to mitigate its adverse impacts. To facilitate the implementation of these rules, authorized e-waste recyclers and collection centers have been established across the country, ensuring the adoption of safe and efficient recycling practices in the management of e-waste.

- Circular Economy Initiatives

National Plastic Waste Management Mission: Launched in 2018, has the primary objective of reducing the generation of single-use plastic waste and promoting effective recycling and waste management practices. This mission places significant emphasis on the segregation and systematic collection of plastic waste, the establishment of robust recycling infrastructure, and raising awareness about the detrimental environmental consequences of plastic pollution. Furthermore, the mission encourages the exploration and adoption of alternative materials as substitutes for plastic and actively supports research and innovation endeavours in the field of sustainable packaging.

Waste-to-Energy Projects: India has been actively engaged in promoting waste-to-energy projects as a viable solution to address the dual challenges of waste management and meeting energy demands. These projects involve the conversion of organic waste, including municipal solid waste and agricultural residues, into valuable energy resources such as electricity or biogas. By adopting waste-to-energy technologies, India aims to alleviate the burden on landfills, minimize environmental pollution associated with waste disposal, and simultaneously harness renewable energy sources.

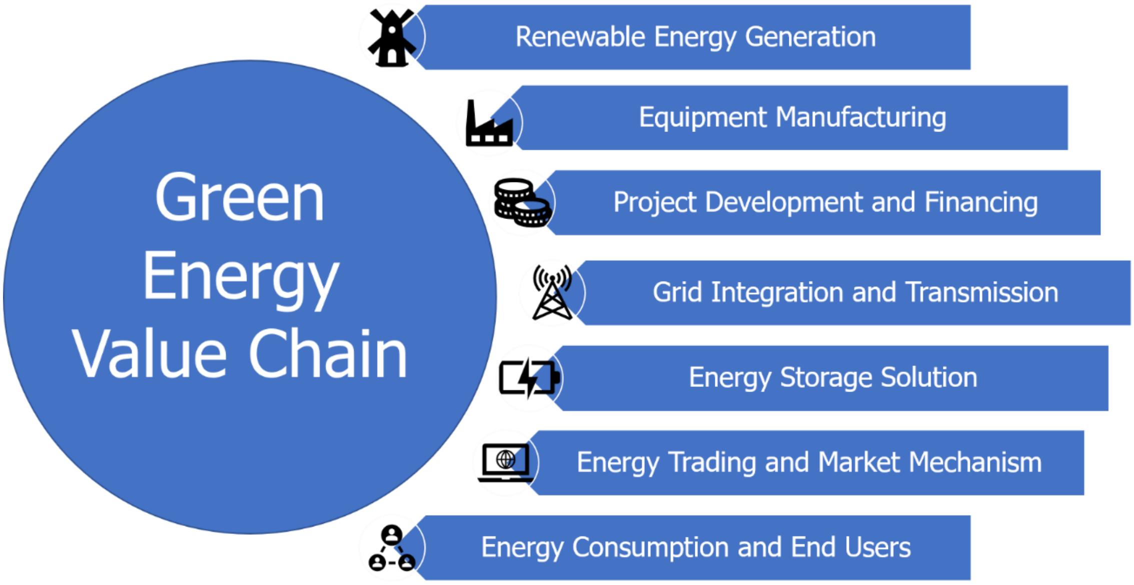
Organic Waste Management: Multiple initiatives have been implemented to promote decentralized composting of organic waste in India. This approach entails diverting organic waste away from landfills and instead processing it into compost rich in nutrients for agricultural use. Community-based composting programs actively engage citizens, leading to increased participation and a sense of ownership. Additionally, decentralized composting reduces transportation costs and contributes to the improvement of soil health through the application of nutrient-rich compost in agricultural activities.

5.9 Green Energy Value Chains

Generation, transmission, distribution, and consumption of green energy are the interconnected processes involved in the green energy value chain. These are the various stakeholders that contribute to the development of renewable and green energy in India.

The green energy value chain is rapidly evolving driven by the government support and policies, renewable energy targets, and growing demand for green and clean energy sources.

Chart 57: Green Energy Value Chain



Source: CareEdge Research

Renewable energy generation involves generation of electricity from renewable sources i.e. solar, wind, hydro and bioenergy. It includes the installation and operation of the of the renewable power plants that are large scale and distributed.

Equipment Manufacturing is the sector that produces renewable energy equipment like solar panels, wind turbines, biomass boilers and hydroelectric turbines. This sector plans an important role in the entire green energy value chain. It includes the manufacturing of the components, assembly, and quality control.

In India, the capacity for solar equipment is around 12 GW/ year for solar module, 3 GW/ year for solar cells and around 5 GW/year for solar inverters, however, given the rapid pace of expansion, this capacity is not sufficient to meet domestic demand and India is significantly reliant on imports.

Hydro power plants require hydro-mechanical, electro-mechanical and civil works. In terms of availability, India has sufficient number of companies involved in each of these fields, however, some components like hydraulic systems for gates of hydro power plants are yet to be fully indigenization.

As for wind power projects, India has around 17 wind turbine manufacturers with annual domestic production capacity of around 10,000 MW/year. India has manufacturing base for most of the wind components in the country and they supply components to wind turbine industry and export the components to the global markets as well.

Equipment manufacturing for small hydropower equipment is in order of 1,000 MW/year and India has around 6-7 established manufacturers for the same. Most of the raw material requirement for small hydro power plants are available in India, however, 20% of the components of the generators are imported. For bioenergy, all equipment, technology and service are sourced indigenously.

Project Development and Financing involves project development by the companies and organization that include identifying suitable sites, securing necessary permits and clearances, and arranging for financing of the renewable projects. Financing can be done by investors, financial institutions, and government agencies by various means.

The equity for sourcing the financing for renewable power projects are done through initial public offering by listing in the markets, follow on public issue, convertible debentures and monetization of operational assets. Equity investments can also come directly from mutual funds, insurance companies, etc. The sources for debt funding are scheduled commercial banks, financial institutions like Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Life Insurance Corporation (LIC), IREDA, commercial banks and bonds, external commercial borrowing, foreign currency in form of loans from World Bank, ADB, KfW, EXIM, etc.

Other sources include financing through various schemes like Green Climate Fund, Green bonds, etc. As per World Bank Data, Indian green bond issuances have reached a total of USD 21 billion as on February 2023 out of which private sector was responsible for 84% of the total. The largest green bond issuer in India Greenko Group for funding hydro, solar, and wind power projects in several Indian states with its green bond proceeds. Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam, a civic body in Uttar Pradesh, is the first Indian local government to have issued a green bond.

India issued its first tranche of its first sovereign green bond worth Rs 8,000 crore on January 25, 2023 and On February 9, 2023, the Government of India announced the issuance of another Rs 8,000 crore in sovereign green bonds.

Grid Integration and Transmission ensures that the green energy is efficiently integrated into the existing power grid infrastructure. Development of transmission and distribution infrastructure, grid connectivity, grid management, etc. are the various activities involved to ensure smooth and reliable integration of the green energy.

Energy storage solutions are technologies like compressed air energy storage, flywheel, thermochemical storage, supercapacitors, superconducting magnetic coil energy storage (SMES), batteries and pumped hydro storage, etc. which are essential for storing excess electricity generated from intermittent renewable sources and ensuring stable and reliable power supply when needed. Energy storage solutions help in effective utilization of the green energy and help in balancing power fluctuation and peak demands.

Energy trading and market mechanism include the trading of green energy through market mechanism by way of renewable energy certificates (RECs) and Energy Efficiency Certificates (EECs). There are energy trading platforms in India like Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) and Power Exchange India Limited (PXIL) that enable market participants to trade in RECs and EECs.

Energy Consumption and End users are the ultimate end users of the value chain that include residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and other sectors. The ultimate aim of the green value chain is to meet the energy requirement of the end users. Increasing awareness about green energy and sustainability will increase the adoption of renewable energy among the end users and contribute to the growth of the green energy value chain of the country.

5.9.1 Manufacturing of green energy generating devices

Efforts are being taken by the India reduce the dependency on imports for power plant equipment through Make in India (MII) initiative to reduce import component in power plant equipment. The Government of India has issued Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 via Department of Industrial Policy and Promotions (DIPP) to promote manufacturing and production of goods and services in India with a view to enhance income and employment. Ministry of Power issues order time to time wherein the preference shall be given by all public procuring entities to domestically manufactured products used in the Power Sector.

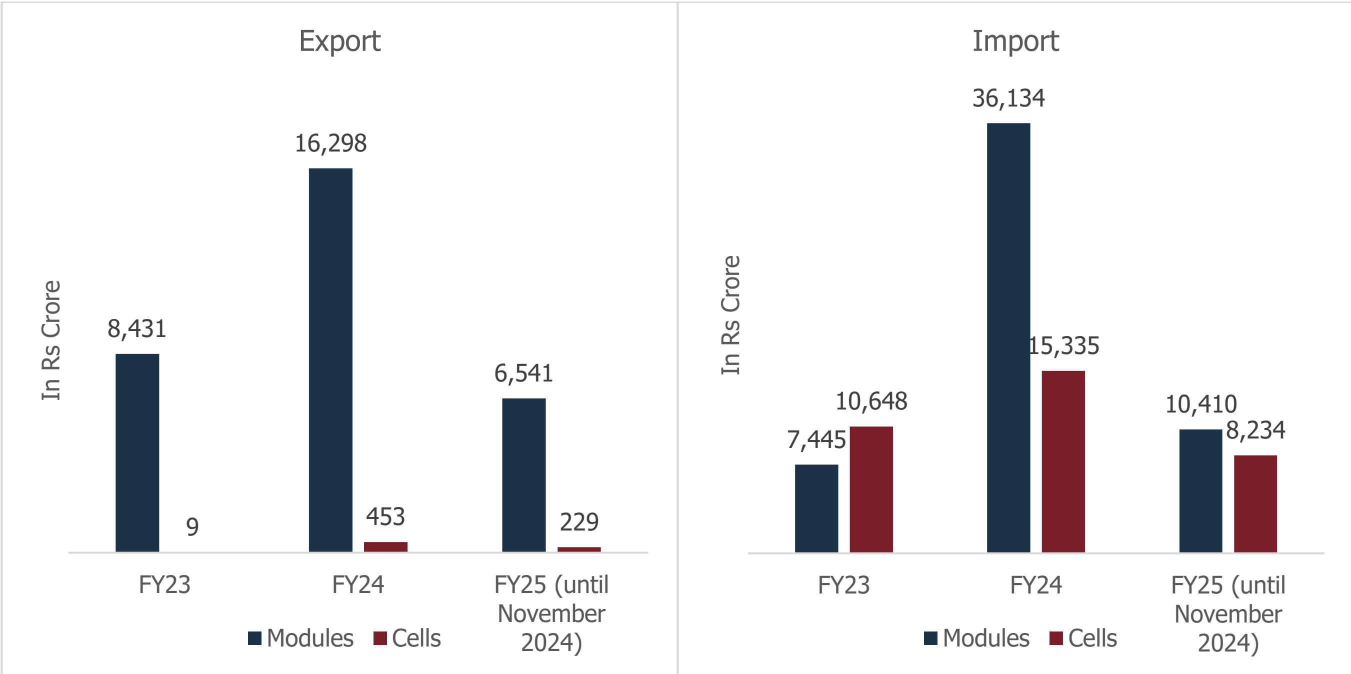
Solar Module and Cells

- The government had introduced the PLI Scheme to promote local manufacturing in the country. Of the 13 sectors for which PLI has been approved, 'High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' has also been included with MNRE as the designated ministry. MNRE has appointed Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) as the implementing agency for the PLI Scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' Tranche-1. The financial outlay for PLI for 'High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' Tranche-1 over a five-year period is Rs.4,500 crore. Under Tranche-1 of the PLI scheme, a total integrated capacity of 8,737 MW was allocated.

- The Government has further allocated a total capacity of 39,600 MW of domestic Solar PV module manufacturing across 11 companies as beneficiary under the PLI Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules (Tranche-II), with a total outlay of Rs. 14,000 crore. Manufacturing capacity totalling 7400 MW is expected to become operational by October 2024, 16,800 MW capacity by April 2025 and the balance 15,400 MW capacity by April 2026. The Tranche-II is expected to bring in an investment of Rs. 93,000 crore. The PLI scheme is expected to add 48 GW of domestic Solar Module manufacturing capacity in the next 3 years. Apart from this, the Government is expected to continue focus on conductive environment to increase domestic production and improving the local supply chain.

- For solar, there is large import dependency for solar cells and modules despite significant progress being made in indigenous manufacturing. In FY24, solar modules exports have increased by 93% compared to FY23 whereas the imports have increased by 385% during the same period. The growth in imports has been significant because of imposition of BCD[1] as manufacturers tried to stock up on their raw material inventory.

- **Chart 58: Import and Export of PV Cells and Modules**



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, CareEdge Research

- Indian solar power producers are still dependent on imports of solar modules mainly from China which accounts for about 90% of the total imports, followed by Hong Kong and Malaysia, assessed based on to the value of imports. The imports consist mainly of photosensitive semiconductors, photovoltaic cells, solar modules and panels.

- According to CEEW Centre for Energy Finance (CEEW-CEF), the push to improve local manufacturing could lead to domestic solar manufacturing reaching a market size of Rs. 2,45,700[10] crore by 2030 from selling 150 GW. To reach the 150 GW capacity of domestic solar manufacturing, investment worth Rs. 58,970[11] crore is required in the next 2-3 years in India.

Wind Turbines

Around 70-80% indigenization has been achieved with strong domestic manufacturing in the wind sector. There are over 17 wind turbine manufacturers available in India with domestic annual production capacity of around 10,000 MW/year. The components are domestically sourced and exported to the global wind turbine market as India has a manufacturing base for major wind components in the country.

India also has a manufacturing capacity of around 6GW/year for wind turbine gearbox which is more than requirement by the wind turbines in India. Although, the capacity is sufficient, gear box required for wind turbines are also imported due to issues related to quality, cost and delivery lead time. In addition, the manufacturing capacity for pitch and yaw drivers is also sufficient at more than 10 GW/year.

In order to encourage the manufacturing of Wind Turbine Generators (WTG) in India, Government is providing financial incentive in the form of Concessional Custom Duty Exemption on some of the critical components required to be imported for manufacturing of WTG. Ministry of Finance has provided the concessional custom duty benefit till 31.03.2025. Wind Turbine Generators/ Models which are included in the RLMM list of MNRE for OEM and component are only eligible for concessional custom duty.

[10] Exchange Rate 1 USD= Rs. 81.9 as on 25th July 2023
[11] Exchange Rate 1 USD= Rs. 81.9 as on 25th July 2023

Hydrogen Electrolyser

In January 2023, the government of India has approved the National Green Hydrogen Mission that targets the green hydrogen production to reach 5MT per year by 2030 with an initial outlay of Rs. 19,744 crore. The details of the mission are provided in the section 4.6.

As per a report dated May 2023 on Investment Landscape of Green Hydrogen in India released by MNRE and United States Agency International Development (USAID), India's own internal market for electrolysers could be around 29 GW by 2030 with an investment demand of Rs. 2,12,900[12] crore. The Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme guidelines under the Mission have been notified for Electrolyser Manufacturing.

India's electrolyser manufacturing is at nascent stage and as per MNRE, India is already home to about 6 alkaline electrolyser manufacturers. There are a few PSUs in India that have the manufacturing capabilities for producing balance of plant (BoP) components, but the domestic production of electrochemical stacks is muted. The current demand of electrolyser is met through imports. There are indigenous solution providers who have partnered with international electrolyser manufacturers to meet the domestic demand for hydrogen. The Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) programme, a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for electrolyser manufacturing has an allocation of ₹4,440 crore by 2029-30. The incentives start at ₹4,440 per kW in the first year and decrease to ₹1,480 per kW by the fifth year.

5.9.2 Manufacturing of energy efficiency devices

For the purpose of energy efficiency, smart meters are used. Smart meters help DISCOMs reduce aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses, improve their financial health, incentivize energy conservation, enhance ease of bill payments, consumer satisfaction and ensure billing accuracy by getting rid of manual errors in meter reading. There is continuous need for innovation in smart metering and advance metering infrastructure. While there are some domestic manufacturers, India imports a majority of its smart meter requirement from countries like China, Poland and Austria.

5.10 Carbon Offset Solutions

- Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage

Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) involves capturing carbon dioxide at emission sources such as coal-based power plants and then using them for making items such as building materialsor permanently storing them at underground locations. The technology helps in capturing the carbon dioxide before it can enter the atmosphere and therefore, helps in reducing emissions. The captured CO_2 can then be utilized for production of value-added products such as green urea, building materials, polymers and chemicals etc. thereby adding to the overall circular economy. CCUS can be installed across industries including power, steel, cement, oil & gas etc.

Mission Innovation Challenge on CCUS has been launched with an objective to enable near zero CO_2 emissions from power plants and other carbon intensive industries. Department of Science and Technology, in collaboration with Department of Biotechnology has established a national program on CO2 storage research which supports carbon capture research and develops pilots and projects.

Thermal power generation is the biggest contributor to the carbon emissions in the country. Even with the targeted 50% renewable capacity by 2030, thermal power will remain one of the largest sources of power. Thus, CCUS in power sector is essential to achieve the CO_2 emission reduction targets. However, the capital outlay for setting up CCUS solution for a power plant is significant and some support from the government in the form of viability gap funding, tax subsidies etc. may be required for greater adoption of this technology.

- **Nature-based solutions for Carbon Capture**

Nature-based solutions for reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere include reforestation and afforestation, restoration of coastal wetlands and mangroves, using restorative agricultural practices such as cover crop, crop rotation etc. These practices help in capturing the CO2 from the atmosphere and trapping them in plants and the soil.

There are certain other nature-based solutions which have been developed such as biomass burial and biochar.

Biomass Burial: When the plants and trees decay, the trapped CO_2 returns to the atmosphere. Under biomass burial, such plants and trees and buried underground or in saline pits to lock up the carbon and avoid composting.

[12] Exchange Rate 1 USD= Rs. 81.9 as on 25th July 2023

Biochar: Biochar is a charcoal like substance which is formed by heating biomass in limited supply of oxygen. In this process (pyrolysis), the biomass does not combust and no carbon is emitted. The process creates a stable form of carbon which can be stored in the soil.

- **Carbon credit trading**

Carbon trading is buying and selling the right to emit a tonne of CO_2 or CO_2 equivalent of other greenhouse gases, also referred to as carbon credits. Carbon credits have been devised as a mechanism to reduce greenhouse gases and are issued by the governments or government approved certification bodies. They are created from projects or companies that can remove greenhouse gasses from the atmosphere or keep emissions from being released. Companies or individuals, who are unable to adhere to their emission targets, purchase carbon credits as an offset mechanism. Carbon credits are also traded on exchanges in several countries.

The government has recently announced its plans to develop the Indian Carbon Market (ICM) where a national framework will be established with an objective to decarbonize the Indian economy by pricing the greenhouse gas emissions through trading of the Carbon Credit Certificates.

5.11 Adaptation and Resilience

5.11.1 Pollution and Sanitation

India faces significant challenges related to pollution and sanitation, which require adaptation and resilience measures to mitigate their impact on public health and the environment. Adaptation and resilience are important concepts in the context of pollution and sanitation in India. Adaptation refers to the process of adjusting to a changing environment, while resilience refers to the ability to recover from a disturbance.

By taking steps to adapt and build resilience, India can better protect its citizens from the health and environmental impacts of pollution and sanitation. Pollution and sanitation challenges in India require robust adaptation and resilience strategies. Through policy interventions, technological advancements, public participation, and international collaborations, efforts are being made to address air and water pollution, solid waste management, climate change adaptation, and promote sustainable practices for a cleaner and healthier environment.

5.11.2 Water and Drought Management

Water and drought management in India is a complex and challenging issue. India is a vast country with a diverse climate, and water resources are unevenly distributed. In some areas, droughts are a regular occurrence, while in others, flooding is a major problem. Water scarcity and droughts are significant challenges in India, especially in regions that heavily rely on agriculture. Adaptation and resilience measures are crucial to ensure sustainable water management and mitigate the impacts of drought. The government of India is committed to addressing water and drought management. By implementing these policies and programs, India is working to ensure water security for its citizens and to build resilience to the impacts of climate change.

5.11.3 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Preservation

India is a diverse country with a wide variety of ecosystems and species including forests, wetlands, coastal areas and grasslands. However, India's biodiversity is under threat from a number of factors, including habitat loss, pollution, and climate change. The preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems is crucial for maintaining ecological balance, supporting livelihoods, and adapting to climate change. The focus on protected areas, wildlife conservation, forest conservation, coastal and marine ecosystem management, invasive species control, wetland conservation, ecosystem-based adaptation, and legal frameworks highlight the country's efforts to promote adaptation and resilience through the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. The focus on Biodiversity Heritage Sites, INDC commitments, eco-sensitive zone notifications, urban greening, endangered species conservation, community-based conservation, wetland conservation, river restoration, and ecosystem-based adaptation projects demonstrates the country's dedication to adaptation and resilience through the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.

5.12 Transition Fuels

Transition fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) play a role in the decarbonization of transportation by providing a cleaner alternative to conventional fossil fuels. CNG serves as a transition fuel in the decarbonization of transportation by offering cleaner burning and lower-emission characteristics compared to conventional fuels. One advantage of CNG as a transition fuel is the availability of existing infrastructure for its production, distribution, and refuelling. Many countries already have a network of CNG refuelling stations, making it a viable option for areas where other alternative fuel infrastructures are still developing. Government initiatives like tax incentives, subsidies for CNG vehicle purchases, or regulations that encourage the use of CNG in public transportation or commercial fleets.

While CNG offers certain advantages as a transition fuel, it is important to consider its limitations. It still produces emissions of greenhouse gases, such as methane. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas that is more effective at trapping heat than carbon dioxide. CNG vehicles typically have a shorter range compared to gasoline or diesel vehicles, and the refuelling infrastructure may be limited in some regions. Additionally, CNG is still a fossil fuel and does not eliminate carbon emissions entirely.

- The Indian government has set a target of increasing the share of CNG in the country's energy mix to 15% by 2030. This target is part of the government's broader plan to reduce the country's reliance on fossil fuels and transition to a cleaner energy future.

- India has been actively expanding its CNG infrastructure to promote the use of CNG as a transition fuel. This includes building new CNG refuelling stations across tier 2 and tier 3 cities, highways, and industrial areas and expanding the existing network of CNG pipelines.

- The demand for CNG vehicles in India is growing rapidly. In 2022, India registered over 4.5 million CNG vehicles, a growth of over 20% from the previous year. The automotive industry in India is also investing in CNG vehicles. Several major automakers, such as Maruti Suzuki, Hyundai, and Tata Motors, have launched CNG-powered models in recent years.

- The adoption of CNG in public transportation has been a key focus in India. Many state transport corporations and municipalities are transitioning their bus fleets to run on CNG. Commercial fleets, such as taxis and delivery vehicles, are increasingly adopting CNG as a fuel option. Many ride-hailing platforms and logistics companies are incentivizing CNG vehicle adoption to reduce emissions from their fleets.

- India is exploring the utilization of biogas as a feedstock for producing CNG. This approach reduces the carbon footprint of CNG and aligns with India's goals of promoting clean and sustainable energy sources.

5.13 Green Infrastructure

The importance of green infrastructure in India stems from its capacity to effectively tackle environmental challenges, bolster ecological resilience, and foster sustainable development. Green infrastructure initiatives have a profound impact on climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity conservation, water resource management, and the overall enhancement of community well-being. By establishing robust policy frameworks, facilitating collaborations among government entities, communities, and stakeholders, and integrating green infrastructure principles into urban and rural planning, India can unlock the full potential of green infrastructure in building a more sustainable and resilient future.

5.13.1 Green Buildings, warehouses, data centres, cooling centres

Green Buildings:

Green building is the practice of designing, building, and maintaining buildings that are environmentally sound and resource-efficient during their life cycle, from maintenance and renovation to deconstruction. They consume less water, maximize energy efficiency, create less waste, and offer a healthier and more sustainable indoor environment for occupants.

In India, green buildings are designed with great care to minimize the impact on the environment and optimize resource utilisation. They have energy-efficient systems, sustainable materials, efficient water management practices, and renewable energy resources.

The government of India has implemented several initiatives to support green building construction. Indeed, initiatives like the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification and the Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA) system offer holistic systems that set guidelines and standards for sustainable building design, construction, and operation. Through compliance with these standards, developers and individuals can guarantee that their buildings attain specified environmental performance criteria.

India was second on the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC) Top 10 Countries and Regions for LEED certification in 2022, after China.

Green Warehousing:

Green warehousing is the application of green practices in the operation of warehouses to lower their carbon footprints. These practices include lean warehousing, automation, and green building methods. The government of India has made substantial efforts to increase energy efficiency and environmentally friendly management of logistics in warehouses. These include several initiatives and policies aimed at promoting green practices.

To improve energy efficiency, the government offers financial support and incentives to warehouse operators using energy-efficient technologies. Some of these technologies are efficient lighting fixtures, insulation, and energy management systems that minimize energy consumption and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Moreover, the government encourages the establishment of green infrastructure logistics parks. These logistics parks have environmentally friendly features including rainwater harvesting systems, renewable energy production, and waste disposal facilities. The government encourages the development of such infrastructure to reduce the environmental footprint of warehouse operations and encourage green practices.

In addition, the government also promotes the use of green modes of transportation like electric and alternative fuel vehicles for logistics operations. It also incentivises supply chain optimisation to diminish greenhouse gas emissions and enhance the efficiency of transport and distribution.

The Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) is a subsidiary of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) that has come up with a pilot version of the 'IGBC Green Logistics Parks and Warehouses Rating System' in order to assist in sustainable warehouse construction.

Green Data Centres:

Indian green data centres put greater emphasis on the minimization of energy and carbon emissions that are generated during data processing and storage. Such centres use improved cooling systems, server infrastructure designed with energy efficiency, virtualization solutions, and clean energy options. Through such environmentally friendly methods, green data centres minimize the effect on the environment while maximizing reliable and effective digital services.

Realizing the high energy requirement of data centres, the Indian government has made efforts to improve energy efficiency in the industry. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has released the India Data Centre Energy Efficiency Guidelines, which act as an elaborate guideline for the implementation of energy-efficient measures.

These best practices offer optimal energy use suggestions across the lifespan of a data centre, ranging from power distribution to cooling solutions, server efficiency, and illumination. If such suggestions are incorporated, data centre operators can realize considerable energy efficiency and overall usage reduction.

Green Cooling Centres: The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change launched the India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP) in March 2019 with an aim to provide sustainable cooling and thermal comfort for all while securing environmental and socio-economic benefits for the society. This will also help in reducing both direct and indirect emissions.

ICAP seeks to (i) reduce cooling demand across sectors by 20% to 25% by 2037-38, (ii) reduce refrigerant demand by 25% to 30% by 2037-38, (iii) Reduce cooling energy requirements by 25% to 40% by 2037-38, (iv) recognize cooling and related areas as a thrust area of research under national Science & Technology Programme, (v) training and certification of 100,000 servicing sector technicians by 2022-23, synergizing with Skill India Mission. These actions will have significant climate benefits.

5.13.2 Green Transport

Green transport, comprising of intercity rail, metros, buses, and other sustainable modes of transportation, plays a crucial role in India's pursuit of sustainable development and environmental conservation. With the aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, minimizing air pollution, and enhancing urban mobility, the country has been actively implementing and expanding green transport systems.

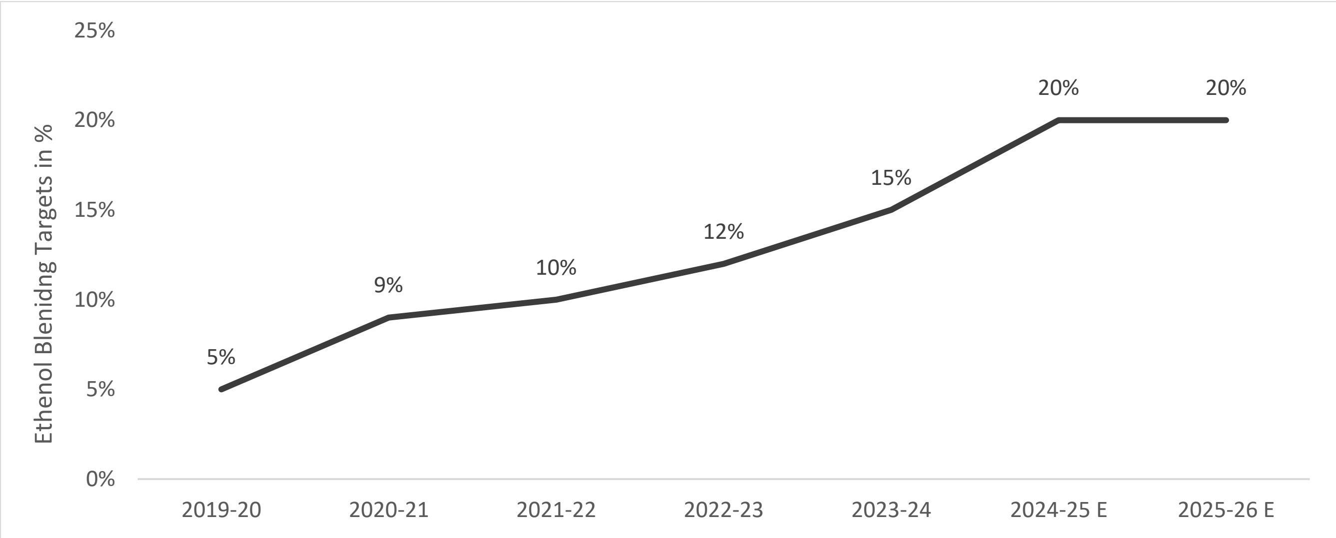
5.14 Ethanol

Ethanol is a biofuel derived from renewable sources such as corn, sugarcane, switchgrass, and agricultural waste. It is often blended with gasoline to create ethanol-gasoline blends such as E10 (10% ethanol) or E85 (85% ethanol). These blends can be used in conventional gasoline engines or flex-fuel vehicles designed to run on higher ethanol concentrations. It offers potential benefits such as reducing dependence on fossil fuels, lowering greenhouse gas emissions, and supporting agricultural economies.

However, there are also some challenges that ethanol faces. Ethanol production involves land use, water consumption, and potential competition with food crops. Balancing these factors and ensuring sustainable sourcing of feedstocks is crucial. Another challenge is that ethanol is not as widely available as gasoline. This could make it difficult for vehicle owners to find ethanol stations, especially in rural areas.

The country's energy demand is on the rise due to economic growth, population increase, urbanization, changing lifestyles, and higher consumer spending. To alleviate the burden of oil imports, the government has moved up the target for 20% ethanol blending in petrol from 2030 to 2025. According to NITI Aayog, India aims to produce 6,660 billion litres of ethanol or alcohol from food grains by 2025–26, using around 165 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) of food grains. The Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) runs from December 1 to November 30. Ethanol supply under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme has grown from 1,886 billion litres in ESY 2018–19 to 4,081 billion litres in ESY 2021–22. Furthermore, the average blending percentage increased from 5% to 10% during this time. By 2025, ethanol demand is expected to be between 7,220 and 9,210 billion litres to achieve E20 targets. Blending 20% ethanol with petrol could potentially cut the annual automotive fuel import bill by $4 billion.

Chart 59: Ethanol Production Projections



Source: Niti Aayog – Ethanol Blending in India

Some of the latest developments of ethanol in India are as below:

Initiative	Details
Ethanol Research and Development	In June 2023, the Government of India made a Rs. 4,095 crore investment in research and development for ethanol production. The money will be spent on creating new technologies, such as the utilization of non-food crops and waste materials.
Ethanol Production Capacity Expansion	In April 2023, the government announced raising ethanol blending in petrol from 10% to 20% by 2025 (E20). The move is likely to cut oil imports by 1.2 billion litres annually. Sugar mills are making investments in distillery units to manufacture ethanol from sugarcane molasses. The government has also allowed production of ethanol from excess food grains like rice and maize, increasing production capacity.
Increased Ethanol Blending Targets	The government has stepped up ethanol blending targets over time. In 2021, the target was increased from 5% (E5) to 10% (E10). A roadmap has been drawn up to reach a 20% (E20) blending target by 2025.
Ethanol Procurement and Pricing Reforms	The government has implemented reforms in the purchase and price of ethanol to make producers better remunerated. The formula for pricing has been altered to peg ethanol prices against the market cost of sugarcane juice, B-heavy molasses, and other feedstocks. This is meant to encourage ethanol production and aid the agricultural industry.
Ethanol for Cooking Fuel	The government has encouraged the use of ethanol as a cooking fuel. Ethanol-blended cooking stoves have been launched in some areas as a cleaner and greener option compared to conventional fuels such as LPG and biomass.

Government Policies

The government has taken steps to promote the development of the EV and ethanol industries through research and development initiatives. The government has set up a number of research institutes and laboratories to focus on developing new technologies for EVs and ethanol production. The government is also providing funding to companies that are developing new EV and ethanol technologies. Here are some key government policies related to ethanol in India:

Some of the government policies are: -

- **The Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme:** This program mandates the blending of ethanol with petrol at a minimum of 10%. The EBP mandates the blending of ethanol with gasoline to reduce carbon emissions. Currently, the blending target of the government is to achieve a 20% ethanol blending ratio (E20) by 2025.

- **The Interest Subvention Scheme**: This scheme is for the enhancement and augmentation of the ethanol production capacity: This scheme provides financial assistance to ethanol producers to help them expand their production capacity.

- **Flex-Fuel Vehicles:** The government has encouraged the manufacturing and adoption of flex-fuel vehicles that can run on different ethanol-gasoline blends. Incentives and concessions have been provided to promote the production and sales of such vehicles.

6. Overview of Non-Banking Financial Institutions

6.1 Non-Banking Financial Institutions Overview

Non-banking financial institutions (NBFIs) comprise a heterogeneous group of financial intermediaries. Those under the regulatory purview of the Reserve Bank consist of

- All-India financial institutions (AIFIs) that include the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the Export Import (EXIM) Bank of India, the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and the National Housing Bank (NHB) are apex financial institutions that play an important role in meeting the long-term funding requirements of agriculture and the rural sector, foreign trade, small industries, housing finance companies (HFCs), NBFCs, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and other specialised segments and institutions.

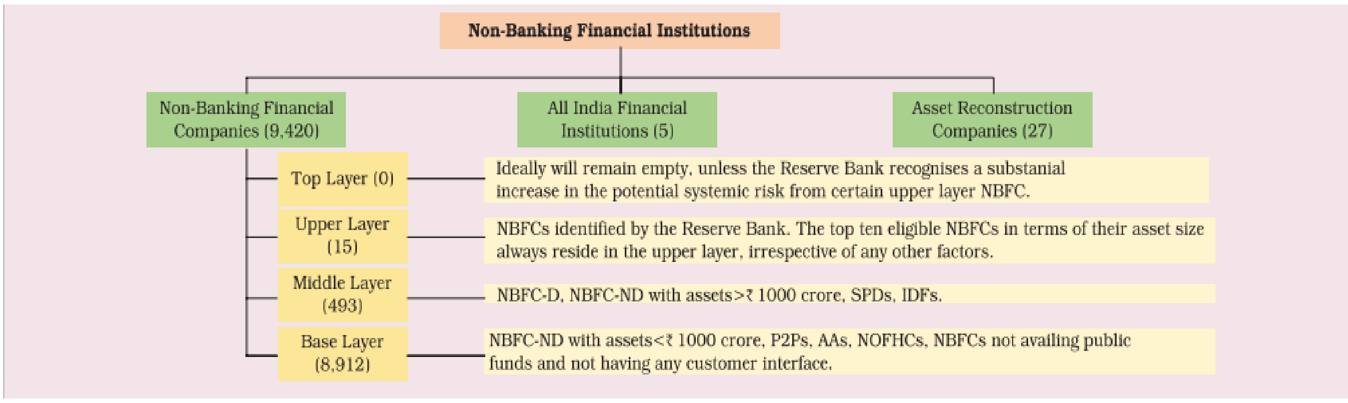
- Non-banking financial institutions (NBFIs) are government/public/private limited companies that specialise in delivering credit to a wide variety of specific segments, ranging from infrastructure to consumer durables and vehicle financing. Housing finance companies (HFCs) extend housing finance to individuals, co-operative societies, and corporate bodies and lease commercial and residential premises to support housing activity in the country.

- Primary dealers (PDs) came into existence in 1995 and act as market makers in the government securities (G-secs) market, besides ensuring subscription to primary issuances.

Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs) play an important role in the Indian financial system by complementing and competing with banks, and by bringing efficiency and diversity into financial intermediation. NBFCs have evolved considerably in terms of operations, heterogeneity, asset quality and profitability, as well as regulatory architecture.

6.2 Structure of NBFIs

Chart 60: Structure of NBFIs under the Reserve Bank of India's Regulations as of March 2024



Source: RBI and NHB

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of institutions (provisional).

2. NBFCs, viz., NBFC-ICC, NBFC-MFI, NBFC Factors, and NBFC-MGC could lie in any of the layers depending on the parameters of SBR. NBFC-CICs, HFCs, and IFCs could lie either in the upper or middle layer.

3. Government-owned NBFCs are placed in the base or middle layer.

6.3 Classification of NBFCs

Table 24: Types of NBFCs

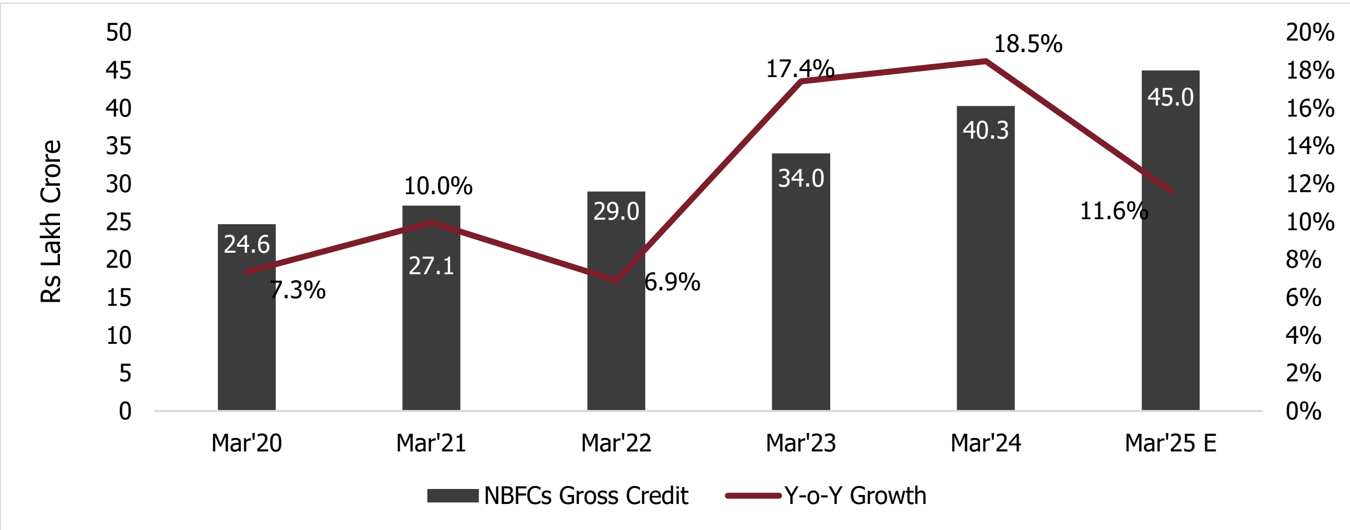
Type of NBFC	Activity	Layer
Investment and Credit Company (NBFC-ICC)	Lending which supports productive/economic activities, offer consumption/personal finance and acquisition of securities for investment.	Any layer, depending on the parameters of the SBR.

Type of NBFC	Activity	Layer
NBFC-Infrastructure Finance Company (NBFC-IFC)	Infrastructure loans.	Middle or upper layer, as the case may be.
Core Investment Company (CIC)	Investment in equity shares, preference shares, debt, or loans to group companies.	Middle or upper layer, as the case may be.
NBFC-Infrastructure Debt Fund (NBFC-IDF)	Refinance post commencement operations date (COD) infrastructure projects which have completed at least one year of commercial operations and finance toll operate transfer (TOT) projects as the direct lender.	Middle layer
NBFC- Micro Finance Institution (NBFC-MFI)	Providing collateral free small ticket loans to economically disadvantaged groups.	Any layer, depending on the parameters of SBR.
NBFC-Factors	Acquisition of receivables of an assignor or extending loans against the security interest of the receivables at a discount.	Any layer, depending on the parameters of SBR
NBFC-Non-Operative Financia Holding Company (NBFC-NOFHC)	Facilitation of promoters/ promoter groups in setting up new banks.	Base layer
Mortgage Guarantee Company (MGC)	Undertaking of mortgage guarantee business.	Any layer, depending on the parameters of SBR.
NBFC-Account Aggregator (NBFC-AA)	Collecting and providing information about a customer's financial assets in a consolidated, organised, and retrievable manner to the customer or others as specified by the customer.	Base layer
NBFC–Peer to Peer Lending Platform (NBFC-P2P)	Providing an online platform to bring lenders and borrowers together to help mobilise funds.	Base layer
Housing Finance Company (HFC)	Financing for purchase/ construction/ reconstruction/ renovation/ repairs of residential dwelling units	Middle or upper layer, as the case may be.
Standalone Primary Dealer (SPD)	Underwrites issuances of government-dated securities and participate in primary auctions.	Middle layer

Source: RBI, CareEdge Research

6.4 NBFC Credit Growth

Chart 61: Gross Credit Deployed by NBFCs



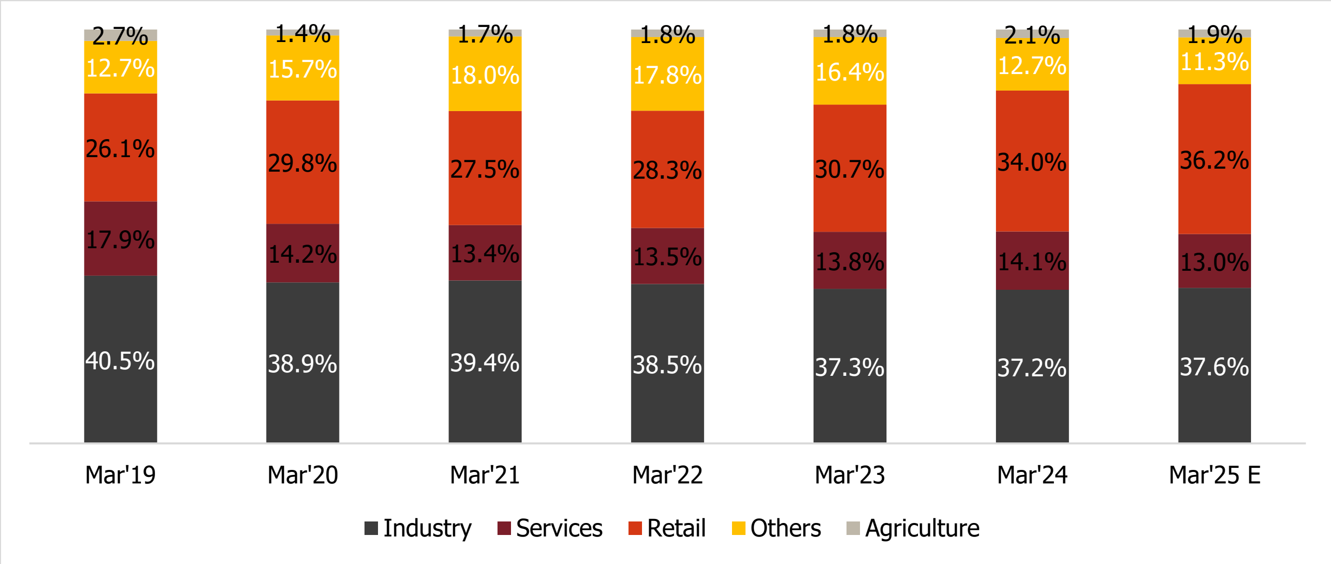
Source: RBI, CareEdge Research

E - Estimation

As of Mar-25, the credit growth rate is expected to witness an uptick of 11.6% y-o-y reaching Rs. 45 lakh crore. The continued growth trajectory of NBFCs credit is indicating its importance in India's Financial System. This growth is mainly driven by increase in demand for retail credit and demand for working capital loans amid fluctuations in commodity prices.

6.5 Sectoral Distribution of NBFC Credit

Chart 62: Sectoral distribution of NBFCs' credit



Source: RBI, CareEdge Research

Note: Industry includes credit to micro, small, medium and large enterprises;

Retail loans are personal loans for housing loans, consumer durables, auto loans, and other personal loans;

Services include credit towards commercial real-estate, retail trade and other such loans

Others include credit deployed towards agriculture and allied activities and other non-food credit

E – Estimation

The share of NBFC credit across different sectors from Mar’19 to Mar’24 reveals a notable shift in sectoral distributions. The most significant trend is the gradual decline in credit allocation to the industry sector, which decreased from 40.5% in Mar’19 to 37.2% in Mar’24. While industry continues to hold the largest share of NBFC credit, this downward trend suggests a strategic move by NBFCs to diversify their portfolios and reduce concentration risk in industrial lending. However, it is estimated to experience a marginal increase to 37.6% by Mar’25, indicating continued relevance of industrial lending within NBFC portfolios.

Retail loans comprise housing loans, vehicle loans, loans against gold, consumer durables loans, and other such personal loans. The retail sector has witnessed a substantial rise in its share of NBFC credit, increasing from 26.1% in Mar’19 to 34.0% by Mar’24 and to an estimated 36.2% in Mar’25. This indicates a clear shift towards consumer-oriented lending.

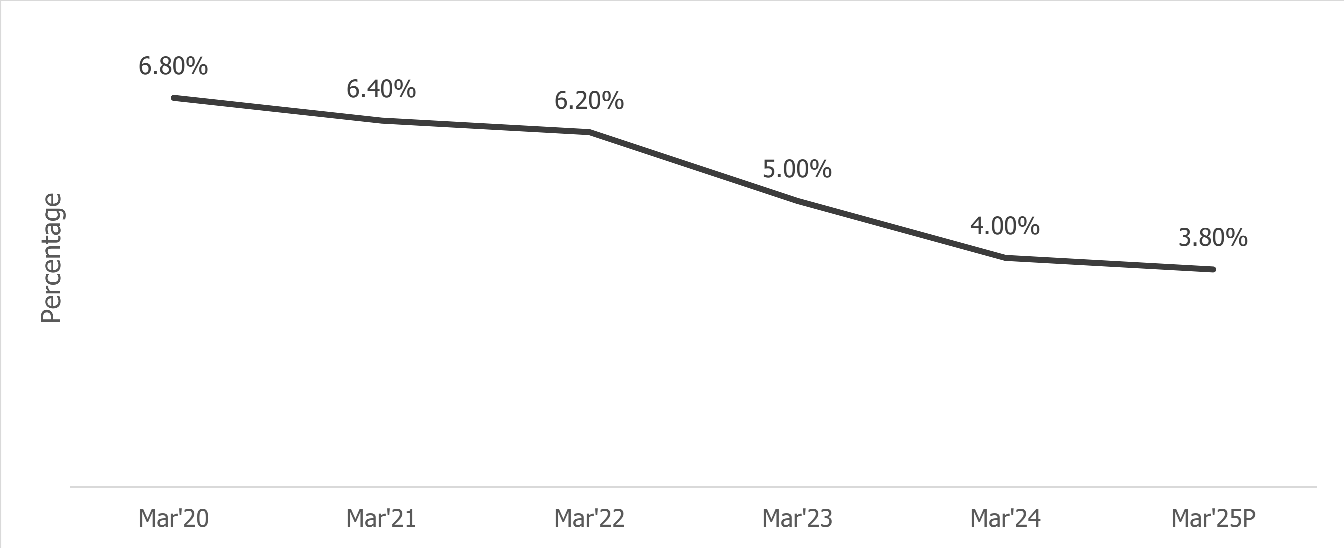
The services sector, after experiencing a sharp decline from 17.9% in Mar’19 to 13.4% in Mar’21, has shown signs of stabilization, with its share recovering slightly to 14.1% in Mar’24.

6.6 Asset Quality

The asset quality of NBFCs has seen continued improvement in the post-Covid era, largely supported by strong balance sheets, an increase in expected credit loss (ECL) provisions and improved collection efficiency. Additionally, restructuring of their loan book, growing high quality liquidity assets (HQLA) and non-performing assets (NPA) write-offs have also aided the improvement in the asset quality of NBFCs. As of Mar-25, the GNPA ratio of NBFCs improved to 3.8% from the earlier 6.8% in Mar-20.

Going forward asset quality is expected to remain in check owing to economic growth, increased ECL provisions, decline in fresh slippages.

Chart 63: Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) Ratio



Source: RBI, CareEdge Research

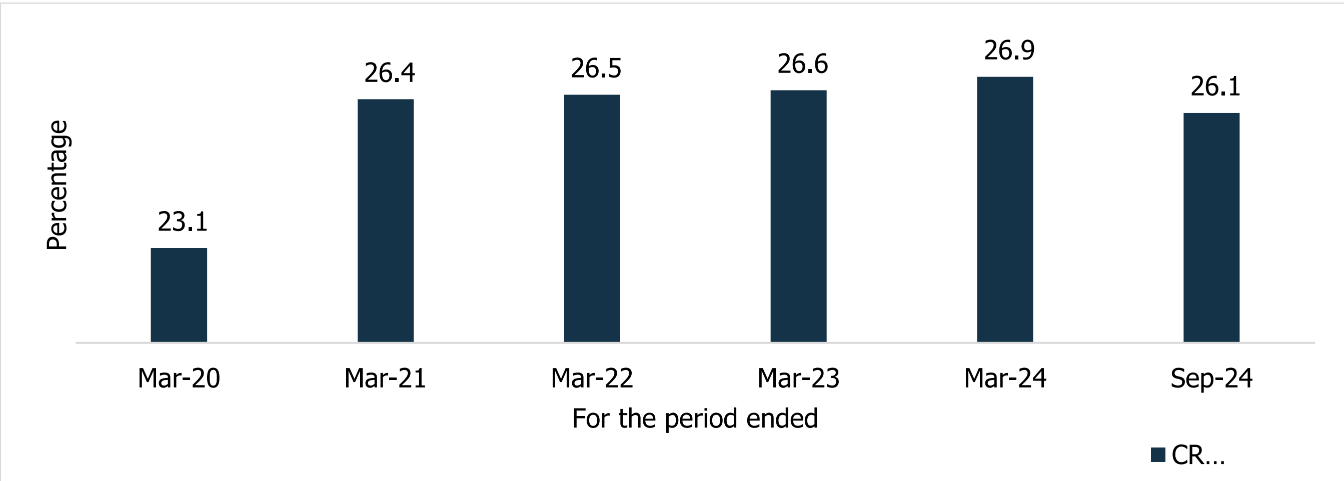
P – Projection

Note: Data is provisional

6.7 Capital Adequacy

Over the years, NBFCs' CRARs have improved on account of increase in the level of Tier-I capital, retained earnings, maintaining HQLAs and moderation in NPA. NBFCs are well capitalized, with their capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR) well above the stipulated level of 15%. As per the RBI data, CRAR was 26.1% as of Sep-24.

Chart 64: Capital Position of NBFCs



Source: RBI

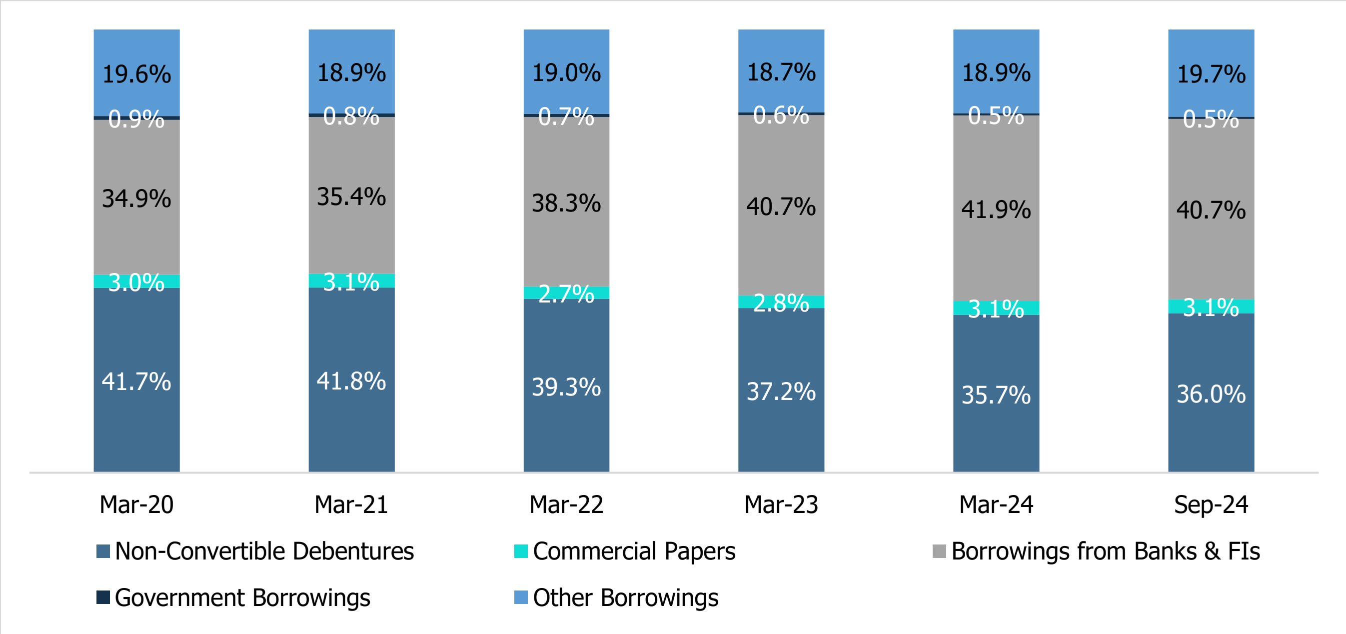
Capital to Risk- Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) is Tier 1+Tier 2 Capital by Risk-weighted Assets

Note: Data are provisional

6.8 Resource Profile of NBFCs

Borrowing from the markets and from banks constituted more than 75% of NBFCs total borrowings as of Sep-24. While market borrowings continue to be the largest sources of funds for NBFCs, their share has declined over the years. As NBFCs encountered significant challenges, such as rating downgrades, and liquidity constraints that limited their ability to borrow from the market. Further, the Covid-19 pandemic, led to increased dependence of NBFCs on banks for funding. However, in Sep-24, the growth of borrowings from banks moderated due to higher risk weights on bank credit to NBFCs. In Sep-24 borrowings from banks and Fis accounted for 40.7% of total borrowings from an earlier 41.9% in FY24.

Chart 65: Share in NBFCs total borrowings

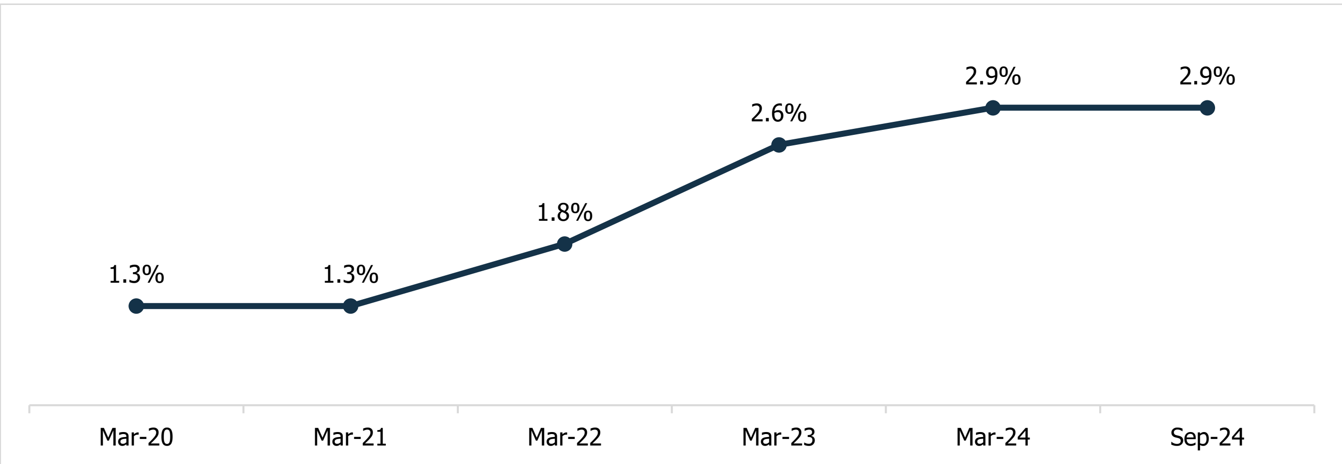


Source: RBI, CareEdge Research

Note: Other Borrowings include inter-corporate borrowings, subordinate debt and miscellaneous borrowings.

6.9 Profitability of NBFCs

Chart 66: Return on Assets of NBFCs



Source: RBI, CareEdge Research

Note: Data are provisional, Sep'24 figures are annualised

6.10 Key growth drivers

Technological adoption and Co-lending arrangements:

NBFCs deploy technological solutions to develop innovative products and lower operational costs. NBFCs are increasingly leveraging technology to enhance their reach while increasing efficiency. NBFCs also collaborate with various alternative financiers and commercial banks by using the co-lending model, which enables them to diversify their income avenues and reach their targeted customer base through different channels. This co-lending model enables lenders to pool resources and distribute their risk while providing borrowers with access to diverse funding sources. Co-lending model is beneficial to banks and NBFCs as it enables them to accumulate large funds while distributing the risk associate with the funds.

Government's focus on infrastructure development

Road construction is amongst the critical sub-segments of infrastructure development, economic growth as well as for employment creation. Infrastructure has been a major focus of the Government currently.

The Union Budget for 2025-26 depicted higher focus on infrastructure. The budget plan aims for multi-modal logistics facilities and connectivity systems under the PM Gati Shakti. For infra push, financial assistance of Rs.1.5 lakh crore interest free loans for 50 years have been allocated to states for capital expenditure and incentives for reforms. Through this, the Government is planning to generate employment opportunities and augurs well for the Roads sector.

Also, under the Asset Monetization Plan, the Government plans to plough back capital of Rs. 10 lakh crore in new projects with fine-tuning of the regulatory and fiscal measures to support the Plan.

These Government initiatives can create opportunity for NBFCs to lend towards sectors like power, construction and transportation. Infrastructure projects require substantial funds and NBFCs can participate in funding these projects.

Government's increasing efforts towards renewable power sector

The Government has been actively pursuing the growth of renewable power sector and has implemented several initiatives. These initiatives mainly focus on promoting renewable energy, strengthening distribution networks and contribute towards growth and sustainability of the power sector. In order to achieve the aim of these initiatives, power sector companies will require huge funds to set-up new renewable energy plants, upgrade the existing power plants, transmission and distribution networks and NBFCs have a significant opportunity to meet the funding requirements of power sector.

Strengthening real estate developments

Real Estate has the potential for catapulting India to the third largest construction market globally. The sector is expected to contribute 15% to the Indian economy by 2030. The recent policy reforms such as the Real Estate Act, GST and REITs are steps to reduce approval delays and are only going to strengthen the real estate and construction sector. NBFCs can play a key role in growth of real estate and construction sector by providing them adequate funds required.

6.11 Regulatory framework for NBFCs

PCA Framework

The RBI released a prompt corrective action (PCA) framework for NBFCs detailing strict action them in case their capital adequacy ratio falls or NPA levels cross a pre-defined threshold. The new framework, which earlier existed only for banks, has come into effect from 1 October 2022 based on the financial position of NBFCs on or after 31 March 2022.

Government NBFCs had provided time up to March 31, 2022 to adhere to the capital adequacy norms provided for NBFCs (Ref. Annex I of Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016). Accordingly, a separate circular would be issued in due course with regard to applicability of PCA Framework to Government NBFCs.

The PCA Framework will be reviewed after three years of being in operation.

Once an NBFC is placed under PCA, taking the NBFC out of PCA Framework and/or withdrawal of restrictions imposed under the PCA Framework will be considered basis following parameters:

a) If no breaches in risk thresholds in any of the parameters are observed as per four continuous quarterly financial statements, one of which should be Annual Audited Financial Statement (subject to assessment by RBI); and

b) Based on Supervisory comfort of the RBI, which includes sustenance of the profitability of NBFCs.

The discretionary corrective actions are based on parameters such as strategy which would detail a recovery plan and review of the business model of the NBFC, governance related actions which would entail an engagement of RBI with the NBFC's board and recommendations and restrictions related to the same.

Along with this, the framework requires capital related actions such as restrictions on expansion of assets, reduction in exposure to high-risk sectors, board-level review of capital planning, submission of plans for raising additional capital, among others. The framework includes credit related actions such as reduction in exposure to certain sectors, individuals or industries, preparation of a time-bound plan for reduction of NPAs, higher provisioning, and loan review mechanisms.

The RBI will also look into market risk and profitability related aspects such as extent of asset liability mismatch, restrictions or reduction of borrowings from the debt market, restrictions on investment activities, limits on operating expenses and capital expenditure. HR and operations related aspects will also come under the purview of RBI under the PCA framework.

Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets:

Under this framework the lenders are required to recognize incipient stress in borrower accounts, immediately on default, by classifying them as special mention accounts (SMA).

Classification of SMA categories is mentioned below:

Table 25: Classification of SMA categories

Loans other than revolving facilities		**Loans in the nature of revolving facilities like cash credit/overdraft**	
SMA Sub-categories	Basis for classification – Principal or interest payment or any other amount wholly or partly overdue	SMA Sub-categories	Basis for classification – Outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit or drawing power, whichever is lower
SMA-0	Up to 30 days		
SMA-1	More than 30 days and up to 60 days	SMA-1	More than 30 days and up to 60 days
SMA-2	More than 60 days and up to 90 days	SMA-2	More than 60 days and up to 90 days

Table 26: Classification of NPA categories

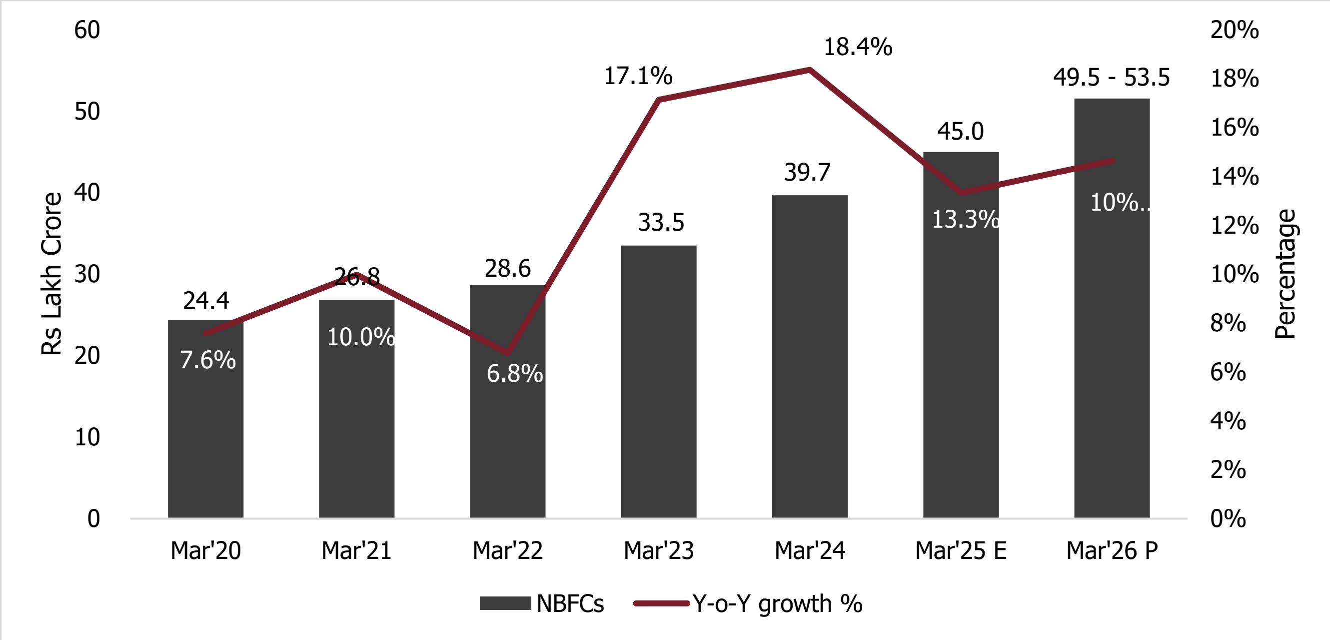
Type of loan	Identification (Account is treated as NPA)
Term Loan	Interest and/ or instalment remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days.
Cash Credit & Overdraft accounts	• Account remains out of order for a period of more than 90 days An account is treated as out of order if, • The outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of sanctioned/drawing power limit or • Though the outstanding balance is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power. • There are no credits continuously for more than 90 days in the account i.e. the account is non-operative. • The credits during the aforesaid period in accounts are not sufficient to cover the interest debited during the same period.
Bill Purchased/ Discounted	Bill remains overdue for a Discounted period of more than 90 days.
Agricultural Advances	• In case of Short duration crops, the instalment of principle or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons • In case of long duration crops, the instalment of principle or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season.
Liquidity facility	Remains outstanding for more than 90 days in respect of securitization transaction.
Derivative Transactions	Overdue receivables representing positive mark to market value of a derivative contract remaining unpaid for a period of 90 days from specified due date.

An account is classified as NPA only if interest due and charged during any quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the due date of payment.

6.12 Growth Outlook

CareEdge Research estimates NBFCs to grow in the range of 12%-14% y-o-y in FY25. NBFCs are likely to witness moderation in growth amid low growth in retail segment, especially unsecured retail loans primarily and slow middle-class spending.

Chart 67: Gross Credit Deployed by NBFCs



Source: RBI, CareEdge Research

Note: Data are provisional, P - projected

The microfinance and personal loan segment are likely to remain significant contributors to NBFCs' growth. These segments are likely to continue their growth momentum. In the near term, the growth in vehicle segment is likely to be supported by improved operating environment, new model launches and sustained demand for vehicles, supported by improved availability of semi-conductors. However, NBFCs' credit growth may face headwinds due to impact on asset quality of loans especially unsecured loans and the amendments in the regulatory framework.

6.13 Growing digitization in origination and appraisal

Digital technology has revolutionized the origination and appraisal process and has played a crucial role in bringing significant advancement and transformation in business operations. Digital technology streamlines origination and appraisal processes and minimizes paperwork, reduces manual effort, automates recurring tasks and enables NBFCs and other organizations to handle high volume transactions effectively.

In the last decade, digital platforms have gained popularity in India due to their convenience, accessibility, and streamlined origination processes. With the help of digitization, it has become possible to quickly process a loan, enhance collections and other operational efficiencies along with ensuring customer satisfaction.

Digital tools enable collection of large amounts of data and digital platforms leverage technology, data analytics, and artificial intelligence to assess creditworthiness or eligibility of applicants and make lending decisions. These tools can gather data from multiple sources, such as financial statements, credit reports and other alternative sources such as transaction history, mobile usage patterns, and social media data, to evaluate an applicant's creditworthiness, especially for individuals who may not have extensive credit histories or formal documentation.

Digital origination platforms usually have incorporated automated underwriting systems that use algorithms to analyse the collected data and determined whether the applicant meets the predefined criteria for rejection or approval of the loan. Furthermore, client interactions throughout the origination process are managed through digital customer relationship management (CRM) systems. These system help track leads, automate communication, and provide a seamless experience for both customers and NBFCs to streamline their operation.

7. Power focused NBFCs in India

7.1 Overview

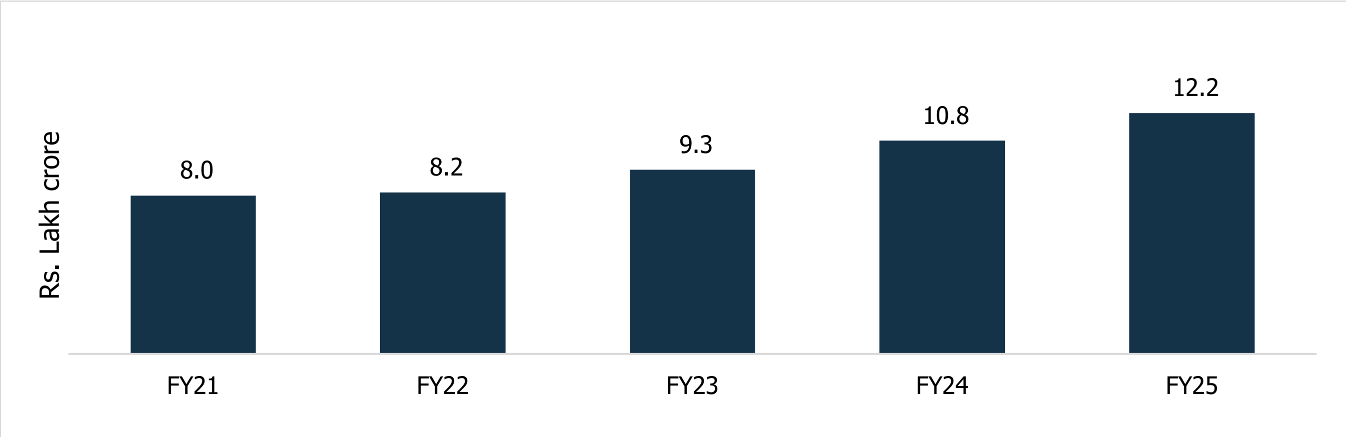
Power sector financing NBFCs primarily focus on financing power generation, transmission, distribution, and related activities. These NBFCs provide funds for various power projects, including thermal power plants, transmission lines, and renewable energy projects such as solar power plants, wind farms, hydroelectric projects, bioenergy projects, and clean energy generation.

These NBFCs operate within the regulatory framework set by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Compliance with the regulations established by these bodies ensures financial stability, transparency, and consumer protection.

These NBFCs implement robust risk management frameworks to mitigate risks such as project feasibility, interest rate fluctuations, market dynamics, and regulatory changes. Power financing NBFCs offer a range of financial products to meet diverse project requirements, including term loans, equipment financing, bridge loans, project financing, refinancing, mezzanine financing, and structured debt financing.

By facilitating access to energy, supporting the growth of power generation capacity, and promoting sustainable energy practices, power financing NBFCs significantly contribute to the development of the power sector. They provide essential funding for the adoption, expansion, and modernisation of power infrastructure

Chart 68: Trend in Credit deployed by key power financing NBFCs

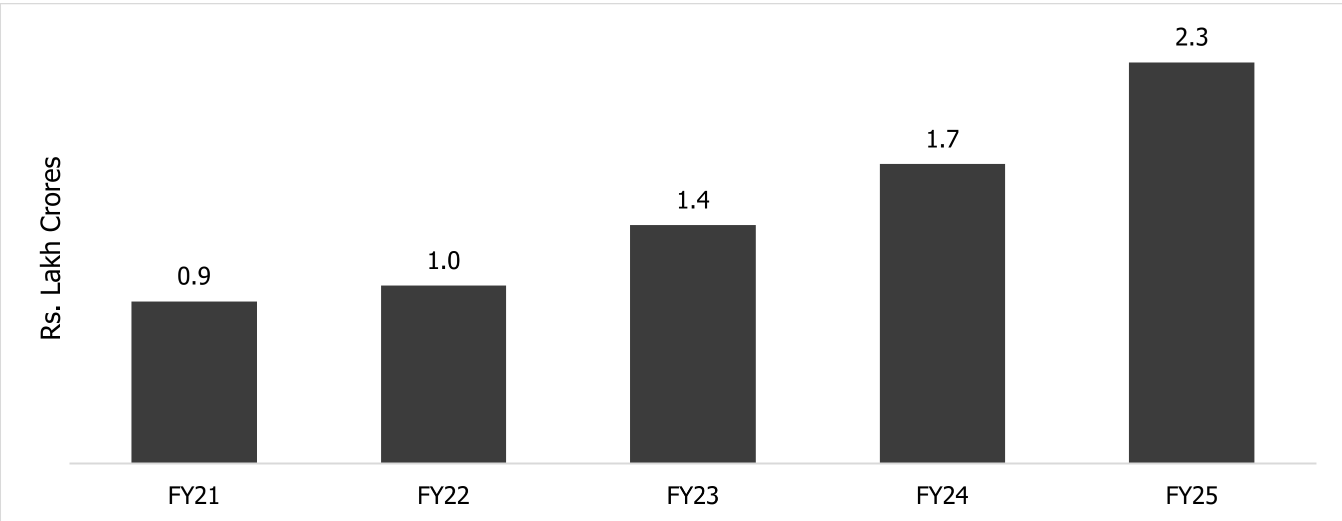


Source: CareEdge Research, Industry Reports

Note: Aggregate of outstanding credit of five key power financing NBFCs in India namely Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd (IREDA), Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC), PTC India Finance Ltd. (PFS), Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC), India Infradebt Ltd.

Over the years, power financing NBFCs have seen significant traction supported by increase in demand for funds from power sector, and government's push towards growth of power sector. As of FY25, the outstanding credit of key power financing NBFCs reached around Rs. 12.2 lakh crores indicating CAGR of 11.2% between FY21-FY25. In FY25, power-financing NBFCs have continued their growth momentum, and this growth was driven by increase in power demand, rise in population, renewable integration, Government support, healthy investment environment and sustainability goals of the country.

Chart 69: Trend in power financing NBFCs credit towards Renewable sector



Source: CareEdge Research, Industry Reports

Note: Aggregate of outstanding credit towards renewable of five key power financing NBFCs in India namely Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd (IREDA), Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC), PTC India Finance Ltd. (PFS), Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC), India Infradebt Ltd.

The renewable sector has been gaining significant traction over the years and power financing NBFCs have been playing a key role in funding renewable projects. As of FY25, based on the loan book of five major power financing NBFCs, their credit towards renewable sector reached nearly Rs. 2.3 lakh crores indicating a CAGR of 25.4% between FY21-FY25.

Table 27: Share in Credit towards renewable sector by power financing NBFCs

Power Financing NBFCs	Share in Credit towards Renewable sector (FY25)	Renewable credit as % of total credit (FY25)	CAGR % (FY21/FY25)
Indian renewable energy Development Agency Ltd (IREDA)	32.8%	100%	28.6%
Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)	35.0%	15%	21.4%
PTC India Finance Ltd. (PFS)	0.4%	20%	-33.6%
Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)	24.4%	10%	36.1%
India Infradebt Limited	7.5%	69%	23.9%

Source: CareEdge Research, Industry Reports

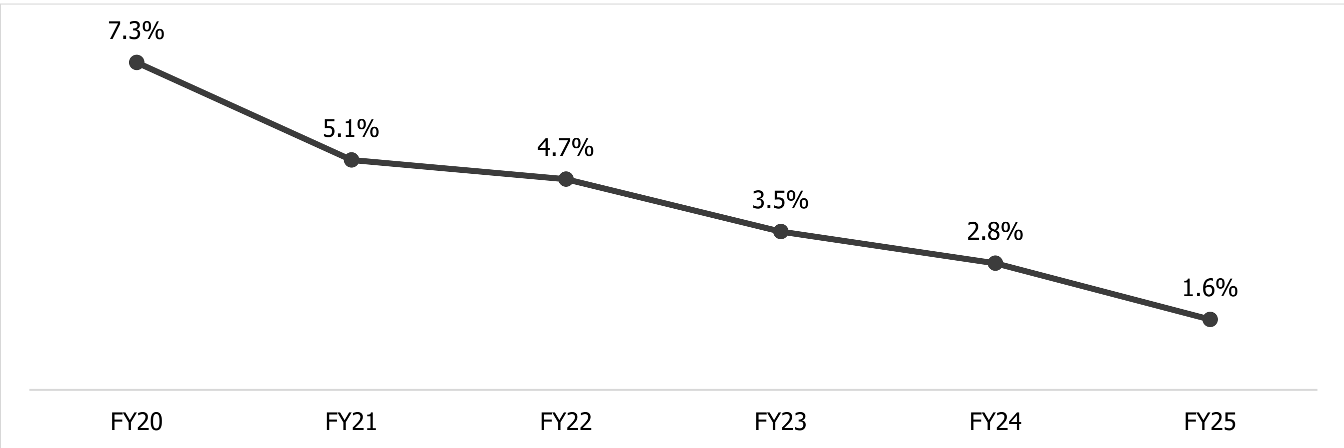
Note: Aggregate of outstanding credit of five key power financing NBFCs in India namely Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd (IREDA), Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC), PTC India Finance Ltd. (PFS), Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC), India Infradebt Ltd.

Note: *Data on Credit towards renewable sector for India Infradebt, CAGR indicates growth in power financing NBFCs credit towards renewable sector, Renewable sector includes large hydro.

IREDA and PFC have the largest share in aggregate credit of power financing NBFCs towards renewable sector, contributing more than 30% each. While PFC is also present in other sectors such as infrastructure, roads, mining and others, IREDA on the other hand is completely focused towards renewable sector. In the coming years, power financing NBFCs are expected to increase their focus towards renewable sector. As India's financial sector has ambitious energy transition plans with banks and NBFCs committing to finance loans worth ~Rs. 25 lakh crore to facilitate the shift to renewable energy by 2030.

Asset Quality of Power Financing NBFCs

Chart 70: Gross non-performing assets of key power financing NBFCs

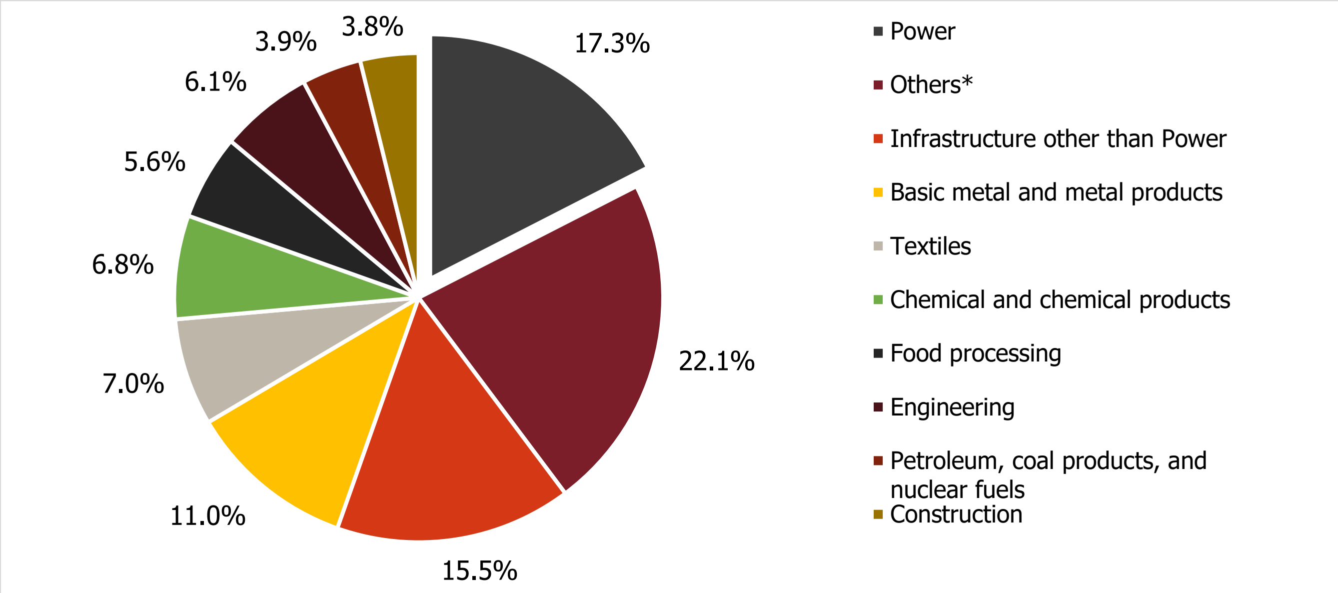


Source: CareEdge Research Estimates, Industry Reports

Note: Aggregate of GNPA of five key power financing NBFCs in India namely Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd (IREDA), Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC), PTC India Finance Ltd. (PFS), Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC), India Infradebt.

In the last five years there has been significant improvement in the asset quality of power financing NBFCs. The gross non-performing assets (GNPA) declined from 7.3% in FY20 to 1.6% in FY25. This decline in GNPA is largely driven by restructuring of stressed assets, maintaining HQLAs, recoveries & write-offs, decline in slippages and increased provisioning.

Chart 71: Trend in Bank's Credit towards Industry Sector (FY25)



Source: RBI, CareEdge Research

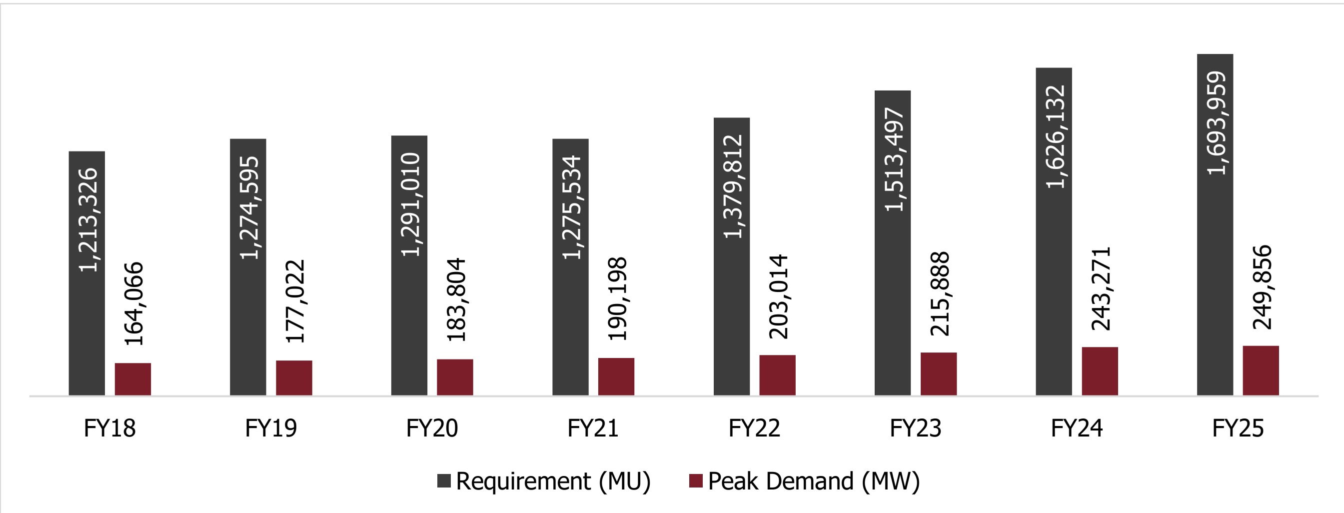
*Note: Data are provisional, * indicates credit towards Rubber, plastic and their products, Gems and jewellery, Mining and quarrying (incl. coal), Cement and cement products, Paper and paper products, Beverages and tobacco, Wood and wood products, Leather and leather products, Glass and glassware, Vehicles, Vehicle Parts & Transport Equipment, Other industries.*

Power sector has continued to form major chunk of bank's credit towards industry sector. As of Mar'25, 17.3% of bank's credit towards industry sector was towards the power segment that amounted to over Rs. 6.8 lakh crore. The growth of credit towards power segment is largely supported by rise in demand for electricity and Government push towards the growth of power sector.

7.2 Growth Drivers

- **Growing Power Demand**

Chart 72: Power Supply Position



Source: Ministry of Power, CareEdge Research

Over the last decade, there has been significant rise in power demand on the back of growing population, rapid urbanization and ramp-up in economic activity. In FY25, country's energy requirement increased to 16,93,959 million units, indicating 4.9% CAGR over FY18. NBFCs can play a crucial role in providing funding for development of new power generation projects and expansion of transmission and distribution infrastructure to meet this uptick in power demand.

- **Enhancement and Development of Infrastructure**

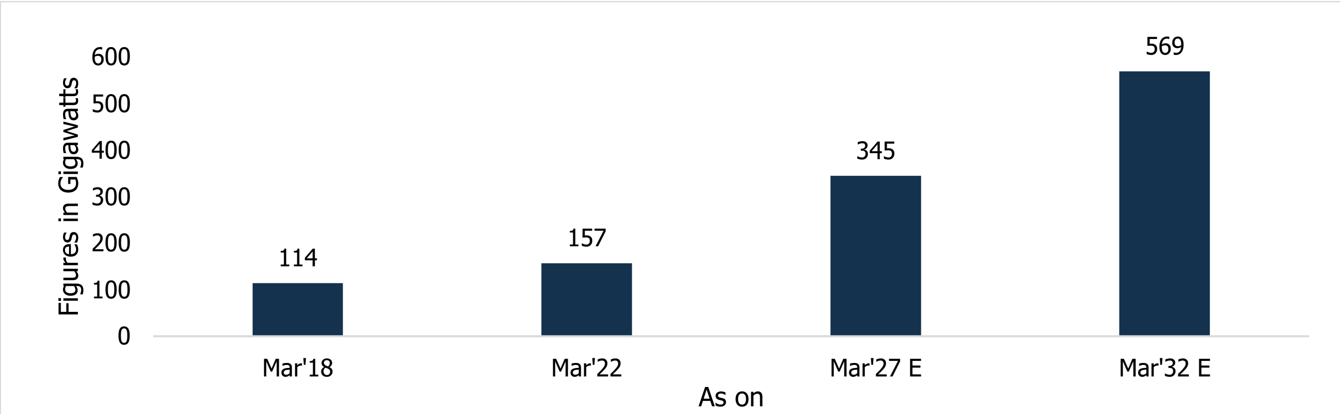
The power sector requires continuous development of existing and new power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructures to enhance the efficiency, reliability and capacity of power plants. This upgradation requires a substantial investment, this is where power financing have opportunity to fund these infrastructure projects including the refurbishment or construction of power plants, transmission lines and distribution networks and technology and equipment upgrades.

- **Expansion of Renewable Energy**

In 26th Conference of Parties, or COP26 on climate change, India announced its target to increase its non-fossil energy to 500 GW by 2030. In addition, India announced that it would meet 50% of its energy requirements by 2030 from renewable energy. India is committed towards achieving these targets and increase the contribution of renewable energy in the power generation mix to meet the rapidly growing demand for electricity.

CareEdge Research believes that financing requirement for renewable energy sectors such as solar and wind are set to expand prominently in line with the Government of India's target of 500 GW installed non-fossil fuel-based power capacity by 2030.

Chart 73: Renewable Energy Installed Capacity



Source: CEA, CareEdge Research

Note: Data includes renewable energy sources (RES) and Hydro

With support of government policies, the declining cost of many renewable energy (RE) technologies, an increase of energy demand and with more focus on sustainable development there is continuous increase in capacity of RE sources. In the coming years, renewable energy will play an important role in optimal energy mix of the country. And power financing NBFCs have a great opportunity to provide capital required for development of solar, wind, hydro and other renewable energy projects.

- **Government Initiatives**

The Government has been actively pursuing the growth of power sector and has implemented several initiatives such as the "Power for All" initiative, Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Atal Distribution System Improvement Yojana (ADITYA) and more. These initiatives focus on improving access to energy, promote renewable energy, strengthen distribution networks and contribute towards growth and sustainability of the power sector. The Government's push towards the growth of power sector has created conducive environment for power financing NBFCs by providing policy support, regulatory framework and incentives for investments in the power sector.

- **Rural Electricity Infrastructure**

The Government has put significant efforts towards rural electrification with initiatives such as Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) which aims to achieve universal electrification in remote and rural households; Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is another initiative that is focused on strengthening and augmenting rural electricity infrastructure. These initiatives have created new opportunities for power financing NBFCs to provide funding required for rural electrification projects, that can enhance electricity reach in the remote and rural regions of the country.

7.3 Rise in power demand to boost growth of power financing NBFCs

GDP and energy intensity: In recent years, India has been one of the world's fastest-growing major economies as per IMF. The growth is expected to come on the back of high economic activities and infrastructure development (including the power sector). As the GDP grows there will be an increase in power consumption as industry and households use more electricity.

This rise in demand for electricity will require the expansion of power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure. This creates a significant opportunity for power financing NBFCs that can facilitate funding power projects to meet the growing energy requirement.

Urbanization: Urbanization of India's population is growing on a larger population base. The urban population in India is estimated to reach 40% of total population in the year 2026. Over the last decade, rapid urbanisation along with growing population, ramp-up in economic activities have been major drivers of surge in power demand. NBFCs can play a crucial role in providing funding for development of new power generation projects and expansion of transmission and distribution infrastructure to meet this uptick in power demand.

Demand for Round-The-Clock power: Recently, there has been significant demand for round-the-clock power leading to an increased focus towards renewable energy sources (such as solar and wind) that can provide continuous power supply. Round-the-clock power requires capacity expansion of existing power plants, technology upgrades and effective energy storage solutions to balance the intermittent nature of renewable energy sources and to handle peak load demands. Power-financing NBFCs can provide funding for expansion and upgradation of power plants, they can also provide funding for energy storage projects such as battery, thermal or mechanical systems, etc.

Rural electrification: The power for all (PFA) initiative of the Government of India aims to provide power supply to all households/homes, industrial, commercial, and agricultural consumers. The PFA initiative and rural electrification is among the key drivers of the growing power demand. This rise in power demand necessitates expansion of existing power capacity. Power financing NBFCs can provide financing significant investment required for expansion and construction of power plants, transmission lines and distribution channels.

Railway electrification: As railway electrification requires developed power infrastructure for supplying electricity to the electrified rail network, significant investments in the installation of electric traction systems, substations and other infrastructure. Power financing NBFCs can support the growth of railway networks by providing energy-efficient technologies, funding solar power plants, wind farms, etc.

Strong renewable energy capacity additions: Power generation in India is dominated by coal-based generation. The use of other resources, such as renewable energy, is experiencing a staggering growth due to significant additions in the installed capacity. Furthermore, with increasing cost competitiveness over fossil fuels, matured RE technologies and Governments focus on climate goals has aided in increased demand for renewable energy. However, renewable energy projects require large capital investments for construction, installation and commissioning of solar power plants, wind farms and hydro projects. And power financing NBFCs have great opportunity to provide the required funding for these projects.

Cross-border power trading in South Asian countries: Cross-border power trading requires the development of transmission infrastructure, including interconnectors, transmission lines and substations This will require significant investments in power generation, transmission and distribution and power financing NBFCs have the opportunity to provide project financing, equipment financing and working capital loans to developers.

Make in India push: The Atmanirbhar Bharat - Make in India movement significantly focuses on energy independence. India aims to reduce its dependence on imports for oil and coal and become self-sufficient in meeting the country's growing energy needs. Power finance NBFCs can provide financial assistant as energy independency requires significant capital in generating electricity from solar, wind and hydro which will support reducing dependency on coal-based power generation.

Electricity Mobility Infra: India's electric vehicle (EV) segment has been on an increasing trend. Country's EV sales have witnessed massive growth on account of rising fuel prices, shifting consumer preferences and favourable government policies for EVs supporting reduction in upfront cost and expansion of charging infrastructure. Power financing NBFCs have a great opportunity to provide funds required to meet these increasing energy requirements of the automobile sector.

7.4 Challenges

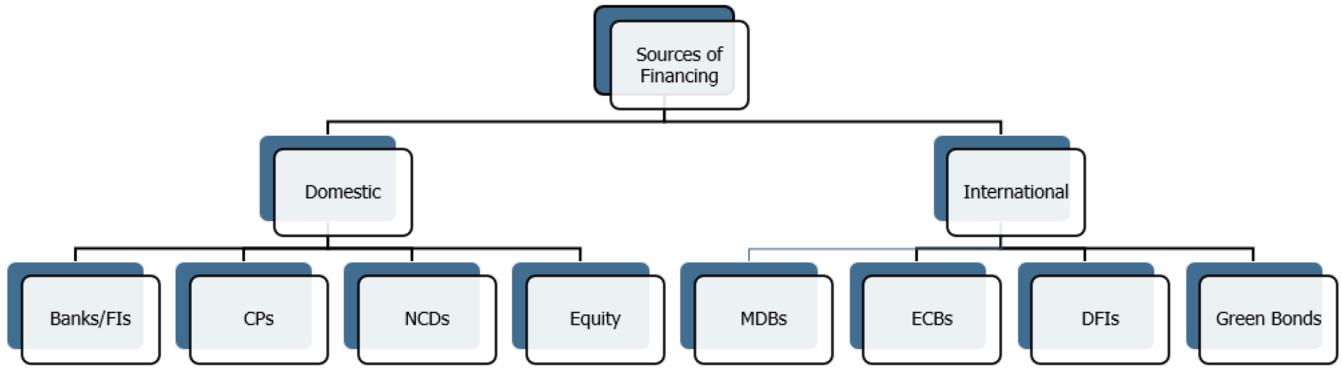
Power sector NBFCs face many challenges that can hamper their operations and growth prospects. Few such challenges are mentioned below:

Risk Factor	Details
Stringent Regulatory Framework	The power sector's highly regulated nature exposes power financing NBFCs to significant risks stemming from changes in regulations, policies, and government initiatives. Policy shifts related to tariffs, such as the introduction of new structures or revisions to existing ones, along with renewable energy incentives, obligations, and regulatory clearances, can create uncertainty and affect project viability and borrower repayment capacity. Additionally, NBFCs must comply with various regulatory requirements, which demand substantial administrative and operational efforts. These compliance obligations can pose challenges, particularly for NBFCs with smaller asset sizes and limited resources.
Lack of Competitive Cost of Borrowing	Like other NBFCs, power financing NBFCs rely heavily on external funding sources, such as banks, financial institutions, bonds, and commercial borrowings. However, these institutions may face difficulties

Risk Factor	Details
	in securing funds at competitive rates, limiting their ability to meet the funding requirements of capital-intensive power projects.
Resource Profile of NBFCs – High Reliance on Wholesale Borrowings	As of September 2024, borrowings from banks and markets accounted for more than 75% of NBFCs' total borrowings. During the first half of FY25, market borrowings remained the primary source of funds for NBFCs; however, their share has declined in recent years. This decline primarily reflects the widening spread between NBFC bond yields and government security (G-sec) yields of corresponding maturity, driven by stringent monetary policies and rising global yields.
Asset Quality	The asset quality of power financing NBFCs is primarily affected by delayed project implementation, fuel supply and off-take risks, the financial health of DISCOMs, and other industry-specific challenges. Project delays, time and cost overruns, or cash flow mismatches can hinder borrowers' ability to meet their repayment obligations. Fuel supply constraints and off-take risks can further impact a project's viability and the borrower's repayment capacity. Regulatory and policy changes may add further uncertainty, disrupting revenue projections and affecting loan repayment. The financial distress of DISCOMs and broader economic downturns can exacerbate these challenges.
Interest Rate Volatility	Power financing NBFCs face significant interest rate risks due to their long-term lending activities in the power sector. Fluctuations in interest rates can directly influence profitability and funding costs. Additionally, changes in interest rates can disrupt asset-liability management, especially when NBFCs fund long-term projects with short-term borrowing. This asset-liability mismatch exposes NBFCs to potential refinancing risks, where short-term obligations may need to be refinanced at higher rates in volatile market conditions. Such liquidity constraints could ultimately hamper their ability to extend credit and fulfil repayment obligations.

7.5 Financing Sources for Power financing NBFCs

Chart 74: Major Sources of Financing for Power financing NBFCs



Source: CareEdge Research

Funding Source	Details
Banks and Financial Institutions (FIs)	Banks and FIs provide loans like working capital and term loans. Competitive interest rates, influenced by credit ratings, help NBFCs attract quality borrowers. In Mar'25, credit to NBFCs reached ~Rs. 16.4 lakh crore, growing 5.7% y-o-y due to market yield differentials and NBFC asset growth.
Green Bonds	Debt instruments issued to finance climate-friendly projects like renewable energy and waste management. Attract ESG-focused investors. As of Apr 2024, Rs 6,100 crore was raised. Participants include SBI, Yes Bank, IREDA, REC, and Adani Green Energy. India's green bond market is set for growth.
Commercial Paper (CP)	Short-term, unsecured promissory notes for immediate financial needs like working capital. Issued by highly rated NBFCs with maturities from a few days to one year.
Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs)	Fixed-income instruments with specified coupon rates and maturity dates. Used to raise long-term capital from the bond market. NCDs can also be issued as green bonds for financing environmental projects.
Equity Financing	NBFCs raise funds through IPOs, QIPs, rights issues, and private equity. This approach supports long-term growth and helps meet increased credit demand.
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	Provide loans and grants to developing countries to foster economic growth and reduce poverty. NBFCs benefit from MDB support for project financing, debt restructuring, and operational improvements.
External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)	Foreign currency loans from international banks and institutions. The RBI regulates ECBs, setting criteria for eligibility, limits, and permitted uses. NBFCs can issue green bonds as ECBs to attract international investors.
Development Financial Institutions (DFIs)	Specialised in long-term financing for infrastructure and industrial projects. DFIs offer technical assistance, risk management support, and development expertise. NaBFID, established recently, focuses on infrastructure funding, with IREDA being a pioneer in climate finance.
Private Equity & Venture Funding	Private investors fund NBFC growth, especially in the power and renewable energy sectors, driven by increased demand and government incentives for sustainable energy solutions.

8. Business Profiling

8.1 Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd (IREDA)

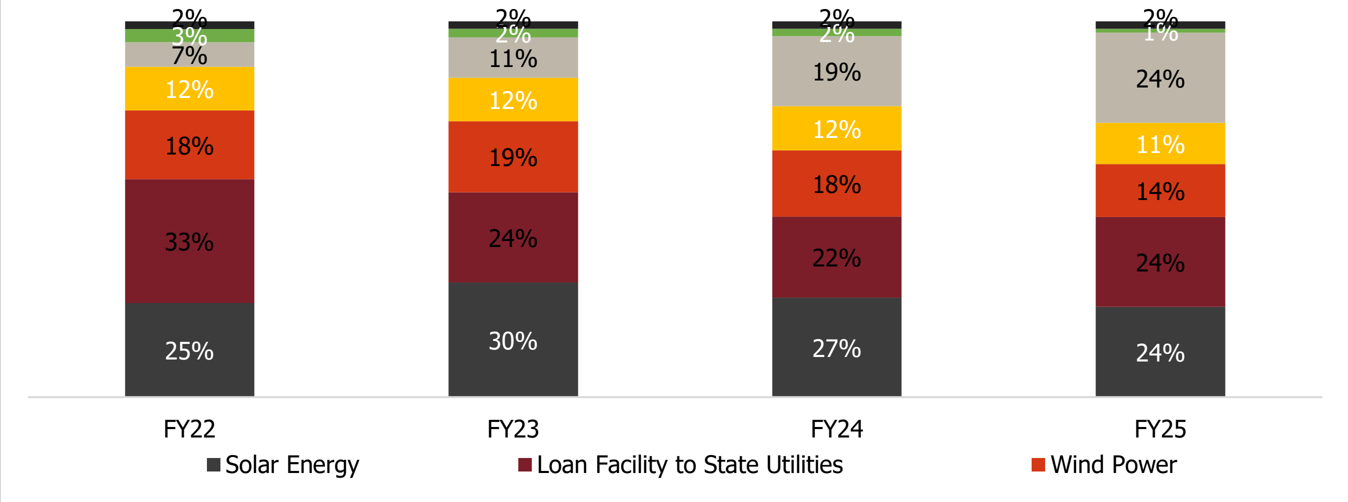
- IREDA is a NBFC established in 1987, with an objective to provide innovative financing in Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency/Conservation and Environmental Technologies.
- IREDA provides a comprehensive range of financial products and related services from project conceptualization to the post-commissioning stage in the Renewable energy projects and equipment manufacturing.
- It provides financial assistance through both fund-based and non-fund-based facilities including project finance, short-terms loans, debt refinancing, performance guarantee and letters of comfort.
- The company finances projects in the wind, hydro, solar, bio-energy sectors as well as emerging areas, such as battery-powered vehicle sectors, smart meters, green hydrogen and charging infrastructure
- IREDA is the largest pure-play green financing NBFC in India. As per RBI, "green finance" means lending to and/or investing in the activities/projects that contributes to climate risk mitigation, climate adaptation and resilience, and other climate-related or environmental objectives - including biodiversity management and nature-based solutions.
- IREDA is the issuer of first debt security (green masala bond) in India listed on IFSC exchange.
- IREDA is the first financial institution in India to raise green masala bonds.
- IREDA is among the first financial institution to raise global funds for climate financing from DFIs / Multilaterals in India.
- IREDA is a nodal agency for MNRE schemes such as Central Public Sector Undertaking Scheme, Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme); National Bioenergy Program; National Programme on High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules under PLI scheme, Tranche-I; and Generation-Based Incentive (GBI) Scheme.
- IREDA published their FY24 annual audited financial results in 19 days i.e. 19th April 2024; FY25 audited results in 15 days i.e. on 15th April 2025 - fastest among the peer set.
- As on Mar-25, the loan assets of the company reached at Rs. 76,282 crore, indicating CAGR of 31.0% between FY22-FY25. Average market capitalization of IREDA in April'25 reached Rs. 44,478 crore and has experienced ~178% change between closing price of listing date and 15th May 2025.

Table 28: Key financial performance summary of IREDA

Particular	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd (IREDA)			
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Loan Book (Rs. Crore)	33,931	47,076	59,698	76,282
Revenue (Rs. Crore)	2,860	3,482	4,964	6,743
Profit after tax (Rs. Crore)	634	865	1,252	1,698
Net Interest Income (Rs. Crore)	1,126	1,285	1,658	2,435
Total Debt (Rs. Crore)	28,636	41,657	51,243	66,411
Total Borrowings (Rs. Crore)	27,613	40,165	49,687	64,740
Net Worth or Shareholders Equity (Rs. Crore)	5,268	5,935	8,559	10,267
Total Assets (Rs. Crore)	36,708	50,447	62,600	79,735
Return on assets (%)	1.89%	1.98%	2.22%	2.39%
Return on equity (%)	15.33%	15.44%	17.28%	18.05%
Net Interest Margin (%)	3.75%	3.32%	3.40%	3.73%
Average Portfolio Yields (%)	9.14%	8.44%	9.33%	9.90%
Cost of Borrowings (%)	6.41%	6.23%	7.01%	7.31%
Credit Cost (%)	0.58%	0.16%	-0.13%	0.35%
Leverage (times)	5.24	6.77	5.80	6.31
CRAR (%)	21.22%	18.82%	20.11%	17.77%
Gross NPA (%)	5.21%	3.21%	2.36%	2.45%
Net NPA (%)	3.12%	1.66%	0.99%	1.35%
Provision coverage ratio (%)	41.45%	49.25%	58.80%	45.31%
Basic EPS (Rs)	8.0	3.8	5.2	6.3
Diluted EPS (Rs)	8.0	3.8	5.2	6.3

Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

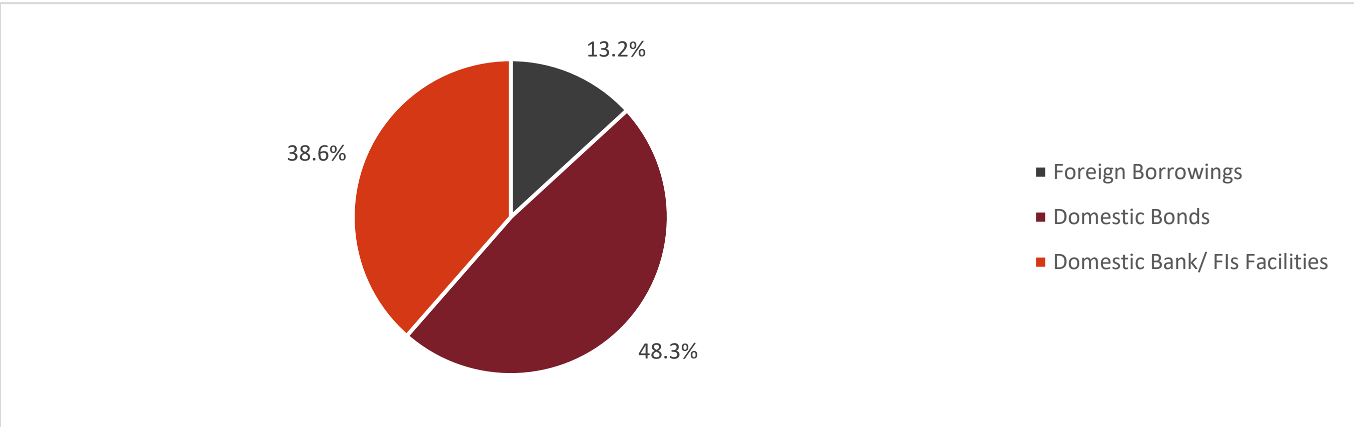
Chart 75: Asset Mix of IREDA



Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

Note: BP&C-Biomass Power & Co-generation, STL-Short term loan, Others include Hybrid Wind and Solar, Ethanol, Manufacturing, Waste-to-energy, Electric Vehicle ("EV"), Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line, Transmission, EEC, Biomass (Briquetting, Gasification and Methanation from Industrial Effluents), National Clean Energy Fund, Bridge Loan.

Chart 76: Resource Profile of IREDA as on FY25



Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

8.2 Power Finance Corporation Ltd (PFC)

- PFC is the largest NBFC with net worth of around Rs. 1,17,738 crores as of March 2025.
- The company's core business is to provide financial assistance to the power sector and offers a diverse range of products and services to different segments of the sector including generation (conventional and renewable), transmission and distribution projects as well as for related renovation and modernization projects.
- PFC provides financial support through various fund-based products and non-fund-based products. Fund based products includes long-term project finance, short-term loans, lease financing for purchase of equipment and wind power projects, corporate loan, buyer's line of credit, underwriting of debt and debt refinancing schemes whereas non-fund-based products includes deferred payment guarantee, credit enhancement guarantees and letters of comfort.
- The company also provides various fee-based technical advisory and consultancy services for power sector projects through its wholly owned subsidiary.

- PFCs loan assets stood at Rs. 11,09,996 crore as of Mar'25, indicating CAGR of 13.5% between FY22-FY25.

Table 29: Key financial performance summary of PFC Ltd - Consolidated

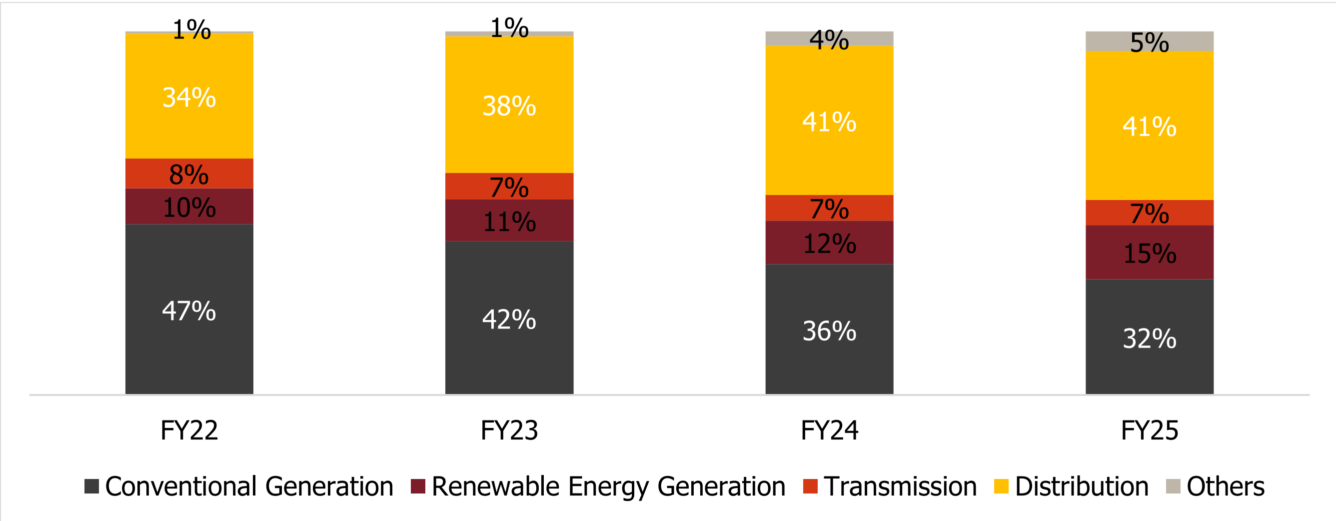
Particular	Power Finance Corporation (PFC)			
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Loan Book (Rs. Crore)	7,58,496	8,57,500	9,90,824	11,09,996
Revenue (Rs. Crore)	76,262	77,568	91,097	1,06,502
Profit after tax (Rs. Crore)	18,768	21,179	26,461	30,514
Net Interest Income (Rs. Crore)	30,178	29,479	32,123	40,331
Total Debt (Rs. Crore)	6,93,781	7,83,171	9,03,133	10,21,246
Total Borrowings (Rs. Crore)	6,60,476	7,51,158	8,61,961	9,71,758
Net Worth or Shareholders Equity (Rs. Crore)	71,676	84,159	1,01,147	1,17,738
Total Assets (Rs. Crore)	7,91,000	8,96,112	10,38,877	11,78,087
Return on assets (%)	2.40%	2.51%	2.74%	2.75%
Return on equity (%)	28.34%	27.18%	28.56%	27.88%
Net Interest Margin (%)	4.01%	3.65%	3.48%	3.84%
Average Portfolio Yields (%)	10.22%	9.70%	9.89%	NA
Cost of Borrowings (%)	6.77%	6.66%	7.19%	7.05%
Credit Cost (%)	0.76%	-0.02%	-0.17%	0.14%
Leverage (times)	9.21	8.93	8.52	8.25
CRAR (%)	23.48%	24.37%	25.41%	22.08%
Gross NPA (%)	5.02%	3.66%	3.02%	1.64%
Net NPA (%)	1.60%	1.03%	0.85%	0.38%
Provision coverage ratio (%)	68.05%	71.73%	71.67%	76.83%
Basic EPS (Rs)	53.1	48.2	59.9	69.7
Diluted EPS (Rs)	53.1	48.2	59.9	69.7

Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

Note: Only 11% of PFCs loan book is into renewables as of March 2023, Shareholders Equity excludes – non controlling interest,

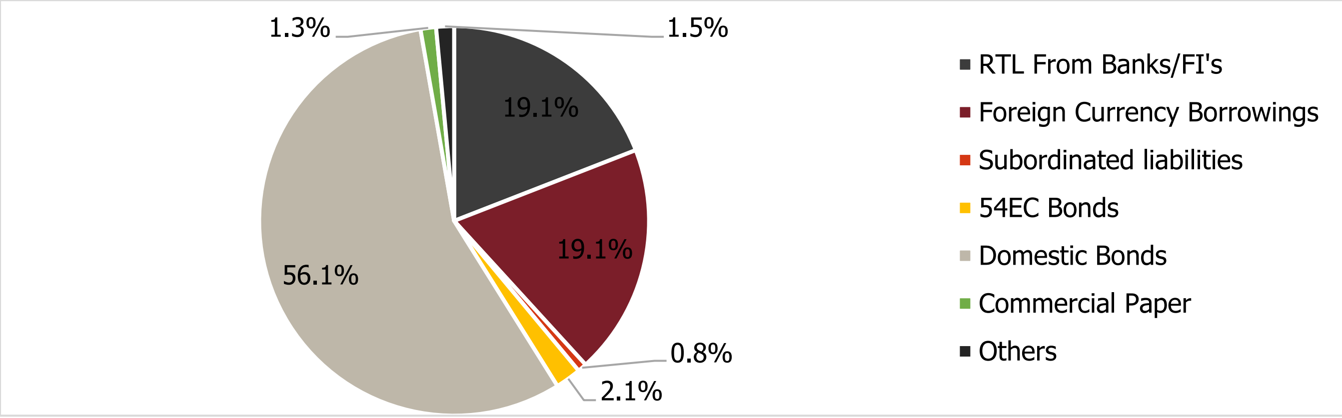
Cost of borrowings, NIMs and Average portfolio yield calculated as per formula provided in the Annexure.

Chart 77: Asset Mix of PFC Ltd



Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

Chart 78: Resource Profile of PFC Ltd as on FY25



Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

8.3 Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Limited

- REC Ltd is one of the leading NBFC categorized as Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC) by the RBI, servicing the financing needs of entire power sector value chain.
- The company offers a wide range of products across the value-chain and the principal products of REC Ltd are interest-bearing loans to State utilities, private-sector borrowers etc.
- The main products of the Company include long-term loans, medium-term loans, short-term loans etc. Other sources of funding include debt financing and equity financing.
- The company operates in various segments in power generation (both conventional and renewable energy), transmission, distribution, rural electrification, e-mobility, financing equipment manufacturing for power sector and activities having forward/ backward linkage with power projects.
- As of FY25, REC's loan book amounted to Rs. 5,66,883 crore, indicating CAGR of 13.7% between FY22-FY25.

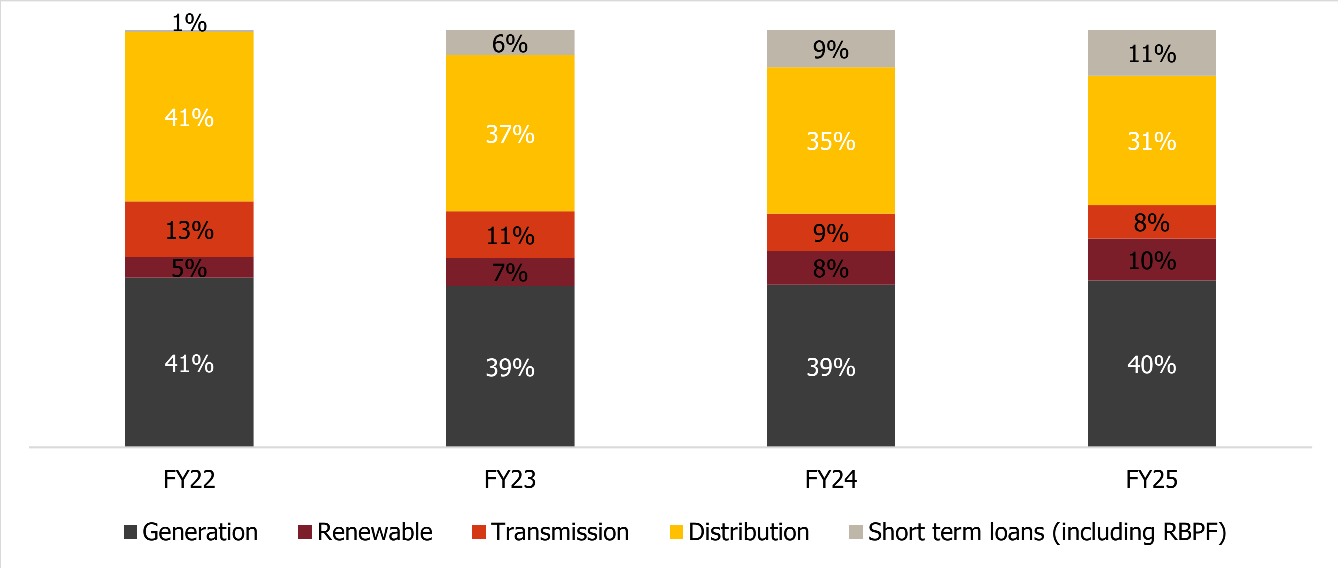
Table 30: Key financial performance summary of REC Ltd - Consolidated

Particular	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)			
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Loan book size or AUM (Rs. Crore)	3,85,371	4,35,012	5,09,371	5,66,883
Revenue (Rs. Crore)	39,269	39,478	47,505	56,367
Profit after tax (Rs. Crore)	10,036	11,167	14,146	15,884
Net Interest Income (Rs. Crore)	16,144	15,113	16,484	20,974
Total Debt (Rs. Crore)	3,59,341	4,07,154	4,78,377	5,35,717
Total Borrowings (Rs. Crore)	3,33,043	3,80,790	4,45,568	4,96,243
Net Worth or Shareholders Equity (Rs. Crore)	51,314	58,121	69,350	78,376
Total Assets (Rs. Crore)	4,10,860	4,65,503	5,48,191	6,14,502
Return on assets (%)	2.47%	2.55%	2.79%	2.73%
Return on equity (%)	21.11%	20.41%	22.19%	21.50%
Net Interest Margin (%)	4.23%	3.68%	3.49%	3.90%
Average Portfolio Yields (%)	10.26%	9.66%	9.91%	10.21%
Cost of Borrowings (%)	6.65%	6.65%	7.25%	7.25%
Credit Cost (%)	0.91%	0.03%	-0.29%	0.19%
Leverage (times)	6.49	6.55	6.42	6.33
CRAR (%)	23.61%	25.78%	25.82%	25.99%
Gross NPA (%)	4.45%	3.42%	2.71%	1.35%
Net NPA (%)	1.45%	1.01%	0.86%	0.38%
Provision coverage ratio (%)	67.40%	70.64%	68.45%	71.73%
Basic EPS (Rs)	38.0	42.3	53.6	60.2
Diluted EPS (Rs)	38.0	42.3	53.6	60.2

Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

Note: Cost of borrowings, NIMs and Average portfolio yield calculated as per formula provided in the Annexure.

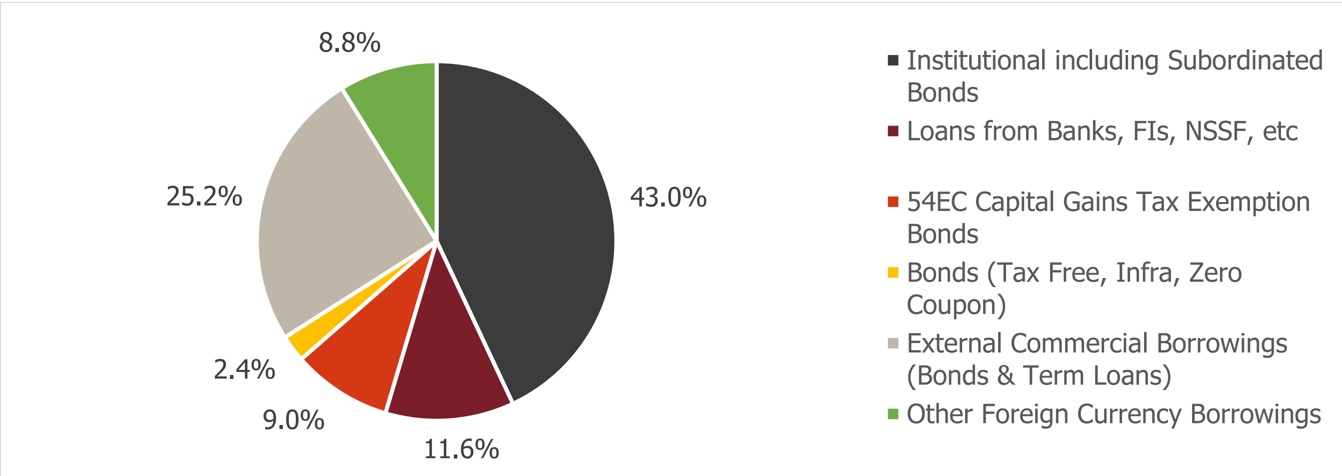
Chart 79: Asset Mix of REC Ltd



Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

Note: Generation (Including Infrastructure & Logistics (I&L) - Core, I&L – Electrical & Mechanical), Distribution (excluding RBPF).

Chart 80: Resource Profile of REC Ltd as on FY25



Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

8.4 India Infradebt Limited

- India Infradebt Limited (India Infradebt) is an Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF) set up under Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) format.
- It was set up in 2012 by ICICI Bank, Bank of Baroda, Citicorp Finance, India Ltd and Life insurance corporation of India.
- The objective of the Company is to create an alternative class of funding infrastructure by bringing in long term domestic and offshore institutional investors such as insurance companies, provident and pension funds, banks amongst others.
- India Infradebt primarily invests in operational infrastructure projects such as power, roads and highways, transport, logistics, water, and sanitation and more.
- Major chunk of India Infradebt's portfolio comprises of road projects awarded by the National Highways Authority of India and renewable energy projects (wind, solar and hydro).

- As on Mar-25, India Infradebt's loan book reached Rs. 25,144 crore, indicating CAGR of 20.1% between FY22-FY25.

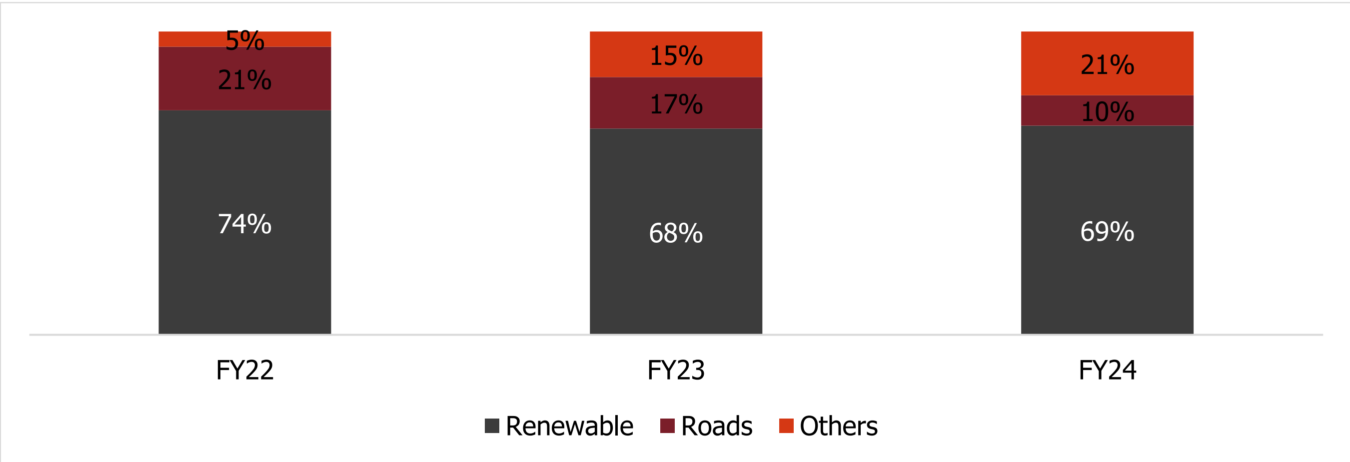
Table 31: Key financial performance summary of India Infradebt Ltd

Particular	India Infradebt Limited			
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Loan book size or AUM (Rs. Crore)	14,522	17,486	20,939	25,144
Revenue (Rs. Crore)	1,443	1,593	1,987	2,365
Profit after tax (Rs. Crore)	306	351	408	502
Net Interest Income (Rs. Crore)	341	375	503	551
Total Debt (Rs. Crore)	14,280	16,312	19,486	23,922
Total Borrowings (Rs. Crore)	14,272	16,299	19,425	23,890
Net Worth or Shareholders Equity (Rs. Crore)	2,386	2,717	3,107	3,592
Total Assets (Rs. Crore)	16,678	19,042	22,612	27,537
Return on assets (%)	1.96%	1.96%	1.96%	2.00%
Return on equity (%)	13.65%	13.74%	13.99%	15.00%
Net Interest Margin (%)	2.51%	2.34%	2.62%	2.39%
Average Portfolio Yields (%)	10.04%	9.43%	9.80%	NA
Cost of Borrowings (%)	7.86%	7.72%	7.92%	7.74%
Credit Cost (%)	0.40%	0.28%	0.67%	0.59%
Leverage (times)	5.98	6.00	6.25	6.65
CRAR (%)	23.15%	21.79%	19.79%	19.38%
Gross NPA (%)	0.81%	0.74%	0.56%	0.46%
Net NPA (%)	0.57%	0.49%	0.05%	0.00%
Provision coverage ratio (%)	30.02%	49.49%	92.62%	NA
Basic EPS (Rs)	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.8
Diluted EPS (Rs)	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.8

Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

Note: Cost of borrowings, NIMs and Average portfolio yield calculated as per formula provided in the Annexure, Gross Stage 3 and Net Stage 3 from financial results for FY25.

Chart 81: Asset Mix of India Infradebt Limited



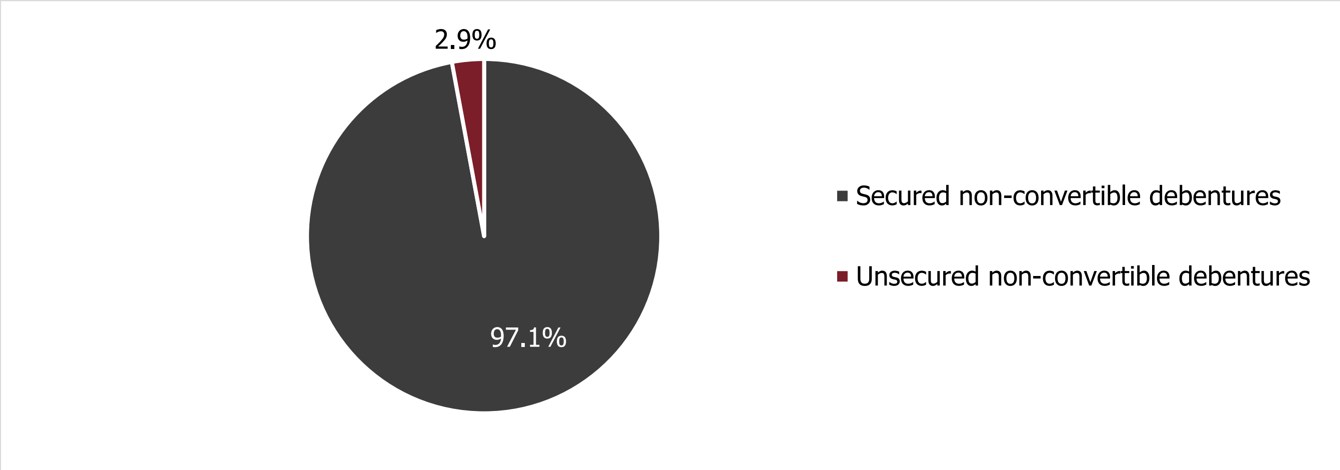
Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

Note: For FY22 others include Airports, Telecommunication, Warehousing and Transmission.

For FY23 others include airports, telecommunications, tourism infrastructure, education and warehousing projects among others.

For FY24 others include airports, telecommunications, tourism infrastructure, education and data centre projects among others.

Chart 82: Resource Profile of India Infradebt Ltd as on Mar-24



Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

8.5 PTC India Financial Services Ltd (PFS)

- PFS is a NBFC that primarily involves lending in infrastructure and power sector with a view on sustainable lending.
- The company offers various investment and financing products/solutions such as debt financing (includes Long Term Loan, Short Term Loan as well as Bridge Financing), fee-based services and advisory services.
- The company has been funding to different sectors such as power projects in generation, transmission, renewables, distribution, and fuel sources.
- They also invest in equipment manufacturers, engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) Contractors, roads, airports manufacturers and engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contractors, renewables, transmission, road HAM, annuity projects, e-mobility projects, other sustainable infrastructure projects and other economic strategy sectors.
- As on Mar'25, PFS's loan book amounted to over Rs. 4,746 crore.

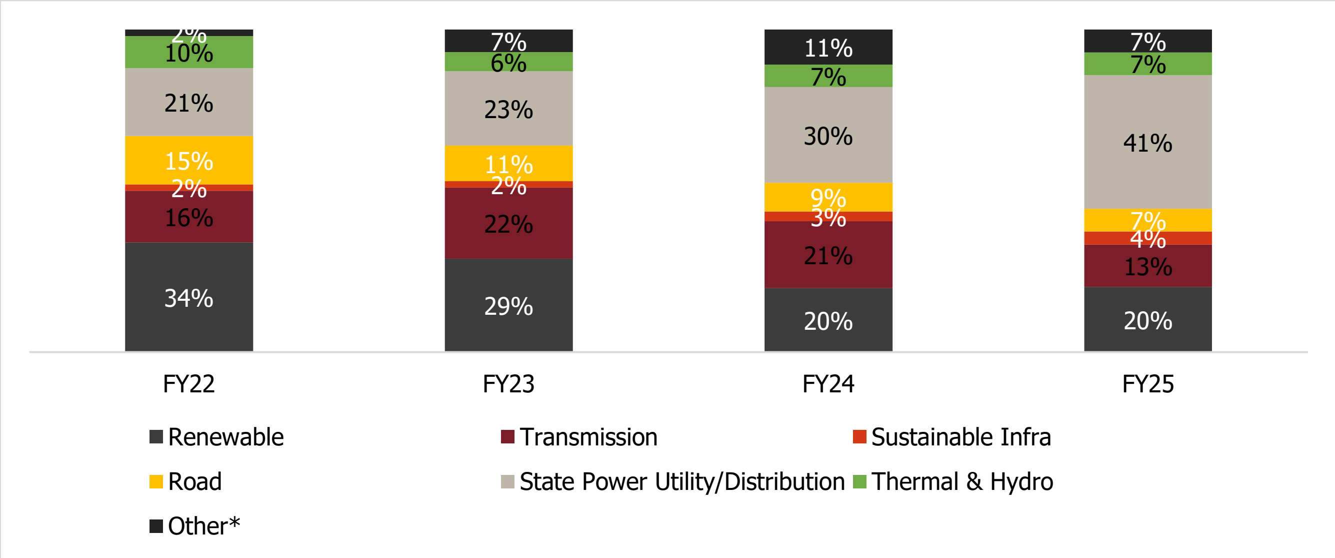
Table 32: Key financial performance summary of PFS - Consolidated

Particular	PTC India Financial Services Ltd (PFS)			
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Loan book size or AUM (Rs. Crore)	8,686	7,339	5,396	4,746
Revenue (Rs. Crore)	953	791	761	633
Profit after tax (Rs. Crore)	130	176	161	217
Net Interest Income (Rs. Crore)	345	335	341	302
Total Debt (Rs. Crore)	7,250	5,188	3,983	2,924
Total Borrowings (Rs. Crore)	7,118	5,098	3,905	2,845
Net Worth or Shareholders Equity (Rs. Crore)	2,264	2,443	2,539	2,754
Total Assets (Rs. Crore)	9,516	7,634	6,525	5,683
Return on assets (%)	1.24%	2.05%	2.27%	3.56%
Return on equity (%)	5.93%	7.47%	6.45%	8.20%
Net Interest Margin (%)	3.49%	4.18%	5.35%	5.96%
Average Portfolio Yields (%)	9.71%	9.53%	12.17%	NA
Cost of Borrowings (%)	7.11%	7.06%	9.07%	9.51%
Credit Cost (%)	1.70%	1.01%	1.38%	-0.22%
Leverage (times)	3.14	2.09	1.54	1.03
CRAR (%)	26.71%	33.06%	43.07%	59.65%
Gross NPA (%)	8.29%	13.59%	12.82%	13.68%
Net NPA (%)	4.67%	8.00%	6.07%	6.63%
Provision coverage ratio (%)	46.58%	57.24%	70.91%	60.20%
Basic EPS (Rs)	2.0	2.7	2.5	3.4
Diluted EPS (Rs)	2.0	2.7	2.5	3.4

Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

Note: Cost of borrowings, NIMs and Average portfolio yield calculated as per formula provided in the Annexure, Gross Stage 3 and Net Stage 3 from financial results for FY25.

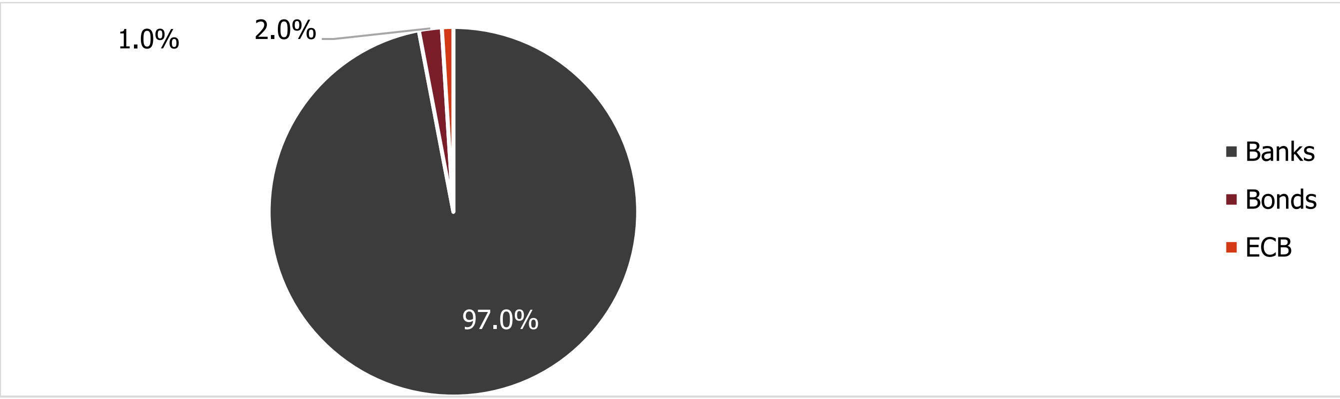
Chart 83: Asset Mix of PFS Ltd



Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

Note: Others include Port, Manufacturing, Mining, Sustainable Infra include – Water Treatment, E- Mobility

Chart 84: Resource Profile of PFS Ltd as on H1FY25



Source: Company reports, CareEdge Research

OUR BUSINESS

Some of the information in this section, including information with respect to our business plans and strategies, contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. You should read "Forward-Looking Statements" on page 19 for a discussion of the risks and uncertainties related to those statements and also "Risk Factors", "Financial Statements" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" beginning on pages 64, 348 and 109, respectively, for a discussion of certain factors that may affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Our actual results may differ materially from those expressed in or implied by these forward-looking statements.

Our fiscal year ends on March 31 of each year. Accordingly, references to a "Fiscal" year are to the 12-month period ended March 31 of the relevant year. Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, the financial information for Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023 included herein is derived from the Audited Financial Statements, included in this Preliminary Placement Document. For further information, see "Financial Information" on page 348.

Unless the context otherwise requires, in this section, references to "we", "us" and "our" refer to Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited on a consolidated basis while "our Company" or "the Company", refers to Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited on a standalone basis.

*Unless otherwise indicated, industry and market data used in this section has been derived from the industry report titled "Industry Research Report on Renewable Energy, Green Technologies and Power-focused NBFCs" dated June 2025 (the "**CARE Report**") prepared and issued by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("**CARE**"). The CARE Report has been exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs, in equal proportion, pursuant to an engagement letter dated January 21, 2025, to enable the investors to understand the industry in which we operate in connection with this Issue. The data included herein includes excerpts from the CARE Report and may have been re-ordered by us for the purposes of presentation. There are no parts, data or information (which may be relevant for the proposed Issue), that has been left out or changed in any manner. Unless otherwise indicated, financial, operational, industry and other related information derived from the CARE Report and included herein with respect to any particular year refers to such information for the relevant calendar/Fiscal, as applicable. For more information, see "Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 53. Industry information included in this Preliminary Placement Document has been derived from an industry report prepared by CARE Analytics and Advisory Private Limited ("CARE") exclusively commissioned by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue and paid for by the BRLMs, in equal proportion, for such purpose." on page 89.*

Overview

We are a Government of India ("**GoI**") enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (the "**MNRE**"). We were conferred with the Navratna status in April 2024 by the Department of Public Enterprises (**"DPE"**). Our Company was notified as a "Public Financial Institution" ("**PFI**") under Section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 by the Department of Company Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Government of India on October 17, 1995 and is registered with the Reserve Bank of India (the "**RBI**") as a Systemically Important Non-Deposit-taking Non-Banking Finance Company classified as NBFC-ML (a "**NBFC-ND-SI**"), with Infrastructure Finance Company ("**IFC**") status. In September 2023, we have been upgraded from Schedule B to Schedule A in the list of CPSEs by the DPE. Since Fiscal 2021, we have consistently been rated 'Excellent' by the MNRE in the course of evaluation of our performance in achieving key targets. We have a set up a wholly-owned subsidiary, IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Limited, in the IFSC (International Financial Services Centre – Gift City (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City) in Gandhinagar, Gujarat in May 2024. The Subsidiary has been incorporated as a finance company in IFSC for carrying out the permissible activities as provided in International Financial Services Centres Authority (Finance Company) Regulation, 2021.

We are a financial institution with over 38 years of experience in the business of promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for new and renewable energy ("**RE**") projects, and energy efficiency and conservation ("**EEC**") projects. We are India's largest pure-play green financing NBFC (*Source: CARE Report*) We provide a comprehensive range of financial products and related services, from project conceptualization to post-commissioning, for RE projects and other value chain activities, such as equipment manufacturing and transmission. As of March 31, 2025, we have cumulatively sanctioned loans amounting to ₹ 2,37,915.64 crores and cumulatively disbursed loans amounting to ₹ 1,56,084.54 crores.

As of March 31, 2025, we had a diversified portfolio of Gross Loan Portfolio, amounting to ₹ 76,281.65 crores. We have consistently demonstrated strong growth and business performance while maintaining healthy asset quality. We have financed projects across multiple RE sectors such as solar power, wind power, hydro power, transmission, biomass including bagasse and industrial co-generation, waste-to-energy, ethanol, compressed biogas, hybrid RE, EEC and green-mobility. We also offer financial products and schemes for new and emerging RE technologies such as, biofuel, green hydrogen and its derivatives, battery energy storage systems, fuel cells, and hybrid RE projects.

We offer a comprehensive suite of financial products and services including various fund-based and non fund-based products. Some of our key fund-based products for RE developers are long-term, medium-term and short-term loans (for projects, manufacturing and equipment financing), top-up loans, bridge loans, takeover financing, and loans against securitization of future cashflows. We also provide line of credit to other NBFCs for on-lending to RE and EEC projects. In addition, we provide loans to government entities and provide financing schemes for RE suppliers, manufacturers and contractors.

Our non fund-based products include letter of comfort, letter of undertaking, payment on order instruments and guarantee assistance schemes. Further, we provide consulting services on techno-commercial issues relating to the RE sector.

We have been an integral part of and have played a strategic role in the GoI's initiatives for the promotion and development of the RE sector in India. We are directly involved in implementing several significant schemes launched by the MNRE. We were the fund handling agency for the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme. Further, we have been designated as the Central Nodal Agency for the National Bioenergy Programme (Phase I) for the Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes and Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based co-generation in Industries and the Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial, Agricultural Waste/ Residues. We are also the implementing agency for the Central Public Sector Undertaking (Government Producer Scheme) (Phase 2 Tranche III), Generation Based Incentive Scheme as well as the Rooftop, PV and Small Solar Generation Programme and the National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme (Tranche I).

We have a secured asset base, and 83.11% of our Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025, has security cover. We have been rated highly by credit rating agencies and as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, India Ratings had rated our debt instruments AAA (Stable), ICRA has rated our Bonds ICRA AAA (Stable) and Acuite has rated our bank loans Acuite AAA Stable. Further CareEdge upgraded our debt instruments rating from AA+ (Positive) to AAA (Stable). We also have AAA Stable Ratings from Brickworks Ratings for Long term Non-Convertible Debt Securities. We recently have been rated BBB- (Stable) by S&P Global Ratings Limited. For further information, see "– *Our Credit Ratings*" on page 272.

In addition to our financial products and services, we also have our own 50 MW Solar Photovoltaic Project at Kasaragod Solar Park in the State of Kerala. The project generates power which is injected into the grid of Kerala State Electricity Board. The project was fully commissioned in September 2017. In Fiscal 2025, 2024 and 2023, our 50 MW Solar Photovoltaic Project generated revenue of ₹ 26.48 crores, ₹ 29.21 crores and ₹ 26.90 crores respectively.

Our key financial and operational parameters as of, March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are set forth below:

Particulars	As of / for the year ended March 31,			CAGR (Fiscal 2023- 2025)
	2025	2024	2023	
	₹ crores unless otherwise indicated			
Loans Sanctioned	47,453.11	37,353.68	32,586.61	20.67%
Loans Disbursed	30,167.87	25,089.04	21,639.21	18.07%
Key Financial Metrics				
Total Income	6,754.78	4,965.29	3,483.04	39.26 %
Profit after tax	1,698.60	1,252.23	864.63	40.16 %
Net interest income(1)	2,511.99	1,788.46	1,323.76	37.75 %
Net worth	10,266.16	8,559.43	5,935.17	31.52 %
Gross Loan Portfolio	76,281.65	59,698.11	47,075.52	27.30 %
Gross NPA	1,866.25	1,410.85	1,513.36	
Net NPA	1,020.66	581.21	768.02	
Profitability ratios:				
Spread(2)	2.59%	2.32%	2.21%	
Net interest margin(3)	3.73%	3.40%	3.32%	
Total Debt to net worth (4)	6.31	5.80	6.77	
Yield on average interest earning assets(5)	9.93 %	9.38 %	8.63 %	
Cost of average borrowings(6)	7.31 %	7.01 %	6.23 %	
Cost to income ratio(7)	68.85 %	66.06 %	67.29 %	
ROA(8)	2.39 %	2.22 %	1.98 %	
ROE(9)	18.05 %	17.28 %	15.44 %	
Regulatory capital ratios:				
CRAR(10)	17.77 %	20.11 %	18.82 %	
Asset quality ratios:				
Provision coverage ratio(11)	45.31 %	58.80 %	49.25 %	
Gross NPAs (%)(12)	2.45 %	2.36 %	3.21 %	
Net NPAs (%)(13)	1.35 %	0.99 %	1.66 %	
EPS (basic)(14)	6.32	5.16	3.78	
EPS (diluted)(15)	6.32	5.16	3.78	

Notes:

(1) Net interest income = "NII" represents net interest income (comprising interest on term loans and investments and income that is directly attributable to income on loans and investments (such as loan application fees and front-end fees payable by the borrower prior to sanction/disbursement of the loan,

other fees income, guarantee commission, bad debt recovered, interest on staff loans & deposits and rental income) less interest expense (comprising interest on borrowings availed by us and net gain/loss on foreign exchange translation), for the year.

(2) *Spread refers to difference between yield on average term loan and average cost of borrowing, as a percentage.*
(3) *Net interest margin, or "NIM", represents net interest income divided by average interest earning assets, as a percentage.*
(4) *Total borrowings as at year end divided by net worth as at year end. Total borrowings include debt securities, borrowings (other than debt securities) and subordinated liabilities as at year end.*
(5) *Yield on average interest-earning assets is the ratio of interest income and income that is directly attributable to income on loans (such as loan application fees and front-end fees payable by the borrower prior to sanction/disbursement of the loan) and on interest earning assets to average interest-earning assets for the year.*
(6) *Interest expended during the year divided by average borrowings from all sources, as a percentage. For the purpose of computation of average cost of borrowings, finance cost is considered including gain or loss on foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation and other borrowing cost.*
(7) *Cost to income ratio refers to the total expenses for the year divided by the total income for the year, as a percentage.*
(8) *Return on Assets (ROA) is calculated as profit after tax for the year, divided by the average total assets, as a percentage.*
(9) *Return on Equity (ROE) is calculated as profit after tax for the year, divided by average shareholders' equity, as a percentage.*
(10) *Capital to risk weighted assets ratio means the total of Tier-I and Tier-II capital divided by Credit Risk Weighted Assets, as a percentage. As of 31 March 2024, the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11%, comprising Tier I Capital of 18.08% and Tier II Capital of 2.03%. This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However, effective 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated.*
(11) *Provision coverage ratio reflects total provisions held on Gross NPAs, divided by Gross NPAs as at year end, as a percentage.*
(12) *Gross NPA (%) represents Gross Non-performing Term Loans divided by Gross Loan Portfolio at the year end, as a percentage.*
(13) *Net NPA (%) represents Net Non-performing Term Loans divided by Net Gross Loan Portfolio, as at the year end, as a percentage. Net Gross Loan Portfolio represent Gross Loan Portfolio minus NPA Provisions, as at the year end. Net Non-performing Term Loans represent Gross Non-performing Term Loans minus NPA Provisions, as at the year end.*
(14) *EPS (basic) has been calculated as profit after tax for the year divided by weighted average number of Equity Shares at the end of the year.*
(15) *EPS (diluted) has been calculated as profit after tax for the year divided by weighted average number of Equity Shares including potential number of Equity Shares at the year end.*

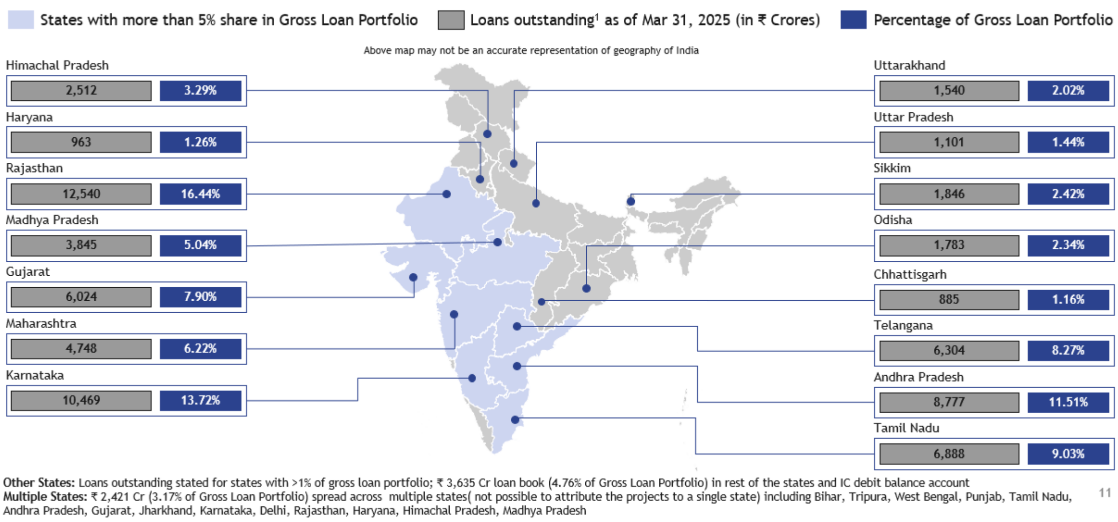
Competitive Strengths

We are the largest pure-play green financing NBFC in India with loan assets of ₹ 76,281.65 crores as of March 31, 2025 (*Source: CARE Report*), where as per the RBI, "green finance" means lending to and/or investing in the activities/projects that contributes to climate risk mitigation, climate adaptation and resilience, and other climate-related or environmental objectives - including biodiversity management and nature-based solutions. (*Source: CARE Report*) Among power financing NBFCs, we have the largest share in credit towards the RE sector other than PFC, which is also present in sectors such as infrastructure, roads, mining and others, while we are completely focused on the RE sector. (*Source: CARE Report*) For further information, see "*Industry Overview –Trend in power financing NBFCs credit towards renewable sector*" on page 233. Our position in the market is underpinned by the following competitive strengths:

Track record of growth, geared towards high quality assets and diversified asset book and stable profitability

We have an established track record of consistent growth in our loan book and stable profitability in the RE financing space in India. As on March 31, 2025, our Gross Loan Portfolio stood at ₹ 76,281.65 crores, compared to ₹ 47,075.52 crores as on March 31, 2023, increasing at a CAGR of 27.30 %. Along with this growth, we have maintained a diversified asset book in terms of sectoral split and geography.

In terms of geographical diversification of our asset base, we have Gross Loan Portfolio across 23 States and four Union Territories in India, as of March 31, 2025. Set forth below is a map showing the total Gross Loan Portfolio made to borrowers in States and Union Territories where the total of those loans exceeded 5% of our Gross Loan Portfolio, as of March 31, 2025:



Loans outstanding stated are for states with >1.0% of gross loan portfolio; Loans outstanding also include ₹2420.77 crores (3.17% of Gross Loan Portfolio) representing multiple states including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Ladakh, Manipur, Puducherry, Punjab and West Bengal; where projects are spread across multiple states, and where parts of the project are located across territories such that it is not possible to attribute the project to one state.

Further, set forth below are details of our Gross Loan Portfolio, based on sector, reflecting our sectoral diversification:

Sector	As of March 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Total Gross Loan Portfolio
Solar Energy	18,675.47	24.48%	16,277.31	27.27%	14,348.85	30.48%
Loan Facility to State Utilities(1)	18,185.17	23.84%	12,955.23	21.70%	11,331.76	24.07%
Wind Power	10,607.76	13.91%	10,713.17	17.95%	8,892.49	18.89%
Hydro Power	8,508.41	11.15%	7,034.71	11.78%	5,437.91	11.55%
Manufacturing(2)	4,797.88	6.29%	3,335.33	5.59%	1,516.17	3.21%
Ethanol	5,959.27	7.81%	3,007.99	5.04%	1,096.81	2.33%
Biomass Power and Co-generation	797.59	1.05%	1,248.50	2.09%	1,076.60	2.29%
Hybrid Wind and Solar	2,734.40	3.59%	1,146.75	1.92%	1,006.75	2.14%
Short Term Loans to Private Entities(3)	1,305.03	1.71%	999.76	1.67%	916.38	1.95%
Waste-to-energy	479.44	0.63%	459.86	0.77%	483.28	1.03%
Electric Vehicle (**"EV"**)	1,015.22	1.33%	918.47	1.54%	365.05	0.78%
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line(4)	296.54	0.39%	386.80	0.65%	300.86	0.64%
Transmission	2,225.16	2.41%	906.69	1.52%	165.20	0.35%
EEC	19.01	0.03%	16.13	0.03%	91.90	0.20%
Biomass (Briquetting, Gasification and Methanation from Industrial Effluents)	628.18	0.82%	235.50	0.39%	43.25	0.09%
National Clean Energy Fund	47.12	0.06%	55.91	0.09%	2.26	0.00%
Total	**76,281.65**	**100.00%**	**59,698.11**	**100.00%**	**47,075.52**	**100.00%**

Notes:

(1) Loan Facility to State Utilities includes term loans extended to state-owned utility companies of a tenure of up to five years (excluding moratorium of up to one year) to meet renewable purchase obligations, for procurement of RE power, payment to RE generators, setting up RE infrastructure such as transmission lines, and similar purposes.

(2) Manufacturing includes the term loan extended to manufacturing projects in particular, for which we obtain security by way of mortgage on land and buildings and hypothecation of assets, including plant and machinery.

(3) Short term loans to private entities includes short-term loans to developers, suppliers, contractors and manufacturers to meet their immediate funding requirements towards project development, implementation and operations of RE projects.

(4) We are a registered member lending institution for providing term loans to existing borrowers under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line Scheme. The loans under this scheme are fully guaranteed by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company which is a wholly owned company of the GoI set up to act as a common trustee company for multiple credit guarantee funds.

We have been able to achieve strong growth while maintaining asset quality, which is intended to ensure sustained profitability for our Company. The quality and stability of our loan book is demonstrated through the fact that as of March 31, 2025, our loans to RE power generating projects in the sectors set forth below have already been commissioned, and have therefore started generating operating income:

Sector	RE Power Generating -Gross Loan Portfolio	Commissioned Gross Loan Portfolio	Percentage commissioned of the RE Power Generating Gross Loan Portfolio
	(₹ crores, except percentages)		
Hydro Power	8,508.41	7,721.19	90.75%
Biomass Power and Co-generation	797.59	741.16	92.92%
Wind Power	10,607.76	9,943.54	93.74%
Solar Energy	18,675.48	12,615.22	67.55%
Waste-to-energy	479.44	266.32	55.55%
Ethanol	5,959.27	2,217.25	37.21%
Biomass (Briquetting, Gasification and Methanation from Industrial Effluents)	628.18	100.44	15.99%

Sector	RE Power Generating -Gross Loan Portfolio	Commissioned Gross Loan Portfolio	Percentage commissioned of the RE Power Generating Gross Loan Portfolio
	(₹ crores, except percentages)		
Hybrid Wind and Solar	2,734.40	-	-
Total	**48,390.52**	**33,605.12**	**69.45%**

Note:
RE Power Generating Portfolio is 63.44% of our total Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025. As commissioned data only pertains to RE Power generating project loans and is not related to other types of loans being extended, such as short term loans to private entities, loan facility to state utilities, transmission, manufacturing, GECL, among others, it is not possible to calculate the percentage of projects commissioned to our total Gross Loan Portfolio.

As of March 31, 2025, 2024, 2023, our secured Gross Loan Portfolio amounted to ₹ 63,395.79 crores, ₹ 53,210.81 crores and ₹ 43,121.03 crores, respectively, reflecting 83.11%, 89.13% and 91.60% of our Gross Loan Portfolio, which provides substantial hedge in the event of default.

Strategic role in Government of India initiatives in the Renewable Energy sector

We are a GoI enterprise under the administrative control of the MNRE. Since our inception, we have been closely involved in the development and implementation of various policies and schemes for structural and procedural reform in the RE sector.

We have served as the implementing agency for the following key MNRE policies and schemes:

(v) National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme (Tranche I), for which the financial outlay over a five-year period is ₹ 4,500 crores; (*Source: CARE Report*)

(vi) Central Public Sector Undertaking ("**CPSU**") Scheme Phase-II for setting up 12,000 MW grid-connected solar PV power projects which are to be installed using both solar photovoltaic (SPV) cells and modules manufactured domestically with Viability Gap Funding ("**VGF**") support of ₹ 85,800 crores for self-use or use by Government or Government entities, of both Central and State Governments; (*Source: CARE Report*)

(vii) Solar and wind GBI Schemes, with the wind GBI scheme having a total commissioned capacity of 13,624.88 MW and a budget of ₹ 121,400 crores being allocated for Fiscal 2024, and the solar GBI scheme, under which 72 solar projects with total capacity of 91.8 MW were set up across 13 states, as of March 31, 2023; (*Source: CARE Report*); and

(viii) National Clean Energy Fund Refinancing Scheme.

We are the Central Nodal Agency for the following specific schemes under the relevant programmes:

(iii) Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/ Residues, as part of the National Bioenergy Programme (Phase I) launched in November 2022. The Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/ Residues has a total outlay of ₹ 85,800 crores for Phase I; (*Source: CARE Report*) and

(iv) Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes and Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based co-generation in Industries under the National Bioenergy Programme (Phase I). The Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes and Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based co-generation in Industries has a budget of ₹ 75,800 crores. (*Source: CARE Report*)

We were also the fund handling agency for the Solar Water Heating System Capital Subsidy Scheme.

We have expanded our financing services in line with the RE priorities of the GoI such as solar, wind, hydro power, biomass, co-generation, among others. The GoI has highlighted priority areas for RE generation, including RE component manufacturing (solar modules, hydrogen electrolysers, battery storage, among others), green energy corridor, green hydrogen production, utility-scale battery storage, pumped storage hydro, ethanol, green mobility, PM KUSUM projects for solarization of agricultural grid and rooftop solar power. (*Source: CARE Report*) We intend to continue to play a critical role in shaping and implementing key policies and schemes in these areas.

In addition, we provide consulting services on techno-commercial issues relating to the RE sector. In Fiscal 2022, we entered into an MoU with Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation for such consultancy services as well. In addition, we have entered into an MoU with NHPC Limited ("**NHPC**"), a hydroelectric power company, to provide NHPC with consultancy services for RE projects.

Our regular and structured interaction with GoI entities as well as deep understanding of schemes and policies provides us with access to potential business opportunities, ability to understand and efficiently structure appropriate financing solutions for developers and further, strengthens our ability to effectively appraise project risk from a policy and regulatory perspective, providing us a distinct advantage *vis a vis* other financing entities.

Established and trusted brand name operating in a rapidly expanding sector

With the announcement of 500 GW non-fossil fuel based capacity installation by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070, India has set itself on one of the most accelerated energy transition trajectories in the world. (*Source: CARE Report*) Our position as the largest pure-play green financing NBFC in India places us among select players who are well placed to capitalise on the rapid growth in the RE sector. (*Source: CARE Report*) Our brand is strengthened by our role as the implementation agency for several prominent MNRE schemes and policies. We have focussed on building our reputation in relation to the following:

- Specialized expertise in technical appraisal of RE projects;
- Innovation in structuring specialised financial products for various RE sectors; and
- Customer satisfaction and quality of service provided to borrowers.

Our exclusive focus on green finance has led to domain knowledge across various RE sectors from a technical and financial perspective based on our experience of more than 38 years. As of March 31, 2025, we had 440 RE borrowers across more than 10 RE sectors such as solar, wind, hydro, biomass, co-generation, EV, waste-to-energy, EEC, manufacturing, ethanol, among others.

We have offered the following innovative products:

- Loans against securitization of future cashflows of RE projects.
- Guarantee assistance scheme to RE suppliers, developers, manufacturers and engineering, procurement and construction ("**EPC**") contractors for bid security.
- Credit enhancement guarantee scheme for raising bonds by our developers against their operating RE assets.
- Special product for funding RE projects through bonds, banks loans and other financial instruments.
- Factoring for purchasing receivables of solar power developers payable by eligible government entities.
- Schemes for biomass-based power co-generation, heat application and ethanol.
- Funding for battery energy storage systems and green hydrogen.
- Financing for e-mobility/ green mobility sector, including fleet financing for EV operators, charging infrastructure, manufacturing of electric vehicles and components and on-lending for e-mobility/ green mobility financing.
- Financing of smart meter projects

Our reputation has been built on our expedited processing of loan applications, structuring of financial products based on the needs of developers and responsiveness to customer queries and issues through the term loan lifecycle. Our borrowers comprise some of the key RE players in India, such as ReNew Private Limited, Madhya Bharat Power Corporation Limited, SJVN Green Energy Limited, TruAlt Bioenergy Limited, Jala Shakti Limited, Emmvee Photovoltaic Power Private Limited, Premier Energies Limited, Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited, Jindal Urban Waste Management (Visakhapatnam) Limited, Jindal Urban Waste Management (Guntur) Limited, GMR Agra Smart Meters Limited, GMR Kashi Smart Meters Limited and GMR Triveni Smart Meters Limited.

We have been honoured with several awards and recognitions as an acknowledgement of our performance and the value of our brand, including:

Year	Particulars
2025	'CBIP Award 2024' for its 'Outstanding Contribution to the Development of the Renewable Energy Sector' and CBIP Individual Award for his 'Outstanding Contribution for Development of RE Sector' at Central Board of Irrigation and Power (CBIP) Awards 2024
2024	Gold awards for 'Corporate Governance' and 'Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability' and Silver Award for 'Operational Performance Excellence' under the Mini-Ratna category by the Indian Chamber of Commerce
	Highest Achiever amongst NBFCs for Maximum Loans disbursed to RE sector by MNRE
2023	'Company of the Year under Mini-Ratna category', 'CMD of the Year under Mini-Ratna category' and 'Operational Performance Excellence 1st runner-up) under Mini-Ratna category' by Indian Chamber of Commerce, at the 12th PSE Excellence Awards 2022
	'Outstanding Contribution to the Development of Renewable Energy' at the Central Board of Irrigation and Power Awards 2022

Year	Particulars
2022	'Top Financing Institution award for RE & EE' category in the 2nd Edition of Green Urja and Energy Efficiency Award by Indian Chamber of Commerce
	Best performing NBFC for Highest Loan Sanctions and Disbursements in 2021-2022 in the Renewable Energy Sector' by Association of Renewable Energy Agencies of States

Digitized processes with presence across India for operational scalability & borrower centricity

We have a robust IT infrastructure with an Enterprise Resource Planning System ("**ERP System**") tailored to our business requirements. Our IT modules extend to various key processes across borrower-facing functions, as well as internal processes, including the following:

- *Online loan application* for customers to serve as a single point of contact for application filings, documentation uploads and alerts. To provide borrowers with a streamlined and time efficient loan application process, our loan applications are filed online and processed digitally. We have standardized our application mechanism for processing sanction of loans. We have adopted templates for pre-disbursement and post-disbursement documentation requirements.

- *Customer portal*, developed for the borrowers, to track the progress of their application in real time and see any outstanding tasks or next steps.

In addition, we benefit from our integrated ERP comprising business processes such as finance and accounts, loan origination system and loan management system, liability management system, legal, credit risk rating system, inventory management, and project monitoring and environmental & social screening.

We continually improve our IT structures with a view towards creating an integrated system to unlock operational efficiencies, create financing risk insights and enable management review. In addition to our digital interventions, we have also expanded our physical presence across India. As of March 31, 2025, other than our presence in Delhi, we have four strategically located branches in Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Bhubaneshwar to maximize geographical range in terms of territory and have also deployed on-ground personnel at Guwahati. In addition to our branches, we have a wholly owned Subsidiary in GIFT City, Gandhinagar. Our borrowers are able to benefit from this as it expedites on-site project checks and loan documentation, which are a critical step for sanction as well as disbursement.

We organize physical and virtual stakeholder meetings on a quarterly basis which provide borrowers with the opportunity to directly interact with our senior management which allows them to highlight any concerns, in a transparent manner and generate insights in relation to our products.

Comprehensive data-based credit appraisal process and risk-based pricing, with efficient post-disbursement project monitoring and recovery processes

We have maintained strong control over our NPAs, as set forth below, enabled by a robust credit appraisal process and efficient monitoring and recovery:

Particulars	As of / for the year ended March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
₹ crores, except percentages and ratios			
Gross NPA(1)	1,866.25	1,410.85	1,513.36
Gross NPA (%)(2)	2.45 %	2.36 %	3.21 %
Net NPA(3)	1,020.66	581.21	768.02
Net NPA (%)(4)	1.35%	0.99 %	1.66 %

(1) Gross NPA represents Gross Loan Portfolio pertaining to loans which are required to be classified as NPA as per the Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning norms issued and modified by RBI from time to time.
(2) Gross NPA (%) represents Gross Non-performing Term Loans divided by Gross Loan Portfolio at the period end, as a percentage.
(3) Net NPA represents Gross NPA reduced by NPA provisions as of the last day of relevant period
(4) Net NPA (%) represents Net Non-performing Term Loans divided by Net Gross Loan Portfolio, as at the period end, as a percentage. Net Gross Loan Portfolio represent Gross Loan Portfolio minus NPA Provisions, as at the period end.

We have comprehensive credit appraisal policies and procedures which enable us to effectively appraise and extend financial assistance to various RE projects, including new and emerging RE sectors, while maintaining asset quality. Our appraisal process assesses key parameters spanning sponsor support, borrower creditworthiness and history, technological specifications/performance of the project, working capital funding arrangement, offtake agreement, and other statutory compliances, among others.

Loan proposals under consideration are graded using our proprietary Credit Risk Rating System ("**CRRS**"), which captures multiple risks, including permitting risk, execution risk, generation risk, operating risk, off-taker risk, sponsor risk, and project funding and financial risk for comprehensive risk assessment. The applicable interest rate is finalised for a project based on the risk grade assigned by CRRS. Credit appraisal proposals are reviewed by an internal screening committee, which includes our Chief Risk Officer, to assess overall viability of the loan proposal. In addition, every credit appraisal undergoes an independent financial concurrence to validate the project viability model, compliances and other relevant documentation. Based on the recommendations of the screening committee and financial concurrence, the final appraisal agenda with detailed terms and conditions is put up for approval before the sanctioning authority.

Our credit appraisal is based on an understanding of risks impacting each RE sector and project type. With our experience of over 38 years in RE financing, we have gathered information on several parameters impacting performance of project such as original equipment manufacturer ("**OEM**") performance, technology utilization, EPC performance, and operation and management contractor performance, amongst others. Further, while our credit appraisal processes contribute to the right projects being financed, we also have structured mechanisms in place to monitor loans through the project life cycle.

Our post-disbursement monitoring mechanism is structured to proactively set off potential default triggers based on regular review of key parameters including balance/transaction review for trust and retention accounts and debt service reserve accounts, plant load factor of projects, validity/coverage of insurance for projects, compliance with security coverage, and any significant changes in the guarantor's net worth. In addition to the multiple levels of checks as part of the appraisal process before sanctioning, site visits are undertaken by our officers and a lender's independent engineer, whom we appoint, to assess on-ground project progress at various stages of implementation of the project.

We review our debt repayment positions on a regular basis to identify potentially problematic loans at an early stage and prepare for immediate corrective action to ensure efficient resolution of such accounts. We ensure interventions at multiple levels to promptly resolve special mention accounts ("**SMAs**"), such as correspondence with these accounts, as well as quarterly borrower meetings with our senior management. We also hold structured internal reviews on a monthly basis for discussion on status and action on SMAs to ensure that we drive coordinated and timely action across different functions such as monitoring, recovery, legal and business.

In addition, we adopt a structured approach for maximum recovery by pursuing multiple resolution frameworks, such as restructuring, one-time settlements, or initiating legal action before the National Company Law Tribunals under the Companies Act, 2013 or Debt Recovery Tribunals ("**DRT**") under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 ("**SARFAESI**").

As a result of this concerted approach to recovery, we were able to close or upgrade net four non-performing project loan accounts in Fiscal 2025 with recovery of ₹ 287.76 crores.

Stable capital profile with access to cost-effective long-term sources of funds and judicious approach towards asset-liability management

Our average cost of borrowings in the Fiscal 2025, 2024, 2023 was 7.31%, 7.01% and 6.23%, respectively, which we believe is competitive. Our debt-to-equity ratio was 6.31 as of March 31, 2025. We believe that our classification as a Public Finance Institution and our credit ratings enable us to access diversified funding options. Our primary sources of borrowings include domestic and foreign currency borrowings.

Our foreign currency borrowings are with and without GoI guarantees. As of March 31, 2025, our total borrowings amounted to ₹ 64,740.31 crores, of which our domestic borrowings were ₹ 56,212.69 crores, which primarily included taxable and tax-free bonds, loans from banks and financial institutions; our foreign currency borrowings from international sources guaranteed by the GoI were ₹ 6,649.41 crores, and on a non-sovereign basis were ₹ 1,878.21 crores. In addition, we have received support from the GoI in the form of additional capital infusion of ₹ 1,500.00 crores, in March 2022. Further, we launched our initial public offering in November 2023 and raised ₹ 2,150.20 crores by an issue of fresh equity shares by us and an offer for sale of equity shares by GoI. In the past, the GoI has also allocated tax-free bonds to us. Further, in Fiscal 2025, our Company has also raised ₹ 1,247 crores perpetual bonds at an annual coupon rate of 8.40%.

The cost of funding is influenced by credit ratings on domestic and international borrowings and debt securities. Our outstanding bonds are highly rated by credit rating agencies, and as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, ICRA has rated our Bonds ICRA AAA (Stable), India Ratings had rated our debt instruments AAA (Stable) and Acuite has rated our bank loans ACUITE AAA Stable. Further CareEdge upgraded our debt instruments rating from AA+ (Positive) to AAA (Stable). We also have AAA Stable Ratings from Brickworks Ratings for Long term Non-Convertible Debt Securities. Further our perpetual debt instruments raised in Fiscal 2025 have been rated as ICRA AA+ (Stable) by ICRA and IND AA+ (Stable) by India Ratings. Our Company has been rated BBB- (Stable) by S&P Global Ratings Limited. For further information, see "– *Our Credit Ratings*" on page 272.

Our international funding sources include loans from KFW, Agence Francaise De Developpement and Japan International Cooperation Agency. Our association with these development financing institutions, backed by sovereign guarantees or on non-sovereign basis, has enabled us to raise funds at concessional interest rates and with long tenors. The long tenors of our borrowings in turn enables us to extend long-term loans, which, in our experience is preferred by RE project developers. The tenure of our foreign currency borrowings typically ranges between 12 years to 40 years.

We have established an Asset Liability Committee for management of liquidity risks and for setting up liquidity risk tolerance and strategy. We undertake a periodical review of assumptions used in liquidity projection and manage unexpected regulatory, statutory and other payments. We have implemented an asset-liability management framework in line with our asset liability management policy for periodic analysis of the liquidity profile of our assets and liabilities. This analysis is carried out periodically and is used for critical decisions regarding the timing and quantum of fundraising, maturity profile of the borrowings, creation of new assets and mix of assets and liabilities in terms of time period (short, medium and long-term). We also maintain high-quality liquid assets in the form of investment in GoI securities, and as of March 31, 2025, we have invested ₹ 600.14 crores in GoI securities. We have an internal committee for investments, which manages any surplus funds in line with the investment policy. For further information about the maturity profile of our assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2025, see *"Selected Statistical Information"* beginning on page 53.

In addition, we have an internal committee which manages risks associated with foreign currency borrowings in line with our foreign exchange and derivatives risk management policy. We manage foreign currency risk through derivative products (such as currency forwards, principal swaps, currency swaps, options and other approved products as per the RBI) offered by International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) banks.

To address risks stemming from interest rate fluctuation, we have an internal committee for reviewing interest rates for different sectors, to ensure continued profitability on our assets. We review our lending rates periodically based on prevailing market conditions, incremental borrowing cost, yield, spread, competitors' rates and business requirements. We manage interest rate risk through the terms and conditions of our loans, including pricing terms, maturities and pre-payment and re-pricing provisions. Our loan agreements have provisions which entitle us to reset our interest grid periodically or upon fulfilment of certain conditions.

Cycle-tested Board of Directors and management team with in-depth sector expertise

We are led by experienced senior management with an established track record in managing public institutions in India and considerable knowledge of the power sector and RE financing in India. The average work experience of our management, in the sectors of banking finance, power and RE is between 26 and 31 years. Our Board of Directors includes Executive Directors, Independent Directors and a Government Nominee Director. Their experience, as well as their strong relationships with government agencies and other RE and power sector entities, has enabled us to successfully grow our operations. Our senior management is committed to implementing high standards of corporate governance and we have established policies and procedures to support transparency, sound business ethics and a well-established compliance framework, including a whistle-blower mechanism.

We have a professionally qualified and highly experienced employee base with expertise in the sectors of power and renewable energy, banking and finance and agriculture/horticulture. As of March 31, 2025, we have 145 professionally qualified employees with engineering, finance, legal, human resource and IT background, of our 166 employees (excluding 02 Board Level Executives). Further, our employees have work experience of over 19 years, on average, as of March 31, 2025 and our department/group heads have an average work experience of over 28 years. We have a performance-oriented culture with focus on business outcome-based key performance indicators, continuous skill development and continuous monitoring and augmentation of the performance level of our employees. Further, as of March 31, 2025, 28.31% of our full-time employees are women.

Our recruitment efforts are aligned with our business strategy to support our growth through campus recruitment from premier institutes as well as lateral hires with experience in prominent institutions. We have a well-defined recruitment policy which lays out minimum standards that an employee should meet. In addition, prospective candidates are rated on multiple facets such as academic knowledge, qualifications, experience in the relevant field, communication skills, and other behavioural competencies. To boost retention, we have several employee welfare policies and schemes in place such as provident funds, gratuity, benevolent fund, National Pension Scheme, medical benefits, among others.

Our senior management has participated as speakers and panelists in several international events in 2024, such as the World Future Energy Summit – 2024 held in Abu Dhabi, World Future Energy Summit – 2024 held in Roterdam (Netherlands), World Bank Webinar organized by The World Bank's Geneva and Bhutan-India Renewable Energy Roundtable held in Thimphu (Bhutan), in order to showcase our brand at international platforms to highlight our contribution to India's rapid RE growth and enhance our brand visibility with potential international funding partners and investors.

Our senior management has participated as speakers and panelists at domestic RE events such as India Energy Week – 2023, Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit – 2023 and Nature Nurture Exhibition-2023. Further, we have participated in several international events in 2023, such as the World Future Energy Summit – 2023 held in Abu Dhabi, Future Energy Asia – 2023 held in Bangkok, Intersolar Europe-2023 held in Munich, Asia Pacific Offshore Wind and Green Hydrogen Summit 2023, held in Melbourne, Australia, COP 28 in Dubai and the AtoZero ASEAN Summit at IGEM 2023 held in Kuala Lumpur Convention

Center, Malaysia, in order to showcase our brand at international platforms to highlight our contribution to India's rapid RE growth and enhance our brand visibility with potential international funding partners and investors.

Business Strategies

Maintain our leadership in traditional RE sectors and enhance presence in new and emerging green technologies

Compared to the solar potential of 749 GW, India had an installed capacity of only 106 GW as on March 31, 2025. (*Source: CARE Report*) The hydro power capacity is expected to grow at a CAGR of 11.9% from Fiscal 2025 to Fiscal 2027, reaching 59.8 GW while in Fiscal 2032, the installed capacity is expected to reach 88.8 GW. (*Source: CARE Report*) We intend to play a critical role in meeting this financing requirement and enhance our market share in these areas.

We plan to enhance our presence in consortium financing to support the increasing size of utility scale solar and wind installations, particularly those proposed to be set up in hybrid or round-the-clock modes. We have already signed memoranda of understanding ("**MoUs**") dated January 16, 2024 with Indian Overseas bank, dated February 19, 2024 with Punjab National Bank, dated September 18, 2023 with Bank of Maharashtra, dated September 5, 2023 with Union Bank of India and Bank of Baroda, dated September 4, 2023 with Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited and dated August 22, 2022 with Bank of India and for co-origination and co-lending of RE projects.

We may form partnerships with other financiers to originate and structure large project loans by leveraging our existing relationships with RE developers. In addition to ensuring participation in large scale project financing, consortium financing will also offer us the potential for an additional fee-based revenue stream. Certain project developers as well as financing entities look to us as a suitable lead for a lending consortium in view of our understanding of RE project nuances and our ability to structure tailored financing solutions.

In addition, we have entered into MoUs for Fiscal 2025 with the MNRE setting forth certain targets that we will aim to achieve in the relevant year. These parameters include, but are not limited to, targets for revenue from operations, EBTDA as a percentage of revenue, return on net worth, return on capital employed, NPA to total loans and earning per share. Each parameter has a designated weightage, and we will be scored on the basis of achievement of the relevant targets.

Further, we anticipate potentially higher yield loan assets in new and emerging spaces, which is likely to benefit our results of operations. We plan to capitalize on this opportunity by drawing on our extensive industry experience, relationships with existing customers and our brand equity.

We have identified the following key areas for diversification and expansion into new and emerging sectors which are in line with the focus areas of the Government of India: (*Source: CARE Report*)

(x) Green hydrogen and its derivatives (including manufacturing): The GoI has announced the National Green Hydrogen Mission with an objective to make India a global hub for production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives and approved an outlay of ₹19,000 crores to help achieve an annual production target of 5 MMT by 2030 for facilitating the net-zero target; (*Source: CARE Report*)

(xi) Pumped hydro storage power plants: Pumped hydro storage, where water is pumped uphill into a reservoir and released to power turbines when needed, has been identified to have a potential of 183 GW in India as per the Central Electricity Authority. (*Source: CARE Report*)

(xii) Battery storage value chain (including manufacturing, storage, recycling): India's annual battery market is expected to surpass $15 billion by 2030. An investment of ₹ 3,49,283 crores will be required between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2032 to achieve the above battery storage requirement; (*Source: CARE Report*)

(xiii) *Offshore wind*: The MNRE has set a target of 30 GW by 2030 for offshore wind energy, which is intended to provide confidence to project developers in India; (*Source: CARE Report*)

(xiv) Green energy corridor: The green energy corridor scheme was launched in 2015 for setting up of transmission and evacuation infrastructure to facilitate evacuation of electricity from renewable energy projects and the intra-state transmission system projects has been sanctioned to eight renewable energy states for evacuation of over 20,000 MW of renewable energy. (*Source: CARE Report*)

(xv) Rooftop solar power: Phase-I of this initiative offered incentives and subsidies for the residential, institutional, and social sectors, while achievement-based incentives were also offered for the government sector. Phase-II began in February 2019 with the goal of reaching a total capacity of 40,000 MW by 2022 with approximately 3.7 GW of capacity built so far, with another 2.6 GW under construction in the residential market. Central Financial Assistance is provided at 40% for systems up to 3 kW capacity and 20% for systems with capacities more than 3 kW; (*Source: CARE Report*) and

(xvi) *Green mobility value chain (fuel cells, charging infrastructure):* The GoI has set a target to achieve 100% electric mobility for public transport and 40% electrification of private vehicles by 2030. The current market size of electric two-wheelers, electric three-wheelers and electric four-wheelers is estimated to be approximately ₹ 9,000 crores, ₹ 10,000 crores and ₹ 8,500 crores, respectively. Sales across each EV segment is expected to clock strong growth going forward owing to the government's push towards green mobility. (*Source: CARE Report*)

(xvii) *Smart Metering Segment –* Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme ("**RDSS**") launched by Government of India on July 20, 2021, provisions have been made to install 25 crores pre-paid smart meters across the country by March 2025. (*Source: CARE Report*)

(xviii) *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan ("**PM-KUSUM**") Scheme* – The PM-KUSUM Scheme was launched in March 2019, with the objective to provide energy and water security to farmers, enhance their income, de-dieselize the farm sector, and reduce environmental pollution.

The Scheme has the following components:

- Component A: Setting up of 10,000 MW of decentralized ground/ stilt mounted grid connected solar or other renewable energy based power plants by the farmers on their land.
- Component B: Installation of 14 lakh stand-alone solar agriculture pumps.
- Component C: Solarisation of 35 lakh grid connected agriculture pumps including feeder level solarization.

The scheme is available till March 31, 2026. As on March 31, 2025, IREDA has sanctioned ₹ 3,031.64 crores loans in the scheme. (*Source: CARE Report*)

We have established a dedicated team for business development and appraisal of projects in new and emerging RE sectors and launched products for these sectors. We have commenced financing for projects in green mobility, smart meters, and green energy corridor sectors and have sanctioned project in green ammonia and pumped hydro. We are evaluating proposals across other emerging areas such as green hydrogen electrolyzer manufacturing, green hydrogen battery energy storage system.

We offer continuous learning programs for our employees to facilitate the ever-growing demand for knowledge from the RE industry and competency building programs. We conduct regular training programs and workshops for our employees on various areas related to our operations. In Fiscal 2025, employees have been imparted training on various topics like Advanced management development program, Leadership communication skills for central public sector enterprises, Public procurement, Infrastructure financing, Corporate risk management, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) for Asset Resolution, Vigilance administration, Business Analytics for Strategic and Tactical Level Decision Making, etc.

Our employees have the opportunity to learn, develop and enhance their skills both through offline and virtual modes of training, lecture series and other focused development training programs conducted regularly. We also promote knowledge sharing and learning on the job through transfers and job rotation of employees within the organization.

We provide specialized training programs from various premium educational institutes/organizations in India and abroad, besides in-house training sessions. There are various training programs conducted by Department of Public Enterprises, MNRE and DIPAM-CBC. We have also participated in various training programmes conducted by premium institutes – IITs, IIMs, AJNIFM, etc.

Further, masterclass on Electrolyzer Manufacturing was organized. Sessions on Information Cyber Security were organized to sensitize officials against cyber frauds and cybercrimes. We also participated in World Future Energy Summit -2024 held in Abu Dhabi and Intersolar- 2024 held in Germany. Our employees cumulatively completed over 1,523 days of training from distinguished academics and professionals in Fiscal 2025.

We have a dedicated review and monitoring cell which tracks project performance and adherence to loan agreement covenants on a regular basis and holds structured fortnightly reviews to identify and resolve credit impaired accounts. To ensure that we build the requisite appraisal capabilities for new and emerging RE sectors, we plan to incorporate additional specific key risk indicators for projects in these sectors under our monitoring metrics.

Accordingly, we aim to maintain a robust asset book in new and emerging areas through a dual approach of adopting a data-informed and comprehensive appraisal process, as well as a systematic monitoring mechanism that is able to track key risk indicators.

We may choose to leverage our experience in RE projects to form, manage and participate in trusts, funds or factoring business, and to act as administrators, managers, sponsors or authors of entities that are engaged in RE activities such as green mobility solutions, waste management, carbon-offset solutions, water and drought management, energy transition, among others.

Optimize borrowing costs to enhance competitiveness and profitability

Our average cost of borrowings enables competitive pricing of our financial products, which in turn enables us to grow our business, attract quality borrowers and optimize profitability. Our average cost of borrowings in Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023, was 7.31%, 7.01% and 6.23%, respectively. Our cost of funds is due to several factors, primarily our credit ratings, strong financial performance, high asset quality and sovereign-owned status, as well as our success in diversifying our sources of borrowing. We will continue to focus on identifying new sources of funding and enhancing limits for existing competitively priced sources to further lower borrowing costs and meet the long tenor requirements of our asset base. We will leverage our credit reputation to negotiate lower cost of term loans from bank and lower realization on our medium-term and long-term capital market issuances.

We are India's largest pure-play green financing NBFC (*Source: CARE Report*) and intend to leverage this position to raise green or sustainable bonds in international and domestic markets.

We already have strong relationships with international multilateral financing institutions and development finance institutions and a demonstrated history of effectively utilizing green grants and loans, which we plan to capitalize on to draw new lines of funding. These institutions offer long tenor financing, which will help us maintain a positive inflow position.

We will also continue to undertake periodic reviews for our strategic liability mix based on existing repo rate cycle, government security yields, international interest rate benchmarks, prevalent exchange rates, and comparative cost of different funding sources to optimize our funding cost.

Streamline operating model to continue to support non-linear growth

While we have initiated a digital transformation process in order to streamline our operations, we intend to continue investing in digital offerings that are scalable, improve the customer experience and improve our profitability. Our digital strategy has many facets, including further scaling up our automation and analytics capabilities and incentivizing the use of digital channels through the life cycle of a loan. We plan to ensure that our information technology systems continue to help us with several functions, including loan origination, credit underwriting, collections and customer service. We intend to build on system-driven credit appraisal models for new and emerging areas in line with existing models. Further, a key focus area will be to increase data-driven analytics to further automate early risk identification in projects. As we scale up our operations, we intend to be dynamic in our interactions with technology, and increase our ease of doing business by adopting digitization through processes such as automated case allocation and management mechanisms, autofill options for smoother customer onboarding, among others.

A key focus of our operating model, in addition to technology, is grooming young leaders who will be equipped to expand and grow our operations in the wider RE space. Through our training initiatives, technological capacity and focus on non-linear growth, we intend to grow from the bottom-up, with skilled personnel and knowledgeable leaders in RE financing, who will be able to lead us dynamically and increase our efficiency.

Continue to focus on the Environmental and Social Management System

As a key player in the RE sector and as a responsible financial institution, we have adopted a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management System ("**ESMS**") to identify and mitigate the impacts, if any, of the projects funded by us on the environment and society at large. We endeavour to be compliant with global standards for our ESMS, as sustainability is at the core of our operations.

We carry out environment and social screening of eligible projects and categorize these based on severity of impact envisaged in parallel with our loan appraisal process. In Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, we have carried out environment and social screening and categorization of about 109 and 120 projects, respectively. In Fiscal 2023, we have updated the 'Environmental and Social Management Framework – RE Parks' under the World Bank Line of Credit under the Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks Project, which aims to increase RE generation capacity by setting up large-scale RE parks.

We intend to work proactively in partnership with the energy ecosystem stakeholders to develop and deepen the energy markets. As we continue to focus on maintaining transparency and business integrity while driving our environmental, social and governance ambitions, we intend to make voluntary disclosures and reports in line with business responsibility and sustainability reporting norms globally.

Business Operations

We provide financial products and related services for solar power, wind power, hydro power, biomass including bagasse and industrial co-generation, waste-to-energy, ethanol, compressed biogas, EEC and green-mobility. We also have financial products and schemes for new and emerging RE technologies such as battery energy storage systems, green hydrogen, biofuel, alternative fuel and hybrid projects with RE technologies.

As of March 31, 2025, other than our presence in Delhi, we have four strategically located branches in Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Bhubaneshwar to maximize geographical range in terms of territory and have also deployed on-ground personnel at Guwahati. In addition to our branches, we have a wholly owned Subsidiary in GIFT City, Gandhinagar.

Our products and services are organized primarily in the following segments:

Fund Based Products

As of March 31, 2025, we offered the following financial products:

- Term loans for RE generation, RE manufacturing projects and EEC projects;
- Project specific funding;
- Takeover financing from banks and financial institutions;
- Short term loans to RE developers, suppliers, contractors and manufacturers;
- Term loan facility to government bodies, DISCOMs, transport companies and state-owned trading companies;
- Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line;
- Co-financing, underwriting of debt, loan syndication and consortium financing;
- Bridge loan assistance to RE developers against capital subsidies or VGF available under various state or GoI schemes;
- Loan against securitization of future cash flows;
- Line of credit to NBFCs for on- lending to RE and EEC projects;
- Financing rooftop solar PV grid-connected or interactive power projects (industrial, commercial and institutional);
- Financing of transmission projects;
- Top-up loan;
- Financing manufacturing of biomass pellets, briquettes, torrefied pellets and refuse derived fuels;
- Financing of new ethanol distilleries and expansion of distillery production;
- Financing new technologies and funding of green mobility segment;
- Financing of Smart Meter Projects
- Financing for compressed bio-gas under Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation Scheme;
- Special products for funding RE project through bonds, banks loans and other financial instruments; and
- Refinancing of loans.
- Policy on providing loans/ advances to projects under PM-KUSUM Scheme.

Details of the Fund Based Products

Term loans for RE generation, manufacturing projects and EEC projects

We provide term loans for RE generation, manufacturing projects and EEC projects. For project loans, we generally disburse funds through trust and retention accounts.

We obtain security by way of a mortgage on project land and buildings and hypothecation of project assets, including plant and machinery. In addition, we often seek additional security through a charge on assets, pledge of shares held by promoters, personal guarantees and corporate guarantees. We also obtain undertakings or commitments from our borrowers for deposit of sale proceeds of power directly into trust and retention accounts and endeavour to take letters from off-takers to ensure that there is no diversion of revenue and that the entire sales proceeds are utilized in an appropriate manner. For further information, see *"Our Business – Risk Management – Credit Risk – Security Arrangements"* on page 274.

We conduct credit rating reviews for all grid connected projects and provide grading in a band of five grades (I, II, III, IV and V) based on the risk assessment. The interest rates are linked with the grades. The interest rates are fixed by an internal committee for fixing interest rates from time to time based on market conditions. Interest rates on term loans are notified to borrowers from time to time.

The interest rate is subject to reset on commissioning of the project on one year from the date of first disbursement, whichever is earlier and thereafter annually. In case of projects commissioned prior to first disbursement, the first reset will be one year from the date of first disbursement.

*Project Specific Funding ("**PSF**")*

We provide short and medium-term loans to meet immediate funding requirements for implementation of specific projects and contracts. Repayment of PSF loans is linked with the payment terms and milestones of the project supply contract between EPC contractors and project developers, which in turn will be linked to the project's scheduled commercial operation date or commercial operation.

Takeover financing from banks and financial institutions

We take over loans of projects that were earlier financed by other lenders.

Short term loans to RE energy developers, suppliers, contractors and manufacturers

We provide short-term loans to developers, suppliers, contractors and manufacturers to meet their immediate funding requirements towards project development, implementation and operations of RE projects.

Term loan facility to government bodies, DISCOMs, transport companies and state-owned trading companies

We provide term loans of a tenure of up to five years (excluding moratorium of up to one year) to meet renewable purchase obligations, for procurement of RE power, payment to RE generators, setting up RE infrastructure such as transmission lines, and similar purposes.

Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line

We are a registered member lending institution for providing term loans to existing borrowers under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line Scheme. The loans under this scheme are fully guaranteed by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company which is a wholly owned company of the GoI set up to act as a common trustee company for multiple credit guarantee funds.

Co-financing, underwriting of debt, loan syndication and consortium financing

We underwrite or syndicate loans and participate in co-financing and consortium financing, which offers us an additional fee-based revenue stream.

Bridge loan assistance to RE developers against capital subsidies or VGF available under various state or GoI schemes

We provide bridge loans for meeting immediate monetary requirements towards implementation and operation of RE projects to bridge the gap till such time as the assigned capital subsidies or VGF under GoI or state government schemes are made available or released to the developers.

Loan against securitization of future cash flows

We provide loans extending up to 15 years against securitization of future cash flows of operating RE projects at an interest rate of 1.25% above the applicable rate as per the risk rating model, which can be used for future business expansion in RE and EEC sectors.

Line of credit to NBFCs for on- lending to RE and EEC projects

We provide lines of credit to profit making NBFCs with repayment period up to 10 years (excluding a moratorium of one year) for lending to RE and EEC projects. The NBFCs should have at least "AA+" rating and in case of private sector financial institutions and companies, they should also have valid registration with the RBI. A commitment fee of 0.25% per annum is applicable and the interest rate is linked with Grade I of state sector borrowers, but in any case, shall will not be less than the base rate and an additional 1% to 2%. In case of GoI NBFCs or financial institutions, a rebate of 0.50% per annum to the interest rate is applicable.

Financing rooftop solar PV grid-connected or interactive power projects (industrial, commercial and institutional)

Our loan scheme for financing rooftop solar grid connected/interactive power projects is available for all grid connected and interactive solar photovoltaic projects located on rooftops. Financing is also available to either a single project or aggregated multiple projects for a period of up to 15 years.

Financing of transmission projects

We finance the implementation of eligible transmission projects across the country for the purpose of evacuation of power. The eligible projects are categorized into (i) energy loss savers, (ii) ancillary services, and (iii) green energy carriers. Loans are provided of up to 90% of the project cost for government entities and up to 80% of the project cost for private entities.

Top-up loan

The purpose of our top-up loan schemes is to create a facility for existing borrowers of our Company that allows them to borrow a certain amount of money over and above their main loan outstanding, for the purpose of construction of their project, to meet equity funding for a new RE project, or for other activities related to RE and to meet their liquidity requirements.

Financing manufacturing of biomass pellets, briquettes, torrefied pellets and refuse derived fuels

The purpose of this financing scheme is to provide financial assistance for setting up of facilities for the manufacture of biomass pellets, briquettes, torrefied pellets and refuse derived fuels, which in turn promote processing of agriculture crop residues and municipal solid waste in an economical and environmentally sustainable way.

Financing of new ethanol distilleries and expansion of distillery production

We offer a financing scheme for setting up of new distilleries and expansion of existing distilleries for the production of first generation ethanol using sugarcane juice, sugar, sugar syrup, B-heavy molasses, C-heavy molasses or damaged food grains. Ethanol is then blended with petroleum for reduction in pollution levels.

Financing new technologies and funding of green mobility segment

The main objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance towards new and emerging segments such as e-mobility including charging infrastructure and manufacturing, waste recycling units to meet the demands of the RE sector, manufacturing and assembling plants for electric mobility and battery energy storage systems and manufacturing of batteries and associated components, as well as green hydrogen.

Financing of smart meters projects

We have introduced this policy for financing the smart meter projects and distribution infrastructure network. The policy also aims to provide financial assistance to AMISP (Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider) for implementation of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) projects.

Financing for compressed bio-gas under Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation Scheme

The main objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance towards setting up of compressed bio-gas projects under the Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation Scheme on CBG, introduced by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Special products for funding RE projects through bonds, banks loans and other financial instruments

We offer financial support through loans of minimum size of ₹ 500.00crores to fund commissioned RE projects at competitive rates by linking the rate with the relevant benchmarks, and through back-to-back fundraising by way of bonds, bank loans and other financial instruments. These are offered to borrowers with at least 75% commissioned projects having individual rating of 'A-' and above.

Refinancing of loans

We offer refinancing of existing loans to eligible commissioned projects not witnessing financial difficulty. These projects are generally commissioned and have generation track records, and, therefore, carry lower risk than new projects.

Financing of projects under PM-KUSUM Scheme

The purpose of this financing scheme is to provide financial assistance for solar or other renewable energy-based power plants under Component A of the scheme, installation of standalone solar powered agriculture pumps of individual capacity up to 7.5

hp for replacement of existing diesel agriculture pumps/new pumps in off-grid areas under Component B of the scheme and feeder level solarization under Component C of scheme.

Non-fund Based Products and Services

We also provide non-fund based assistance including:

- Letters of comfort / undertaking;
- Guarantee schemes such as
  (i) Credit enhancement guarantee schemes,
  (ii) Guarantee assistance scheme to RE suppliers, manufacturers, developers and EPC contractors; and
- Consultancy services.

Letters of Comfort and Undertaking

We provide letters of comfort and undertaking against our sanctioned term loans to enable borrowers to obtain letters of credit from their bankers. The letters are issued where it is a requirement under EPCs or equipment supply contracts.. As of March 31, 2025, we had ₹ 930.58 crores letters of comfort and undertakings outstanding.

Guarantee Schemes

As of March 31, 2025, we had total outstanding amounts aggregating to ₹ 1,569.81 crores under the following guarantee schemes:

- *Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme*

  Our credit enhancement guarantee scheme promotes and assists project developers to issue bonds for commissioned and operationally viable RE projects. To enhance the capital flow to the sector, we introduced our Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for raising bonds towards RE projects. This scheme enhances the credit rating of bonds, thereby improving their marketability and liquidity and accordingly, allowing project developers to attract lower cost investments and longer tenure of funding.

- *Guarantee assistance scheme to RE suppliers, manufacturers, developers and EPC contractors*

  We provide non-fund based assistance by way of extending guarantees, counter guarantees, payment on order instruments, among others, for performance of activities and contractual obligations of our borrowers related to RE projects. This facility is provided to profitable RE developers, suppliers, manufacturers and EPC contractors having an established track record of successful implementation of RE projects of not less than 50 MW capacity in India.

Consultancy Services

We offer consultancy services to other organisations and offer advisory services for techno commercial due diligence, financial feasibility assessment, performance monitoring of RE projects, capacity building and transaction advisory. In Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023, our Company received consultancy fee of nil, ₹ 0.16 crores and ₹ 0.24 crores, respectively, for techno commercial consultancy.

The following table sets forth our loans sanctioned and loans disbursed by product category in each of the periods indicated:

Sector	As of March 31					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Loans Sanctioned	Loans Disbursed(1)	Loans Sanctioned	Loans Disbursed(1)	Loans Sanctioned	Loans Disbursed(1)
	(₹ crores)					
Term loans						
For projects(1)	24,616.68	14,730.29	13,542.82	9,608.40	18,149.26	9,578.47
For manufacturing(2)	6,044.40	1,937.48	6,754.48	2,404.49	1,692.86	1,004.30
Takeover financing(3)	1,118.65	1,279.18	4,601.50	4,260.51	6,879.86	5,047.19
Securitization of receivables	170.00	187.83	130.83	114.10	266.00	260.40
Medium Term Loan to private sector	675.00	-	-	-	371.00	-

Sector	As of March 31					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Loans Sanctioned	Loans Disbursed(1)	Loans Sanctioned	Loans Disbursed(1)	Loans Sanctioned	Loans Disbursed(1)
	(₹ crores)					
Project Specific Funding	937.94	240.00	953.87	604.87	328.00	-
Line of Credit	-	12.45	949.00	936.55	50.00	40.00
Transmission Line Projects	-	-	380.40	41.39	-	-
Total Term Loans	**33,562.66**	**18,387.23**	**27,312.90**	**17,970.31**	**27,736.98**	**15,930.36**
Short term loans – Private sector	976.52	795.64	1,473.50	918.73	849.18	654.54
Loan Facility to State Entities	10,950.00	10,950.00	7,200.00	6,200.00	3,750.00	4,950.00
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line	-	-	-	-	98.45	104.31
Miscellaneous(4)	1,963.93	35.00	1,367.28	-	152.00	-
Total	**47,453.11**	**30,167.87**	**37,353.68**	**25,089.04**	**32,586.61**	**21,639.21**

Notes:

(1) Disbursement is for the respective period, including in connection with projects that may have been sanctioned previously.

(2) Includes takeover financing as well for sanctions in Fiscal 2023, 2024 and 2025.

(3) Excludes manufacturing loans.

(4) Guarantee Loans, Letter of Comfort.

Loans and Financing by Sector Type

Wind

India is home to gross wind power potential of 302 GW at 100 metres and 696 GW at 120 metres above ground level. (*Source: CARE Report*) Further, the potential for off-shore wind energy is estimated to be 174 GW (technical resources) across fixed bottom and floating potential mainly off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. (*Source: CARE Report*) In order to promote wind power generation in the country, we usually provide finance to wind power projects usually for 75% of total wind project cost and offer structured repayment schedules for a long-term tenure of up to 15 years at competitive interest rates.

Solar

India has immense solar energy potential, with approximately 5,000 trillion kWh per year energy incident over India's geographical area per year. (*Source: CARE Report*) Further, solar PV power can effectively be harnessed, providing huge scalability in India and at the same time, has the ability to generate power on a distributed basis and enables rapid capacity addition with short lead times. (*Source: CARE Report*) In order to promote solar generation in the country, we provide finance to grid-connected ground-mounted projects, grid-connected rooftop projects and off grid solar power projects. In case of a ground-mounted grid-connected project, we usually finance 75% of total solar project cost and offer structured repayment schedules for a long-term tenure of 15 years at competitive interest rates.

Hydro

Hydroelectric power is electricity produced from generators driven by turbines that convert the potential energy of falling water from rivers, rivulets, artificially created storage dams or canal drops into mechanical energy. (*Source: CARE Report*) Hydro power projects are classified as large and small hydro projects based on their sizes and in India, hydro power plants of 25MW or below capacity are classified as small hydro and comes within the purview of MNRE. (*Source: CARE Report*)

We consider loan exposure above 50% but limited to 80% of the project cost for projects upto 25 MW, subject to meeting certain criteria/ conditions as stipulated in our financing norms. Further, for takeover of commissioned small hydro projects with one full year of satisfactory operations, our loan may extend up to 75% of the capitalized project cost, and further up to 80% upon meeting specific criteria as per financing norms.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation

Energy efficiency is when specific energy consumption (units of energy consumed per unit of output) of a device or equipment is improved by changing the technology deployed. (*Source: CARE Report*) For energy conservation, the main technology of the device or equipment remain unchanged; however, the unproductive use of energy is minimized. (*Source: CARE Report*) We finance end-user energy efficiency retrofit projects, demand side management projects taken up by utilities, and projects promoted by energy service companies and power plants for the recovery of energy from exhaust gasses. We also extend line of credits to financial intermediaries to on-lend or lease energy saving equipment.

Biomass and Waste-to-energy

Biomass is the process by which agricultural waste is used for power generation or for biogas generation, where biomass includes rice husk, straw, cotton stalk, coconut shells, soya husk, de-oiled cakes, coffee waste, jute wastes, groundnut shells, saw dust, among others. (*Source: CARE Report*) Waste-to-energy projects use agricultural, industrial and urban wastes of renewable nature such as municipal solid wastes, vegetable and other market wastes, slaughterhouse waste, agricultural residues and industrial and sewage treatment plant wastes and effluent, animal waste for power generation or for biogas generation. (*Source: CARE Report*) The MNRE offers various subsidies for biomass projects. We limit our exposure to 50% of the total biomass power project cost and up to 70% for municipal solid waste based power project costs.

Ethanol

The GoI has advanced the target date for ethanol blended petrol from 2030 to 2025 for 20% ethanol blending to decrease the oil import burden. (*Source: CARE Report*) A successful 20% ethanol blending program can cut down on India's oil import bill and ethanol is also a less polluting fuel, and offers equivalent efficiency at lower cost than petrol. (*Source: CARE Report*) We provide finance up to 95% of the project cost for ethanol projects.

Emerging Technologies

Large scale integration of RE beyond the scope of meeting India's basic power sector requirement demands integration of clean energy usage in the industry and transport sector, necessitating the use of synthetic fuels, which are carbon neutral alternatives of conventional fuels. (*Source: CARE Report*) The GoI has also announced National Green Hydrogen Mission with an objective to make India a global hub for production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives and approved an outlay of ₹ 19,000 crores to help achieve an annual production target of 5 MMT by 2030 for facilitating the net-zero target. (*Source: CARE Report*) The GoI, in order to meet the ambitious target of 30% EV penetration by 2030, has announced battery swapping policy along with inter-operability standards to improve efficiency in the EV ecosystem while battery energy storage systems with a capacity of 13.2 GWh will be supported with viability gap funding to encourage investment. (*Source: CARE Report*)

Smart Meters

Smart Meter National Programme is an initiative by the government of India to promote the use of smart meters across the country. The scheme has two parts: Part-A includes upgradation of distribution infrastructure and pre-paid smart metering & system metering and part-b covers training & capacity building and other enabling & supporting activities. Under Part-A, installation of 25 crore smart meters is envisaged across the country. (*Source: CARE Report*)

We have a policy to fund new and emerging technologies like manufacturing of battery energy storage systems, production of green hydrogen, fuel cells and manufacturing or assembling plant of EVs and associated components, up to 70% of the project cost. Further, we have schemes to fund the green mobility segment and charging infrastructure up to 80% of the project cost. Further, we provide funding of upto 75% of the project cost in case of Smart Meter Projects.

Transmission

A transmission line is used for the transmission of electrical power from generating substation to the various distribution units. With the current growth trajectory of RE in last few years, coupled with GoI target of integrating 500 GW non-fossil based installed capacity by 2030, transmission planning has become even more essential to integrate and evacuate RE power. (*Source: CARE Report*) We provide funding of transmission projects up to 90% of the project cost to government entities and up to 80% of project cost to private sector entities.

IREDA-National Clean Energy Fund ("NCEF") Refinancing Scheme

Under the IREDA-NCEF Refinancing Scheme, we received ₹ 100.00 crores which was utilized to refinance RE projects such as wind and solar projects. Subsequently, we received ₹ 200.00 crores from NCEF, which in accordance with MNRE guidelines, is being utilised for the revival of the stressed projects under biomass power and small hydro power sector. Refinance not exceeding 30% of the loans outstanding for these projects in the books of scheduled commercial banks/ financial institutions would be made available to the projects at a rate of interest of 2% per annum is made available by our Company. However, the refinance amount does not exceed ₹ 15.00 crores per project. The repayment period for the refinance amount should be co-terminus with the repayment period of the banks/ financial institutions for that project and the maximum repayment period shall be 10 years, in addition to the six months moratorium/ grace period from the date of disbursement by our Company.

Eligibility

Scheduled commercial banks and financial institutions would be eligible for refinance from under the NCEF scheme. Grant of refinance is at the sole discretion of our Company, and we also determine the availability and extent of refinance. The scheduled commercial banks / financial institutions shall be required to satisfy, inter alia, the following parameters to be eligible for availing refinance under the NCEF scheme: (i) They should be profit-making for the last three years and should have no accumulated losses; (ii) Gross NPAs as a percentage of gross advances should normally not exceed 5% for the entire portfolio of the lending institution. This condition will not be applicable to state/ central PSU banks, GoI NBFCs, GoI financial institutions; and (iii) The capital adequacy ratio should be in conformity with prescribed regulatory norms. There are also additional stipulations regarding the category of projects eligible for refinancing under the NCEF scheme, including inter alia projects whose viability has been affected in view of tariff or abnormal fuel cost escalation issues, those with a history of at least two years since commissioning, among others.

The credit risk of the loan to the consumer will be fully taken by the scheduled commercial bank/ financial institution. Refinance from our Company would be secured by charge on the book debts of the scheduled commercial bank / financial institution. Additional security such as charge on immovable properties / movable properties, guarantee of government, promoter, sponsor bank, among others, in favour of our Company may also be stipulated by us.

The following table sets forth our fund-based and non-fund based Loans Sanctioned and Loans Disbursed categorized by borrower type or type of sector, for the periods indicated.

Sector	As of March 31					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Loans Sanctioned	Loans Disbursed*	Loans Sanctioned	Loans Disbursed*	Loans Sanctioned	Loans Disbursed*
	(₹ crores)					
Fund based						
Solar Energy	10,611.70	6,378.16	5,976.30	5,379.35	11,236.05	7,074.71
Loan facility to state utilities	10,950.00	10,950.00	7,200.00	6,200.00	3,750.00	4,950.00
Wind Power	1,587.48	1,273.17	2,096.83	3,020.59	5,395.93	3,501.61
Hydro Power	5,115.37	2,047.69	1,419.89	2,660.79	4,310.17	1,731.23
Manufacturing	6,044.40	1,937.48	6,754.48	2,404.49	1,692.86	1,004.30
Ethanol	3,252.50	3,109.73	3,901.60	2,017.87	2,571.34	1,130.52
Biomass Power and Co-generation	-	-	103.00	98.41	6.84	23.97
Hybrid Wind and Solar	1,943.09	1,836.00	1,634.02	140.00	1,651.47	1,006.75
Short term loans to Private entities	976.52	795.64	1,473.50	918.73	849.18	654.54
Waste-to-Energy	-	33.08	102.70	85.63	80.41	65.74
EV	425.37	285.78	862.44	383.39	302.57	292.03
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line	-	-	-	-	98.45	104.31
Miscellaneous(1)	4,155.01	1,118.16	4,049.40	1,667.17	371.00	-
EEC	-	-	-	-	-	6.49
Biomass (Briquetting, Gasification and Methanation from Industrial Effluents)	427.75	402.96	412.24	112.64	117.82	53.01
Non fund based						
Guarantee assistance and Letter of comfort	1,963.93	-	1367.28	-	152.00	40.00
Total	**47,453.11**	**30,167.87**	**37,353.68**	**25,089.04**	**32,586.61**	**21,639.21**

** Disbursement is for the respective period, including in connection with projects that may have been sanctioned previously.*
(1) Miscellaneous includes Transmission, line of credit etc.

Borrowers

We monitor concentration of exposures to our borrowers, and we calculate borrower exposure as required by the RBI.

Set forth below are details regarding our exposure to our 20 largest borrowers and our largest borrower, as of each of the corresponding dates:

Particulars	As of March 31					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Aggregate Exposure (₹ crores)	% of Total Exposure (%)	Aggregate Exposure (₹ crores)	% of Total Exposure (%)	Aggregate Exposure (₹ crores)	% of Total Exposure (%)
20 Largest Borrowers	33,708.57	43.42%	25,670.18	41.86%	19,178.69	36.58%
Largest Borrower	5,273.33	6.70%	2,330.00	3.80%	2,209.05	4.21%

As of March 31, 2025, our loans to state and central government projects or entities represented approximately 27.36% of our Aggregate Exposure.

The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, our fund-based Gross Loan Portfolio categorized by borrower:

Category	As of March 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Gross Loan Portfolio (%)	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Gross Loan Portfolio (%)	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	% of Gross Loan Portfolio (%)
Private	55,409.65	72.64%	44,758.14	74.97%	34,435.57	73.15%
Public Sector	20,872.00	27.36%	14,939.97	25.03%	12,639.95	26.85%
Total	**76,281.65**	**100.00%**	**59,698.11**	**100.00%**	**47,075.52**	**100.00%**

Geographic Spread

As of March 31, 2025, we had Gross Loan Portfolio in 23 States and 4 Union Territories. Set forth below is a table showing the total Gross Loan Portfolio made to borrowers in States and Union Territories where the totals of those loans exceeded 1% of our Gross Loan Portfolio, as of March 31, 2025:

State	Gross Loan Portfolio as of March 31, 2025 *(₹ crores)*	Percentage of Gross Loan Portfolio
Rajasthan	12,539.50	16.44%
Karnataka	10,469.32	13.73%
Andhra Pradesh	8,777.36	11.51%
Tamil Nadu	6,888.41	9.03%
Telangana	6,303.71	8.27%
Gujarat	6,024.31	7.90%
Maharashtra	4,747.76	6.23%
Madhya Pradesh	3,844.83	5.04%
Himachal Pradesh	2,512.38	3.29%
Sikkim	1,845.78	2.42%
Odisha	1,783.42	2.34%
Uttarakhand	1,540.43	2.02%
Uttar Pradesh	1,100.86	1.44%
Haryana	962.89	1.26%
Chhattisgarh	885.14	1.16%

Note: Loans outstanding also include ₹ 2,420.77 crores (3.17% of Gross Loan Portfolio) representing multiple states including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal; where projects are spread across multiple states, and where parts of the project are located across territories such that it is not possible to attribute the project to one state.

Our Lending Policies and Procedures

We have a detailed business process in place for providing financing to specific projects under various schemes for the generation of energy through new and renewable sources of energy and for energy conservation projects. The amount of funding that we currently grant to various projects, as a percentage of project costs, is set out below, as well as the average tenure of such project loans:

Type of Project	Loan Funding as a Percentage of Project Cost	Maximum Loan Tenure
Wind Power	Up to 80%	15 years(1)
Solar Energy	Up to 80%	15 years(1)
Hydro Power	Up to 80%	15 years(1)
Biomass-based Co-generation	Up to 50%	15 years
Waste-to-energy	Up to 70%	15 years
EEC	Up to 80%	15 years
Emerging Technologies	Up to 80%	20 years, with one year moratorium

Type of Project	Loan Funding as a Percentage of Project Cost	Maximum Loan Tenure
Ethanol	Up to 95%	7 years, including one year moratorium from COD
Smart Meter Projects	Up to 75%	Upto 80% of the contract period with DISCOMs
Transmission	Public sector (90%); Private sector (80%)	25 years(1)

Note:
(1) Total loan is to be amortized within 80% of the balance useful life period as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

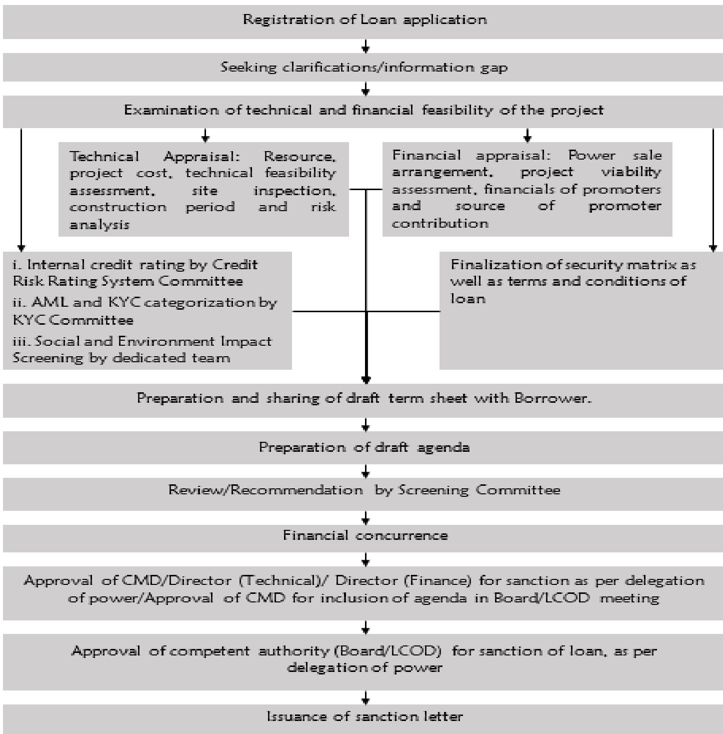
Our lending norms are generally as follows:

- Range of interest rates: 8.90% to 12.25%;
- Moratorium: 6 months to 18 months from the date of commercial operation date; and
- Repayment period: up to 15 years.

Generally, we appraise the loan proposal by taking into account various factors including:

- Techno commercial viability of the project;
- Resource assessment;
- Assessment of infrastructure availability;
- Site specific conditions;
- Reasonability of project costs;
- Assessment of promoter/ contractors;
- Off-taker assessment and regulatory framework;
- Group exposure norms; and
- Environment and social assessment.

Each RE proposal must meet the eligibility conditions as per the financing guidelines, updated from time to time. Set forth below is a summary of our sanctions process:



Our lending process primarily begins with receiving the loan application along with copies of detailed project report, memorandum of association and articles of association of the applicant, balance sheets, projected cash flows, approvals for setting up of the project, environmental clearance, etc.

The project services department undertake due diligence and appraisal of the project. We also obtain information related to '*know your customer'* ("**KYC**") of the promoters and the applicants in line with the RBI Guidelines. Relating to anti-money laundering measures. Site visits are also carried out to assess the site conditions and infrastructure availability for setting up the project. The Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited ("**CIBIL**") of the applicant and for their associates are obtained to assess credit history and credit worthiness of the applicant.

An internal rating is assigned by our credit risk rating system division using our CRRS software which aggregates scores of all relevant risk parameters to arrive at a composite credit risk score. Interest for the proposed loan is fixed at the interest rate prevalent for the assigned grade.

A screening committee deliberates on the appraisal and provides appropriate recommendation. Based on the recommendation of the screening committee, and financial concurrence by the Finance Department, the final appraisal report and agenda with detailed terms and conditions is put up for consideration of competent authority.

Loans are generally repaid in structured or equated monthly or quarterly instalments. Prepayment of the loan, ahead of the contracted schedule in part or full, is permitted.

Our Participation in Government of India Programs and Projects

The MNRE has initiated a number of programs aimed at accelerating the growth and development of RE projects in India. Currently, we play a key role in implementing or fund handling in connection with a number of programs and projects sponsored by the GoI as described below.

Generation Based Incentive ("GBI") Scheme

We are the program administrator on behalf of MNRE for implementation of GBI for Solar GBI scheme and Wind GBI Scheme:

Solar GBI

There are two schemes under Solar GBI: the Solar Demonstration GBI scheme and the Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (the "**RPSSGP**") Scheme; The Solar Demonstration GBI Scheme was introduced in 2008 with the objective to develop and demonstrate the technical performance of grid interactive solar power generation and to achieve reduction in the cost of solar systems and the cost of solar generation in the country. (*Source: CARE Report*) Total GBI disbursed as of March 31, 2025 is ₹ 269.47 crores.

The RPSSGP Scheme was introduced in 2010 with the objective to increase the capacity addition of Rooftop PV and small solar power plants. Under this scheme, 72 solar projects with total capacity of 91.8 MW were set up across 13 states, as of March 31, 2025. (*Source: CARE Report*) Total GBI disbursed as of March 31, 2025 is ₹ 1,633.29 crores.

Wind GBI

The wind GBI scheme was introduced with the objective to promote efficient technology by incentivizing the actual generation, broaden investor base and facilitate entry of FDI. It was introduced with a demonstration scheme in which total of 48.9 MW wind projects were registered for GBI against target of 49MW. With the success of this scheme, Wind GBI-I scheme and Wind GBI-II scheme were introduced by MNRE in 2009 and 2013 respectively with total commissioned capacity of 13,624.88 MW and 704 wind power projects registered under the schemes. (*Source: CARE Report*)

GBI disbursed under all the wind GBI schemes as of March 31, 2025 was ₹ 10,241.00 crores.

CPSU Scheme Phase-II

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs ("**CCEA**") has approved the MNRE's proposal for implementation of the CPSU Scheme Phase-II for setting up 12,000 MW grid-connected solar PV power projects with VGF support of ₹ 8,580.00 crores for self-use or use by Government or Government entities, of both Central and State Governments. The scheme mandates the use of both solar PV cells and modules manufactured domestically as per specifications and testing requirements fixed by the MNRE. (*Source: CARE Report*)

The MNRE has entrusted our Company as an implementing agency with the task of managing the scheme on its behalf and the responsibility of selection of the solar power developers through VGF based bidding.

We will be eligible to receive 1% of the VGF amount disbursed as administrative charges in CPSU Scheme.

PLI Scheme – National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules

GOI has introduced the PLI Scheme to promote local manufacturing in the country. Of the 13 sectors for which PLI has been approved is 'High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' with MNRE as the designated ministry. MNRE has appointed us as the implementing agency for the PLI Scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' Tranche-1. The financial outlay for PLI for 'High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' Tranche-1 over a five-year period is ₹ 4,500.00 crores. (*Source: CARE Report*)

We will be eligible to receive 1% of the PLI amount disbursed as administrative charges.

National Bioenergy Programme

The National Bioenergy Programme was launched by the MNRE in November 2022 for the period from Fiscal 2022 to Fiscal 2026. The programme has been recommended for implementation in two phases. Phase-I of the programme has been approved with a budget outlay of ₹ 858.00 crores. The National Bioenergy Programme comprises the following sub-schemes:

(i) Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues:

(ii) Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes and Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based co-generation in Industries; and

(iii) Bio-gas programme.

The total outlay of the programme is ₹ 858.00 crores out of which our company has been designated as the Implementing Agency for the Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues and the Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes and Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based co-generation in Industries for ₹ 758.00 crores. (*Source: CARE Report*) As the implementing agency, our Company shall receive a service charge at the rate of 1% of total central financial assistance for examining and processing the central financial assistance applications received in BioURJA portal and forwarding suitable applications to the MNRE for issue of in-principle approval.

Our 50 MW Solar Photovoltaic Project

As part of our diversification strategy, we have setup a 50 MW Solar Photovoltaic project in Kasaragod Solar Park in the State of Kerala. The project is 100% owned by our Company and generates power which is injected into the grid of Kerala State Electricity Board. The project was commissioned in September 2017. We have executed an operations and maintenance agreement with a third party for the project.

In Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023, our 50 MW Solar Photovoltaic Project generated revenue of ₹ 26.48 crores, ₹ 29.21 crores and ₹ 26.90 crores, respectively.

Our Sources of Funding

As of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, our paid-up equity share capital is ₹ 2,687.76 crores. We also fund our business with borrowings of various maturities from the domestic and international markets. Our market borrowings include, among others, taxable and tax-free bonds, foreign currency lines of credits from multilateral and bilateral agencies, borrowings from domestic banks and financial institutions as well as external commercial borrowings.

The following table sets out our sources of borrowings as of Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023:

Particulars[(2)]	As of March 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Amount (₹ crores)	% of Total Borrowings	Amount (₹ crores)	% of Total Borrowings	Amount (₹ crores)	% of Total Borrowings
Long term sources of borrowings						
Borrowings from domestic banks and financial institutions	23,928.54	36.96%	20,050.34	40.35%	17,492.07	43.55%
Borrowings from international banks and financial institutions	8,527.62	13.17%	9,298.67	18.71%	10,132.93	25.23%
Taxable bonds (non-convertible)	25,869.64	39.96%	15,137.01	30.46%	8,085.62	20.13%
Tax-free bonds (non-convertible)	2,576.60	3.98%	2,576.61	5.19%	2,757.66	6.87%
Subordinated debt[(1)]	1,559.10	2.41%	649.41	1.31%	649.33	1.62%
Perpetual Debt Intruments	1,245.47	1.92%	-	-	-	-
National Clean Energy Fund	25.42	0.04%	37.21	0.07%	47.66	0.12%
Short Term sources of borrowings						

Particulars[(2)]	As of March 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Amount (₹ crores)	% of Total Borrowings	Amount (₹ crores)	% of Total Borrowings	Amount (₹ crores)	% of Total Borrowings
Borrowings from banks – repayable on demand	1,007.92	1.56%	1,937.62	3.90%	1,000.00	2.49%
Total	**64,740.31**	**100.00%**	**49,686.87**	**100.00%**	**40,165.27**	**100.00%**

Notes:

(1) Subordinated tier II taxable, unsecured bonds.

(2) The above source of funding has been shown at amortised cost as per Ind AS.

Rupee borrowings

Domestic Rupee borrowings – Taxable and Tax-free bonds

As of March 31, 2025, we have outstanding secured and unsecured, non-convertible, redeemable taxable and tax-free bonds under various series typically with a maturity period of more than three years to twenty years from the date of allotment and bearing an interest rate ranging from 5.98% to 9.23%. Our tax-free bonds were issued by way of private placements and public issuances. Our bonds are listed on the whole sale debt market segment on BSE and/or NSE.

Our outstanding bonds as of March 31, 2025 are summarized in the table below:

(₹ crores)

Type of bond	Type of issuance	Amount Issued (₹ crores)	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2025 [(1)]
Secured Taxable Bond	Private placement	3,818.00	3,817.35
Unsecured Taxable Bonds	Private placement	22,066.14	22,052.29
Unsecured Sub ordinated Taxable bonds	Private placement	1,560.37	1,559.10
Unsecured Perpetual Debt Instruments	Private placement	1,247.00	1,245.47
Secured Taxfree bonds	Public placement	2,576.60	2,576.60
Total		**31,268.11**	**31,250.81**

Note:

Amount outstanding of bonds is net of unamortized issue expenses since transition to IND AS accounting which was April 1, 2018.

Borrowings from Domestic Banks and Financial Institutions

We have the following outstanding long term borrowings from domestic banks and financial institutions as of March 31, 2025:

(₹ crores)

Bank/ Financial Institution	Date of sanction	Amount Outstanding at March 31, 2025	Tenor	Secured / Unsecured
SBI T-3- A	March 24, 2022	883.80	5 years	Secured
SBI T-3- B	March 24, 2022	266.50	5 years	Secured
SBI 4 Tranche A	September 21, 2022	625.00	3 years	Secured
SBI 4 Tranche B	September 21, 2022	416.62	3 years	Secured
Bank of India (BOI) -1	November 20, 2020	409.86	7 years	Secured
BOI-II TA	March 8, 2022	210.39	5 years	Secured
BOI-II TB	March 8, 2022	105.48	5 years	Secured
BOI III	July 5, 2022	611.00	5 years	Secured
BOI T-4	March 15, 2023	631.50	5 years	Secured
PNB-II	September 20, 2021	262.47	5 years	Secured
PNB-III	March 28, 2022	843.63	4 years and 9 months	Secured
PNB- V	October 16, 2024	1,999.99	5 years	Secured
HDFC T-3	December 14, 2022	62.50	3 years	Secured
HDFC 4	December 14, 2022	83.33	3 years	Secured
Karnataka Bank	September 20, 2022	136.37	35 months	Unsecured
Karnataka Bank II	November 28, 2023	444.49	5 years	Secured
Central Bank of India (CBI)	September 22, 2022	249.96	3 years	Secured
Central Bank of India T-2	January 23, 2023	333.31	3 years	Secured
CBI IV Tranche A	November 28, 2024	320.83	3 years	Secured
CBI IV Tranche B	November 28, 2024	200.00	3 yrs	Secured
CBI IV Tranche C	November 28, 2024	250.00	3 yrs	Secured
CBI IV Tranche D	November 28, 2024	165.00	3 yrs	Secured
CBI IV Tranche E	November 28, 2024	400.00	3 yrs	Secured
CBI IV Tranche F	November 28, 2024	150.00	3 yrs	Secured
Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) T-1	February 18, 2023	333.33	3 years	Secured
IDBI	March 3, 2023	333.32	5 years	Secured

Bank/ Financial Institution	Date of sanction	Amount Outstanding at March 31, 2025	Tenor	Secured / Unsecured
IDBI Bank II	January 3, 2024	444.44	5 years	Secured
IDBI Bank III	June 10, 2024	377.77	5 years	Secured
HSBC Tranche I	January 20, 2023	72.22	5 years	Secured
HSBC Tranche II	January 20, 2023	266.67	5 years	Secured
Canara Bank A	July 13, 2023	99.17	60 months	Secured
Canara Bank B	July 13, 2023	330.56	60 months	Secured
Canara Bank C	July 13, 2023	47.22	60 months	Secured
Canara Bank D	July 13, 2023	363.61	60 months	Secured
Canara Bank E	July 13, 2023	415.00	60 months	Secured
SBI V A	December 8, 2023	533.33	3 years and 3 months	Secured
SBI V B	December 8, 2023	450.00	3 years and 3 months	Secured
SBI V C	December 8, 2023	240.00	3 years and 3 months	Secured
SBI V D	December 8, 2023	232.50	3 years and 3 months	Secured
SBI V E	December 8, 2023	465.00	3 years and 3 months	Secured
SBI V F	December 8, 2023	1,387.50	3 years and 3 months	Secured
SBI VI A	March 22, 2024	375.00	3 years and 3 months	Secured
SBI VI B	March 22, 2024	358.33	3 years and 3 months	Secured
SBI VI C	March 22, 2024	83.33	3 years and 3 months	Secured
SBI VI D	March 22, 2024	533.33	3 years and 3 months	Secured
SBI VI E	March 22, 2024	275.00	3 years and 3 months	Secured
SBI VII A	September 30, 2024	800.00	5 years	Secured
SBI VIII A	September 30, 2024	2,000.00	3 yrs & 3 months	Secured
SBI VIII B	September 30, 2024	1,000.00	3 yrs & 3 months	Secured
Bank of Baroda (BOB)-I	March 21, 2024	499.88	3 years	Secured
Bank of Baroda-I Tranche II	March 21, 2024	350.00	3 years	Secured
South Indian Bank I	May 29, 2024	250.00	3 years and 3 months	Secured
South Indian Bank II	August 29, 2024	200.00	3 years and 3 months	Secured
Bank of Maharashtra	February 02, 2025	750.00	5 yrs	Secured
Total		**23,928.54**		

We have the following outstanding short term loans from domestic banks and financial institutions as of March 31, 2025:

(₹ crores)

Bank	Date of sanction	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2025
State Bank of India	September 30, 2024	1,007.92
Total		**1,007.92**

We have tied up undrawn long term loans from domestic banks and financial institutions of ₹ 4,585 crores as of March 31, 2025. We have also tied up working capital facilities in the form of cash credit, overdraft, short term loan and working capital demand loan, aggregating to ₹ 5,480 crores as of March 31, 2025, of which ₹ 1,007.92 crores was availed as of March 31, 2025.

International Borrowings from international banks and financial institutions

As of March 31, 2025, our outstanding foreign currency borrowings from multilateral and bilateral institutions was ₹ 8,527.61 crores. As of March 31, 2025, our foreign currency borrowings guaranteed by the GoI were ₹ 6,649.40 crores and those on a non-sovereign basis were ₹ 1,878.21 crores.

Details of the borrowings in foreign currency which are outstanding as of March 31, 2025 are set forth below:

Lender/Line of Credit	Year of Signing Loan Agreement	Tenor (Number of years)	Amount Outstanding (₹ crores)
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (“**KFW**”) I	1999	40	162.57
International Development Association-II	2000	35	224.65
KFW III	2009	40	153.72
Agence Francaise Development I	2010	20	258.51
Japan International Cooperation Agency I	2011	30	1,370.30
Asian Development Bank II	2015	20	1,141.09
European Investment Bank I	2014	20	1,295.32
Japan International Cooperation Agency II	2014	30	1,576.35
KFW V	2015	12	291.57
KFW VI	2016	12	92.35
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development-III (World Bank)	2017	19	318.77
Clean Technology Fund (World Bank)	2017	40	119.69

Lender/Line of Credit	Year of Signing Loan Agreement	Tenor (Number of years)	Amount Outstanding (₹ crores)
European Investment Bank-II	2018	15	1,269.64
KFW VII	2019	15	253.09
Total			**8,527.62**

Our Credit Ratings

Our external credit ratings assess our overall financial capacity to pay our obligations and are reflective of our ability to meet financial commitments as they become due. Rating agencies may reduce, or indicate their intention to reduce, the ratings at any time. As of March 31, 2025 the Company enjoys highest credit ratings for its non-convertible debt securities as well as Bank/FIs borrowings from domestic rating agencies.

Details of the ratings obtained by the company as of March 31, 2025, are as follows:

Sl. No.	Rating Agency	Long term Rating on Taxable/Tax free Bonds/ Subordinated Debts	Long term Rating on Perpetual Debt	Rating on Bank Loans Borrowings[1]
1.	ICRA	ICRA AAA (Stable)	ICRA AA+ (Stable)	ICRA AAA (Stable)/ ICRA A1+**
2.	CARE	CARE AAA (Stable)	Not Applicable	CARE AAA (Stable)
3.	India Ratings	IND AAA (Stable)	IND AA+ (Stable)	IND AAA (Stable) / IND A1+[2]
4.	Brickwork Ratings	BWR AAA (Stable)	Not Applicable	BWR AAA (Stable)
5.	Acuite Rating	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	ACUITE AAA (Stable)

(1) Bank Borrowings includes short-term loans.
(2) For short-term borrowing from banks.

International credit rating of IREDA:

Sl. No.	Rating Agency	Long Term Issuer Rating	Short Term Issuer Rating	Outlook
1.	S&P Global Ratings Limited	BBB-	A-3	Stable

For further information, see "*Risk Factors – 5. Our credit ratings have been downgraded in the past. any future downgrade in our credit ratings could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.*" on page 68.

Treasury

As of March 31, 2025, we had ₹ 29.84 crores of surplus funds kept in fixed deposit receipts and balances maintained at various banks.

Capital Adequacy

We are a non-deposit taking systemically important NBFC classified as NBFC-ML. The RBI circular dated May 31, 2018 provides CRAR requirements for GoI owned NBFCs which is 15% by March 31, 2023. Our CRAR was 17.77%, 20.11%[1] and 18.82% as of March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively.

The following table sets out our capital adequacy ratios computed on the basis of applicable RBI requirements as of March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

(₹crores, except percentages)

Particulars	As of March 31,		
	2025[1]	2024[1]	2023
Tier 1 Capital	11,137.60	8,265.20	5,489.56
Tier 2 Capital	1,922.96	929.93	1,086.06
CRAR	17.77%	20.11%	18.82%

[1]As of 31 March 2024, the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11%, comprising Tier I Capital of 18.08% and Tier II Capital of 2.03%. This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However, effective 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated and reported in FY 25 Financial Statements as 15.51% with Tier I Capital as 13.94% and Tier II Capital as 1.57%.

Risk Management

We have focussed on developing comprehensive risk management policies and procedures. We place importance to actively managing and controlling our risk exposures. These processes include a detailed appraisal methodology, identification of risks and suitable structuring of credit risk mitigation measures.

We have set up a Risk Management Committee to monitor various risks, examine risk management policies and practices and initiate action for mitigation of risks relating to our operations. Overall, the Board decides the strategy, policies, and strategy to manage / mitigate the risk.

As a financial institution, we are primarily exposed to the following types of risk: credit risk, market risk, foreign currency risk and operational risk described in further detail below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk involves the risk of loss arising from the diminution in credit quality of a borrower and the risk that the borrower will default on contractual repayments under a loan or an advance. We measure, monitor and manage credit risk at an individual borrower level and at the portfolio level. We follow a systematic institutional and project appraisal process to assess and mitigate credit risk. These processes include a detailed appraisal methodology, identification of risks and suitable structuring and credit risk mitigation measures. We have established a Screening Committee to ensure that credit risk is appropriately evaluated, discussed and recorded. We adhere to the Screening Committee's opinion for all loan/ credit proposals and the Chief Risk Officer is one of the integrated functionaries. The Screening Committee screens the credit proposal, including through a detailed discussion on the inherent risks. The Screening Committee, including the Chief Risk Officer, signs off on credit proposals in an advisory or recommendatory capacity after its initiation by the business sector. The appraisal or proposal note is then circulated to the competent authority along with the Screening Committee minutes. Each of the proposals under consideration for loan sanction is graded using our CRRS for determining its risk profile. The applicable interest rates are based upon the rating obtained by a proposal.

Our screening committee, comprising the general manager (finance and accounts), general manager (projects), head of legal, chief risk officer, and respective sector heads, reviews all credit appraisals of project proposals finalized by our -rojects department incorporating therein the reports of the external credit rating agencies (if required). Our earnings depend on our ability to efficiently manage our credit risk. We have a Credit Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for identifying and managing credit risk inherent in all products and activities. The measurement of credit risk is done through Expected Loss Analysis ("**ECL**") and management of credit risk is by virtue of credit risk analysis, diversification of asset base to avoid credit concentration, establishing credit limits and securing collaterals.

We follow the RBI guidelines and IND AS for asset classification, provisioning, income recognition, and asset concentration. The credit limit / exposure norms for single and group of borrowers is in line with the applicable RBI norms. As of March 31, 2025, the aggregate exposure to our 20 largest borrowers amounts to ₹ 33,708.57 crores, representing 43.42% of our Aggregate Exposure as of such date.

We undertake regular portfolio monitoring to mitigate credit risk. We have a comprehensive loan review and monitoring mechanism that captures aspects relating to project monitoring and tracking of loan applications during appraisal, sanction, documentation, disbursement, commissioning, and operation stages. We continuously monitor delays and/or default of borrowers and their recoverability. We have fortnightly review and monitoring of loan portfolio including NPA accounts for identification of incipient risk and timely initiation of recovery actions, wherever required. We examine the financial health of the borrower and the guarantees provided by them. We also monitor the trust and retention account. In case of any adverse situation/observation we take early resolutions actions such as meetings with borrower's power purchasers.

We conduct stakeholder meetings on a quarterly basis for feedback, and to disseminate information relating to the new initiates taken up by us, and for quick resolution of issues being faced by stakeholders.

To manage our credit risk, we have established maximum repayment periods for various kinds of projects, as set forth below:

Type of Project	Maximum Repayment Period
Wind, Solar, Hydro and Transmission	Repayment periods shall be up to 15 years, depending on the project cash flows, debt service coverage ratio of the project and other factors, and it shall be after the construction and moratorium, with a condition that we shall have the right to call option after 15 years of repayment. However, total loan to be amortized is within 85% of the balance useful life period as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.
For all other sectors	Up to 15 years depending on the project cash flows, debt service coverage ratio of the project, power purchase agreement and other factors. However, total loan to be amortized is within 80% of the balance useful life period

The portfolio is monitored by way of various analyses consisting of:

- category-wise ageing analysis (i.e., number of days past due) of the outstanding portfolio;
- exposure concentration risk monitoring at individual project and promoter group level;
- early warning delinquency analysis; and

- historical case review on a periodical basis, including review of credit risks and operational risks.

We have adequately provisioned for stressed loans, based on an ECL methodology, which takes into account the exposure at default, probability of default and loss given default and makes a case for accounting for the potential stress in a loan account on the conservative assumptions. Set forth below are our stage wise PCR details in the corresponding periods:

Classification of Gross Loan Portfolio	**As of March 31, 2025**			**As of March 31, 2024**			**As of March 31, 2023**		
	Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)	**ECL provision (₹ crores)**	**PCR (%)**	**Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)**	**ECL provision (₹ crores)**	**PCR (%)**	**Gross Loan Portfolio (₹ crores)**	**ECL provision (₹ crores)**	**PCR (%)**
Stage-1 Loans	71,685.96	329.66	0.46%	56,062.31	270.98	0.48%	43,902.25	515.31	1.17%
Stage-2 Loans	2,633.30	718.78	27.30%	2,124.43	575.31	27.08%	1,619.76	491.84	30.36%
Stage-3 Loans	1,866.25	845.59	45.31%	1,410.85	829.64	58.80%	1,513.35	745.33	49.25%
Total*	**76,185.51**	**1,894.03**		**59,597.59**	**1,675.93**		**47,035.36**	**1,752.48**	
	Outstanding	**Provision**	**PCR**	**Outstanding**	**Provision**	**PCR**	**Outstanding**	**Provision**	**PCR**
***Excluding Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) (including incidental charges)**	96.01	95.07	99.02%	100.52	99.65	99.14%	40.16	38.82	96.68%

Provision for credit risk on fund and non-fund based facilities

For the year ended March 31, 2025, we made provision of ₹ 237.23 crores towards impairment of financial instruments, which includes an increase in provision of ₹ 58.68 crores and ₹ 143.47 crores towards Stage-1 loans and Stage-2 (standard) loans respectively. There is increase in provision of ₹ 15.95 crores towards Stage-3 loans, ₹ 16.67 crores towards non-fund based exposure, ₹ 1.98 crores towards provision for FITL assets and ₹ 0.48 crores towards incidental expenses. As on March 31, 2025, our provision coverage ratio was 45.31%.

For further information about the maturity profile of our assets and liabilities, see *"Selected Statistical Information – Non-Performing Assets"* on page 56.

Recovery

Our recovery mechanism focuses on timely realization of principal and interest owed on our loans. We have a recovery manual setting forth our recovery practices and we have adopted a proactive multi-pronged approach to improve, as well as expedite recovery from NPAs. In the resolution of NPA assets, there is a significant portion which is affected by irregularities in receipt of power sale revenue leading to unstable health of loan. We utilize our business relationship with state DISCOMS to prioritize regular payments to developers. Instead of relying on standalone means of resolution under restructuring, resolution under the IBC, action and sale under SARFAESI, action under DRT, holistic review of promoter-led settlement offers, along with parallel recovery are evaluated. As a result, as of March 31, 2025, our GNPA was 2.45% and our NNPA was 1.35%.

Further, in the Fiscals 2025, 2024 and 2023, we have recovered ₹ 287.76 crores, ₹ 212.70 crores and ₹ 202.43 crores respectively, from NPA accounts, representing a recovery rate of 20.40%, 14.05% and 11.45% on the balance of Gross NPA at the beginning of the corresponding periods, respectively.

Security Arrangements

We seek to put in place security and quasi-security arrangements in relation to the loans that we extend.

We take security by way of a mortgage on project land and buildings and hypothecation of project assets including plants, machinery and receivables. In addition, we often take an additional security through a charge on asset collateral such as pledges of shares held by promoters, personal guarantees, among others.

Trust and Retention Account Agreements ("***TRA Agreements***")

For our loans, additional security is provided through a trust and retention arrangement in relation to all of the cash flows of the project pursuant to a TRA Agreement. The TRA Agreement is entered into amongst us, the borrower and a bank designated as the account bank. Under the terms of the TRA Agreement, the cash flows of the project are controlled by the account bank which must deal with these strictly in accordance with the terms of the TRA Agreement. The TRA Agreement specifies the conditions that must be satisfied, on a periodic basis, before funds from the trust account can be used to meet the relevant expense and the manner in which such payments will be made, including payments by way of debt service to us throughout the life of our loan. The trustee bank does not permit any withdrawal of funds in excess of the approved limits without our prior approval. The TRA Agreement continues to operate until all of the obligations have been indefeasibly and irrevocably paid by the borrower and confirmation provided by us. The trust and retention accounts do not include liens over assets. The TRA Agreement also specifies the payment waterfall that would apply upon the occurrence of an event of default or a potential event of default in relation to our loan and which gives priority to the secured lenders.

Market Risk

Market Risk pertains to the risk of our products being priced out of the market. This would typically emanate from better cost structure of the competition, or lack of timely closure of a good quality loan proposal. The latter, *inter alia*, is possible in a situation when the asset-liability mismatches may drive us to access high-cost funding and limit our consequential capital allocations. Therefore, we are exposed to a number of sources of market risk – the primary ones originating from interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

We have established an effective Asset-Liability Management system and formed an Asset Liability Management Committee ("**ALCO**"), as per RBI guidelines. The ALCO, comprising the Chairman and Managing Director, Directors, and other senior officials of the Company, monitors liquidity and interest rate risks, and ensures the implementation of ALCO decisions. The ALM support group provides its analysis on market risk, assisting in critical decisions regarding borrowing timelines, volumes, maturity profiles, and the asset-liability mix across short, medium, and long-term periods.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is related to the risk that occurs due to changes in market interest rates and may adversely affect our financial condition.

Interest rate risks arise from mismatches in the maturity of fixed-rate assets and liabilities, and re-pricing mismatches between loans and liabilities. These risks are influenced by factors like borrowing costs, market liquidity, competitor rates, benchmark movements, and RBI policy. The ALM support group manages this risk through sensitivity gap analysis, earnings-at-risk evaluation, and a mix of fixed and floating rates.

We also have established an internal committee for fixing interest rates and reviewing interest rate risks. We review our lending rates periodically based on prevailing market conditions, borrowing cost, yield, spread, competitors' rates, sanctions and disbursements. The intent behind the review and revision in interest rate is to align with the competitive market practices. The spread for projects is based on the gradation of risk, which is dependent upon the rating given by the comprehensive internal credit risk rating model.

We have historically, and will in the future, implement interest rate risk management through the contractual terms of our loans, including pricing terms, maturities and pre-payment and re-pricing provisions. In addition, all loan sanction documents specifically entitle us to vary the interest rate on the undisbursed portion of any loan. The rate of interest, the approach for gradations of risk and rationale for charging different rate of interest to different categories of borrowers are required to be disclosed to the borrower or customer in the application form and communicated explicitly in the sanction letter.

For additional information on our interest rate risk, see *"Risk Factors – Internal Risk – 2. Volatility in interest rates could adversely affect our business, hedging instruments, net interest income and net interest margin, which in turn would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition."* on page 65.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of our potential inability to meet our liabilities as they become due. We may face liquidity risks, which could require us to raise funds or liquidate assets on unfavourable terms. We manage our liquidity risk through a mix of strategies, including through forward-looking resource mobilization based on projected disbursements and maturing obligations. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. We monitor forecast of liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cashflows (including interest income and interest expense).

In order to ensure that we have sufficient funds to meet our commitments, we maintain satisfactory levels of liquidity to ensure availability of funds. Currently surplus funds are invested by way of short-term deposits with banks. We maintain high quality liquid assets in current account and fixed deposits with scheduled commercial banks and through investment in eligible securities.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency exchange risk involves exchange rate movements among currencies that may adversely impact the value of foreign currency-denominated assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet arrangements. We have foreign currency borrowings that could expose us to foreign currency exchange rate risk and we expect to increase our foreign currency-denominated borrowings in the future.

We have a Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Risk Management Policy in place to manage risks associated with foreign currency borrowing. We have an internal committee to assess, measure and mitigate the risks associated with foreign currency borrowings as per the policy. We undertake derivative products (such as currency forwards, currency swaps, principal swaps, options and other products as approved by the RBI) to mitigate our foreign currency risk. Our policy lays down the appropriate systems and controls to identify, measure, monitor, report and manage the currency risks, including interest rate risk. Some of the important features of the foreign exchange and derivatives risk management policy include benchmarks, open position limits, exposure limits as regards banks, among others. In addition, risks are evaluated on each foreign currency loan and mitigation steps are taken in accordance with the various parameters. The details of foreign currency exposure, open foreign currency exposure position and hedging are submitted to the Asset Liability Committee and the Board. We may obtain additional foreign currency borrowings in future. Volatility in foreign exchange rates could adversely affect our business, as a result of operations and financial condition. We typically hold the derivative contracts till maturity as these products have the effect of reducing the volatility in profits.

As of March 31, 2025, we had foreign currency borrowings outstanding of USD 54.01 crores, JPY 5,192.34 crores and EUR 10.38 crores (aggregate equivalent to ₹ 8,527.62 crores, or 13.17% of our total borrowings as of such date). As of March 31, 2025, of our total foreign currency borrowings, 72.32% is hedged by availing of derivative products and natural hedging, and 27.68% are classified as open exposure which includes part hedging done for JPY and EUR loans.

For additional information on our foreign currency risk, see *"Risk Factor – We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, which in turn could adversely affect our results of operation and financial condition"* on page 73.

Operational Risk

Operational risks refer to risks generally associated with internal and external systems for the monitoring, negotiation and delivery of financial transactions. We have established operational policies, guidelines and manuals to provide a detailed description of the systems and procedures to be followed to minimize operational risks. Our operational control framework is assessed by functional heads and communicated to the Risk Management Committee. Operational risk is assessed using the Basic Indicator Approach ("**BIA**"), based on the gross income for the reporting year and the previous three years.

Operational Controls in Loan Activities

Our operational policy guidelines and manuals provide a detailed description of the systems and procedures to be followed in relation to disbursement of loans and receipt of loan repayments. Various checks and control measures have been built-in for timely review of the operating activities and monitoring of any gaps in the same.

Operational Controls in Treasury Activities

Our investment policy is based on DPE Guidelines issued for CPSEs and it defines the nature of instruments where investment can be made for deployment of short-term surplus funds and provides a description of processes to be followed. Compliance with applicable guidelines is monitored through internal processes and procedures, including external and internal audits.

Legal Risk

Legal risk arises from the uncertainty of the enforceability of contracts relating to the obligations of our borrowers. This could be on account of delay in the process of enforcement or difficulty in the applicability of the contractual obligations. We seek to minimize the legal risk through legal documentation that is drafted to protect our interests to the maximum extent possible.

Technology Risk

Technology risk encompass cybersecurity, IT security and IT infrastructure related risks. The Company has a comprehensively laid out IT architecture supported by an Information & Cyber Security framework. IT security risk involves unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, vulnerability, data privacy or loss of data and IT infrastructure risk arises due to network issues and outages, system downtime, migration issues, incompatibility of hardware / software.

Non-financial risks, including reputational risk, regulatory compliance risk, strategic risk, and sustainability (ESG) risks, are evaluated through a qualitative risk assessment scorecard, capturing key risk drivers for effective management.

Quality Management Certification

Our Company is also IS/ISO: 9001:2015 Certified by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and is committed towards continual improvement in its quality management system encompassing various procedures and processes.

Corporate Governance

We have a robust corporate governance mechanism in place. We have established a risk reporting process to manage risk governance requirements. On identification of risks, detailed mitigation plans are devised and such risks are monitored carefully. On a quarterly basis, we undertake compliance reporting before the Board and on a monthly basis, we make compliance report before senior management. In addition, 'action taken' reports on the decisions of the Board are also placed before the Board for their review. Further, minutes of Board-level committees are also placed before the Board for their information.

Information Technology

Information Security Management System Certification

Our Company is an ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Certified Organization. Our ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Certification was upgraded to ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Certification in February 2025. An Information Security Management System (ISMS) Framework has been established, as a part of the ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Standard. IT Governance is an integral part of our corporate governance. It encompasses the leadership support, organizational structure, and processes required to ensure that IT aligns with and supports our business strategies and objectives. Effective IT governance helps to maximize the value derived from IT investments, manage risks, and ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations. The implementation of this International Standard enables compliance of various regulations and contractual requirements related to Information Security under various IT Acts.

Information Technology

We recognize the importance of information technology, and we use both internally and externally developed applications. We have an ERP System, which is a cloud-based setup and is being maintained by an external agency. The ERP System caters to various processes related to Projects Services, Finance and Accounts, Human Resources and Administration and Legal Department, which helps to improve our overall productivity. Our IT systems have the capability of end-to-end customer data capture and integration of accounts centrally. Loan appraisals and sanctions are controlled by our loan application system in conjunction with our ERP System, including our CRRS to ensure overall risk management control.

We have undertaken the following IT initiatives:

To enhance transparency and minimize human involvement, we have been actively automating our business procedures. As part of this effort, we have our existing ERP System to the latest version on cloud. This migration has resulted in strengthened automation and integration of business processes, incorporating new enhancements and features. In addition, we have introduced a Complaints Portal during Vigilance Awareness Week in Fiscal 2023. This portal ensures transparent handling of complaints and allows for improved monitoring of all complaints received by our Company.

We have taken significant steps to enhance our IT infrastructure security which includes implementation of various IT security policies. This includes the implementation of various security controls, regular conduct of IT audits and closure of observations to ensure the effectiveness and robustness of our security measures. Further, to foster cybersecurity awareness among employees, we have organized several training sessions during Fiscal 2025. These sessions aimed to educate and raise awareness about cybersecurity practices and threats.

Competition

Our primary peers are power sector financing NBFCs, primarily focusing on financing of power generation, transmission, distribution and other such activities. (*Source: CARE Report*) These NBFCs provide funds for various types of power projects, including thermal power plants, transmission lines and renewable energy projects such as solar power plants, wind farms, hydroelectric projects, bioenergy energy projects and clean energy generation. (*Source: CARE Report*) Our competitors include Power Finance Corporation Limited, REC Limited, India Infradebt Limited and PTC India Financial Services Limited. (*Source: CARE Report*)

For more details on competition, see "*Risk Factors – Internal Risk –* "*27. We operate in a highly competitive environment and increased competition in lending to the RE sector, including to new and emerging technologies, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.*" on page 81.

Employees

As of March 31, 2025, we had 166 full-time employees excluding our Board. As of March 31, 2025, 28.31% of our full-time employees were women, and we remain committed to providing growth opportunities for women employees. The following table shows the number of our full-time employees and Board level executives by category as of the dates indicated below:

Type of Employee	As of March 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Board Level Executives	2	2	1
Executive	150	157	144
Non-Executives	16	16	16
Total	**168**	**175**	**161**

We have no employee unions or associations. For further information, see "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 33. The success of our business depends on our ability to attract and retain our senior management and high-quality employees, and the loss of their services could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.*" on page 83.

Training

We offer continuous learning programs for our employees to facilitate the ever-growing demand for knowledge from the RE industry and competency building programs. We conduct regular training programs and workshops for our employees on various areas related to our operations. Employees have been imparted training on various topic like general management, strategic leadership program for public sector enterprises, risk management, infrastructure financing, stressed asset management and IBC.

We also promote knowledge sharing and knowledge transfer with continuous rotation of employees within the organization. Our employees have the opportunity to learn, develop and enhance their skills both through offline and virtual modes of training, lecture series and other focused development training programs. Our e-learning policy was introduced for the capacity building of our employees by giving them an opportunity to attend e-learning programs of premier institutes in their relevant fields, technical and managerial competencies, leadership, self-development and general management programs.

We provide specialized training programs from various premium educational institutes/organizations in India and abroad, besides in-house training sessions. There are various training programs conducted along with Department of Economic Affairs and Department of Public Enterprises in association with premier institutes.

Further, masterclass on solar PV technologies was organized. We also celebrated Cyber Jagrookta Diwas and sessions on cyber security law were organized to sensitize officials against cyber frauds and cybercrimes. We also participated in RE based courses and project training programs in Germany and Singapore. We also participated in the United Nations Climate Change– Conference – COP27 held in Egypt and the WePOWER Conference, held in Bangkok.

Benefits for our Employees

We have various schemes in place for the benefit of our employees which are in line with the guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises and practices followed by other CPSEs. Employee benefits inter-alia includes contribution to provident fund and national pension scheme. Other employee benefits include leave benefits, gratuity, post-retirement medical benefit, economic rehabilitation scheme, and other terminal benefits like benevolent fund, farewell gift, baggage allowance, among others. We offer loans and advances to employees for construction or purchase of houses, vehicles and for children's higher education.

We offer reimbursement facility to support employees for IT infrastructure such as schemes for providing laptops, mobiles handsets and communication expenses.

Our remuneration structure is primarily driven as per the Department of Public Enterprises, GoI and its guidelines. We offer a perks and allowance package that allows employees to include items as per individual requirements from among available options. For the well-being of our employees, we undertake holistic wellness initiatives. We have yoga and fitness facilities within office premises and meditation routines are scheduled daily for all employees. In cases of hospitalisation, hospitals are empanelled to facilitate smooth cashless treatment to employees and dependent family members. We have instituted a post-retirement medical scheme for our retired employees where they are allowed to avail in-patient treatment in empanelled hospitals. We offer maternity, paternity and child care leave as well.

Our employees are covered under our Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are involved in various disputes and proceedings in the ordinary course of our business. For further information, see *"Legal Proceedings"* on page 337.

Corporate Social Responsibility

We being committed to operate and grow in a socially and environmentally sustainable manner aim to optimally contribute towards the overall benefit to the public at large, under our CSR policy and the communally responsible regulatory regime executed by the Government of India from time to time through investment of funds in economically, socially and environmentally sustainable projects.

We promote and will continue to facilitate enhancement of value creation in society through contribution in sustainable community and environmental projects in the field of healthcare, nutrition, renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean technologies etc. towards environmental and social development of the country.

Additionally, we focus on macro issues such as environmental protection, the promotion of green and energy-efficient technologies, and the development of underprivileged regions, as per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014.

We have aligned ourselves with the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises regarding the common annual theme of 'Health and Nutrition' for CPSEs in Fiscal 2025. We have also undertaken the solarization of various government schools and health centres across different locations, including districts such as Chandauli and Balrampur in Uttar Pradesh. One of our CSR initiatives, 'Therapy on Wheels', launched in November 2020, has been recognised for the 'Zero Project' award by the Austrian ESSL Foundation.

We have approved the following healthcare projects for Fiscal 2025, prioritizing aspirational districts, using CSR funds:

- Providing financial assistance to hospitals for purchasing medical equipment.
- Funding the supply and installation of 3 KWP off-grid solar power systems at 120 Anganwadi Centers and 50 health centers in an aspirational district.
- Supporting the construction of pipeline systems, platforms, sheds, and other necessary works at a Community Health Center in another district.

Additionally, we have donated ten battery-operated vehicles to a heritage site to promote eco-friendly mobility and improve accessibility for senior citizens and the physically disabled. We have also sanctioned financial assistance for the operation and maintenance of these vehicles for three years.

We have donated four battery-operated vehicles to a university to enhance accessibility for students, staff, visitors, and senior citizens across its campuses.

Furthermore, we have provided financial assistance to a humanitarian organization for the procurement of three ambulances equipped with ICU facilities for transporting patients in two districts.

We have a CSR Committee and our CSR expenses for Fiscal 2025, 2024, 2023 were ₹ 24.78 crores, ₹ 21.51 crores and ₹ 6.97 crores, respectively. For further information on our CSR expenses, see *"Financial Information"* on page 348.

Intellectual Property

Our corporate logo and name are registered as a trademark under the Trademarks Act, 1999. Further, our Subsidiary has applied to the registry for registration of its trademark under Class 36 of the Trademarks Act, 1999. No other application has been made by us to register our logo and name as a trademark or service mark.

Insurance

We currently maintain insurance coverage for fire and special perils, burglary and personal accident at our offices. In addition, we maintain an industrial risk insurance for our 50 MW Solar Photovoltaic Project in the Kasargod Solar Park. We require borrowers to maintain insurance over project assets, and if a project loan becomes an NPA our Company takes insurance coverage on such project assets. Our insurance policies are renewed annually. Where insurance has not been maintained, we may be exposed to indefinite liability in the future. For further information, see "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 48. If we were to incur a serious uninsured loss or a loss that significantly exceeds the limits of our insurance policies, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.*" on page 88.

Property

The details of the properties of our Company from which we primarily operate are as follows:

Sr. No.	Address	Purpose	Location	Owned/ Leasehold	Area
1.	India Habitat Centre, East Court, Core 4A, 1st Floor, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003, India (Registered Office)	Registered Office(1)	New Delhi	Leasehold	750 square metres
2.	3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhavan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi – 110 066, India (Corporate Office)	Corporate Office	New Delhi	Leasehold	1,813.175 square metres
3.	7th floor, plate-B, Tower-2, NBCC Complex, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi-110 023, India	Business centre(2)	New Delhi	Leasehold	34,680 square feet

(1) The execution of the relevant tripartite sub-lease deed in relation our Registered Office is pending. The draft of the lease deed has been cleared by the Land and Development Office, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India. Further, the conveyance deed in relation to the Corporate Office has not been executed as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document.

(2) In relation to the business centre located at NBCC Complex, New Delhi, while the possession of the property was received on July 6, 2021, we are yet to execute the lease deed.

Additionally, we have a residential property at C-19 (1st floor), Jangpura, HPL Housing Complex, New Delhi, whose transfer of lease rights remains pending as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document. We also own two residential properties – Type V (Flat numbers E-6 and F-6) at 6th floor, Tower - 19, NBCC Complex, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi. While the possession of the property was received on July 15, 2021, we are yet to execute the lease deed.

Branch offices

Further, as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, we operate branch offices located in Chennai, Hyderabad, Bhubaneshwar and Mumbai. The property at Chennai is owned and the properties at Hyderabad, Bhubaneshwar and Mumbai are held on a rental basis. We have also deployed on-ground personnel at Guwahati.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors

The composition of the Board is governed by the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the rules prescribed thereunder, the SEBI Listing Regulations and our Articles. As per the provisions of our Articles of Association, read with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the President shall, from time to time, determine, in writing, the number of Directors of our Company which shall not be less than 3 (three) and not more than 15 (fifteen).

As of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, our Company has seven Directors, of which two are Executive Directors, one is a Government Nominee Director and four are Independent Directors (including one woman Independent Director).

The following table sets forth details regarding our Board as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document:

Name, Address, Occupation, Nationality Term and DIN	Age (in years)	Designation
Pradip Kumar Das ***Address***: D-2/127 Kaka Nagar, Sunder Nagar Market, Lodhi Road, Central Delhi, New Delhi 110 003, India ***Occupation***: Service ***Nationality***: Indian ***Term****:* From May 6, 2020, extending through MNRE order with effect from May 6, 2025, until the date of superannuation i.e., June 30, 2026, or further orders from MNRE, whichever is earlier ***Period of Directorship***: Since May 6, 2020 ***DIN***: 07448576 ***Date of Birth***: June 26, 1966	58	Chairman and Managing Director
Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty ***Address***: K-8, Ground floor, Block-K, South Extension II, New Delhi – 110 049, India ***Occupation***: Service ***Nationality***: Indian ***Term***: For a period of five years with effect from October 12, 2023, or until further orders from MNRE, whichever is earlier ***Period of Directorship***: Since October 12, 2023 ***DIN***: 08816532 ***Date of Birth***: June 15, 1970	54	Director (Finance) and CFO
Padam Lal Negi ***Address***: C1/73, Bapa Nagar, near Delhi High Court, Central Delhi, Delhi 110 003, India ***Occupation***: Service ***Nationality***: Indian ***Term****:* Until further orders in this respect ***Period of Directorship***: Since February 7, 2023	58	Government Nominee Director

Name, Address, Occupation, Nationality Term and DIN	Age (in years)	Designation
DIN: 10041387 ***Date of Birth***: November 22, 1966		
Ram Nihal Nishad ***Address***: Ankaripur, Gosainganj, Ayodhya, Ankaripur, Faizabad 224 141, Uttar Pradesh, India ***Occupation***: Lawyer ***Nationality***: Indian ***Term****:* For a period of three years with effect from March 6, 2023 or until further orders from MNRE, whichever is earlier ***Period of Directorship***: Since March 9, 2023* ***DIN***: 10064841 ***Date of Birth***: January 1, 1965	60	Independent Director
Rohini Rawat ***Address***: 85, Loar Bazar, Joshimath, Chamoli 246 443, Uttarakhand, India ***Occupation****:* Social worker ***Nationality***: Indian ***Term****:* For a period of three years with effect from March 6, 2023, or until further orders from MNRE, whichever is earlier ***Period of Directorship***: Since March 9, 2023* ***DIN***: 10064820 ***Date of Birth***: September 20, 1967	57	Independent Director
Dr. Jaganath C Jodidhar ***Address***: #T-01, Fortuna Icon Apartment, Jodidhar Ashwathappa Farm, F Block, Sahakarnagar, Bengaluru North – 560 092, Karnataka, India ***Occupation***: Doctor ***Nationality***: Indian ***Term****:* For a period of one year with effect from March 28, 2025 or until further orders from MNRE, whichever is earlier ***Period of Directorship***: Since March 28, 2025 ***DIN***: 09556253 ***Date of Birth***: March 8, 1974	50	Additional Independent Director
Shabdsharan Narharibhai Brahmbhatt ***Address***: C-6, Tirupati Duplex, Muktinagar, Behind Besil School, Tandalja Road, Vadodara – 390 020, Gujarat ***Occupation****:* Business - Travels ***Nationality***: Indian	60	Additional Independent Director

Name, Address, Occupation, Nationality Term and DIN	Age (in years)	Designation
Term: For a period of one year with effect from March 28, 2025, or until further orders from MNRE, whichever is earlier ***Period of Directorship***: Since March 28, 2025 ***DIN***: 09483059 ***Date of Birth***: August 19, 1964		

* *The date of allotment of DIN*

Biography of our Directors

Pradip Kumar Das is the Chairman and Managing Director of our Company since May 6, 2020. He holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from the University of Calcutta and a post graduate diploma in management from Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar. He is a fellow member of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India and an associate member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. He has over 32 years of experience in various sectors such as power, renewable energy, banking and finance at various public and private organizations. Prior to joining our Company, he was the Director (Finance) of India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC). He has also previously worked with REC Limited, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Nuclear Power Corporation Limited, Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Limited, Standing Conference of Public Enterprises and Kusum Products Limited. He is also the chairman and director of IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Limited, the wholly owned subsidiary of our Company.

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty is the Director (Finance) of our Company since October 12, 2023 and holds the position of Chief Financial Officer of our Company since October 16, 2023. He is a fellow member of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India. He holds a bachelor's degree in commerce and master's degrees in philosophy (commerce) and public administration from Utkal University, Odisha. He also holds a master's degree in commerce from the Delhi University, an LLB certificate from Capital Law College, Bhubaneshwar and a doctorate of philosophy in commerce from the Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar. He has over 26 years of experience in the Indian power sector and has experience in finance, accounts, commercial, project appraisal, execution and management and legal functions. Prior to joining our Company, he worked as the head of division (smart metering) at REC Power Development and Consultancy Limited and deputy general manager (finance and accounts) at REC Limited. During his tenor at REC Limited, he also worked as chief program manager of Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, West Bengal and Odisha. He also acted in the capacity of chief executive officer of FACOR Power Limited. Further, he has previously worked at Central Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Limited (CESCO) and Grid Corporation of Orissa Limited (GRIDCO). He has also made significant contributions in the implementation of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) schemes of the Government of India in the state of Odisha. He is also a director in IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Limited, the wholly owned subsidiary of our Company.

Padam Lal Negi is the Government Nominee Director of our Company. He has been a Director of our Company since February 7, 2023. He is currently the joint secretary and finance adviser in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and finance advisor in the the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India (additional charge). He holds a bachelor's degree in arts and master's degrees in political science and sociology from the Panjab University. He has over 31 years of experience in administration. He joined the Government of India as the Indian defence accounts service officer in 1992 in the Defence Accounts Department, Ministry of Defence, Government of India. Prior to holding this position, he worked as the integrated financial adviser (BR), Delhi Cantonment Board, Ministry of Defence, Government of India. He has also held various important positions in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India and in the Andaman and Nicobar Command, among others.

Ram Nihal Nishad is a part time non-official director (Independent Director) of our Company. He has been a Director of our Company since March 9, 2023. He holds bachelor's degrees in law and in commerce from Awadh University, Faizabad. He is a lawyer and a member of the Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh.

Rohini Rawat is a part time non-official director (Independent Director) of our Company. She has been a Director of our Company since March 9, 2023. She holds a master's degree in economics from Rohilkhand University, Bareilly. She is a member of the Uttaranchal Women Empowerment and Child Welfare Centre and was awarded the 'Chief Minister Nirmal Nagar Award' in 2016-17. She is a social worker and has also been an active volunteer in Samanvay where she was awarded 'Leader of the Year' in 2001.

Dr. Jaganath C Jodidhar is a part time non-official director (Additional Independent Director) of our Company. He completed his first term of appointment as an independent director of our Company on March 27, 2025, and is currently appointed as an Additional Independent Director with effect from March 28, 2025. He holds a bachelor's degree in medicine from Kuevempu University, Karnataka and a doctor of medicine degree in internal medicine from Kathmandu University, Nepal. He has over

24 years of experience in the medical industry. He is currently working as a consultant physician at Narayan Hospital, Thindlu and a diabetologist at Prolife Hospital, Bengaluru. He is also the treasurer of the Indian Medical Association, Yelahanka Branch. He has been awarded the Nobel Laureate Mother Teresa State Awards, 2016 in the category of 'The Best Doctor' by the Newspaper Association of Karnataka.

Shabdsharan Narharibhai Brahmbhatt is a part time non-official Director (Additional Independent Director) of our Company. He completed his first term of appointment as an independent director of our Company on January 20, 2025, and is currently appointed as an Additional Independent Director with effect from March 28, 2025. He holds bachelors' degrees in law and in commerce from the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. He is also a member of the Baroda Bar Association. Previously, he has been the chairman and municipal councillor of the Standing Committee of the Vadodara Municipal Corporation, and the mayor of the Baroda Municipal Corporation (BMC).

Relationship with other Directors

None of our Directors are related to each other.

Borrowing powers of our Board

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 180(1)(c) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Articles of Association of our Company, the Shareholders of our Company, through their resolution dated July 31, 2017, have accorded consent to the Board of Directors of our Company for borrowing, from time to time, any sum or sums of monies, which together with the monies already borrowed by our Company (apart from temporary loans obtained or to be obtained from our Company's bankers in the ordinary course of business), may exceed the aggregate of the paid up capital of our Company and its free reserves provided that the total amount as borrowed by the Board shall not at any time exceed 15 times of our Company's net worth.

Interests of our Directors

Our Chairman and Managing Director, Pradip Kumar Das, and Director (Finance) and CFO, Bijay Kumar Mohanty, may be interested in our Company to the extent of remuneration payable to them for leading the day-to-day business of our Company as well as to the extent of reimbursement of expenses payable to them. All our Independent Directors may be deemed to be interested in our Company to the extent of sitting fees payable to them for attending meetings of our Board and/or committees thereof, as approved by our Board, as well as to the extent of reimbursement of expenses payable to them. Government nominee directors are not required to be paid any remuneration by our Company. Accordingly, the Government Nominee Directors have no interest in our Company.

Our Directors may also be regarded as interested in the equity shares of our Company, if any, held by them and also to the extent of any dividend payable to them and other distributions in respect of the Equity Shares. For details regarding the shareholding of our Directors, please see "— *Shareholding of our Directors*" on page 285. Our Directors may also be regarded as interested in the Equity Shares held by, or that may be subscribed by and allotted to, the companies, firms, HUFs and trusts, in which they are interested as promoters, directors, members, partners, kartas or trustees.

Our Directors may also be deemed to be interested in the contracts, agreements or arrangements entered into or to be entered into by our Company with any company which is promoted by them or in which they hold directorships or any partnership firm in which they are partners.

None of our other Directors have any interest in the promotion or formation of our Company.

Our Company has extended certain loans to Pradip Kumar Das, our Chairman and Managing Director, in the past. Other than Pradip Kumar Das, none of the Directors have any loans outstanding with our Company. For further details, see "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 54. We have in the past entered into related party transactions and may need to or continue to do so in the future, which may potentially involve conflicts of interest with the equity shareholders.*" and "*Related Party Transactions*" on page 90 and 63, respectively.

Except as provided in "*Related Party Transactions*" on page 63, our Company has not entered into any contract, agreement or arrangement during the three Fiscals immediately preceding the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, in which any of the Directors are interested, directly or indirectly, and no payments have been made to them in respect of any such contracts, agreements, arrangements which are proposed to be made with them. Further, except as disclosed in "*Financial Information*" on page 348, no amount or benefit has been paid or given within the three preceding years or is intended to be paid or given to any of our Directors except the normal remuneration and sitting fees for the services rendered as Directors.

None of our Directors have any interest in any property acquired by our Company in the preceding two years or any property proposed to be acquired by our Company.

None of our Directors are interested in any transaction for the acquisition of land, construction of building or supply of machinery, etc.

No consideration in cash or shares or otherwise has been paid or agreed to be paid to any of our Directors or to the firms or companies in which any of our Directors are interested as a member, by any person, either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as a Director, or otherwise for services rendered by our Directors or by the firm or company in which they are interested, in connection with the promotion or formation of our Company.

Other than as disclosed in this Preliminary Placement Document, there are no outstanding transactions other than in the ordinary course of business undertaken by our Company, in which the Directors are interested.

Shareholding of our Directors

As per our Articles of Association, our Directors are not required to hold any qualification shares.

Except as disclosed below, none of our Directors hold Equity Shares in our Company as of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document:

S. No.	Name of the Director	Designation	Number of fully paid-up Equity Shares	Number of stock options	Percentage of shareholding (%)
1.	Shri Pradip Kumar Das	Chairman and Managing Director	15,180	N.A.	Negligible
2.	Dr Bijay Kumar Mohanty	Director (Finance) and CFO	15,180	N.A.	Negligible

Terms of appointment of our Functional Directors

Pradip Kumar Das, Chairman and Managing Director

Pradip Kumar Das was appointed as our Chairman and Managing Director with effect from May 6, 2020, pursuant to MNRE order bearing reference no. 340-11/3/2019-IREDA dated May 5, 2020 and board resolution dated May 16, 2020, further extended by MNRE order bearing reference no. 340-11/3/2019-IREDA dated May 14, 2025:

Particulars	Remuneration
Basic salary	Pay scale of ₹ 180,000 - ₹ 320,000 from the date of assumption of office.
Annual increment	3% on his basic pay on the anniversary date of his appointment in the scale mentioned above and further increments on the same date in subsequent years until the maximum of his pay as per the scale mentioned above is reached. After reaching the maximum of scale, one stagnation increment equal to the rate of last increment drawn will be granted after completion of every two year period from the date he reaches the maximum of his scale provided he gets a performance rating of “Good” or above. He will be granted a maximum of three such stagnation increments.
Perquisites and benefits	Benefits such as leaves, residential accommodation/ house rent allowance and recovery of rent for the accommodation so provided, dearness allowance, performance related payment, superannuation benefits, etc. are received.

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty, Director (Finance) and CFO

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty was appointed as our Director (Finance) with effect from October 12, 2023, pursuant to MNRE order bearing reference no. 1/22/2017-IREDA and dated October 12, 2023 and board resolution dated October 16, 2023, whereby he has been appointed for a period of 5 years or until further orders, whichever is earlier. The terms of remuneration are as follows:

Particulars	Remuneration
Basic salary	Pay scale of ₹ 160,000 - ₹ 290,000 for a period of five years with effect from October 12, 2023.
Annual increment	3% on his basic pay on the anniversary date of his appointment in the scale mentioned above and further increments on the same date in subsequent years until the maximum of his pay as per the scale mentioned above is reached. After reaching the maximum of the scale mentioned above, one stagnation increment equal to the rate of last increment drawn will be granted after completion of every two year period from the date he reaches the maximum of his pay scale provided he gets a performance rating of “Good” or above. He will be granted the maximum of three such stagnation increments.
Perquisites and benefits	Benefits such as house rent allowance/ residential accommodation and recovery of rent for the accommodation so provided/ Company’s own accommodation/ leased accommodation, dearness allowance, leaves, club memberships, performance related payment, superannuation benefits, etc. are received.

Terms of appointment and remuneration of the Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors and Independent Directors

Our Company is not required to pay any remuneration to the Government Nominee Director.

Further, pursuant to our Board resolution dated May 16, 2020, our part-time non-official directors (Independent Directors) are entitled to receive a sitting fee of ₹ 40,000 per meeting for attending the meetings of our Board and ₹ 30,000 per meeting for attending the meetings of the committees our Board.

Remuneration of our Directors

The following tables set forth the compensation, including remuneration, sitting fees and commission, as applicable, paid to our Directors for the financial years ended March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

(*₹ in crores*)

Name	Designation	As of and for the financial years ended		
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Pradip Kumar Das	Chairman and Managing Director	1.31	1.20	0.94
Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty	Director (Finance) and CFO	0.66	0.27	NIL
Padam Lal Negi*	Government Nominee Director	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ram Nihal Nishad	Independent Director	0.18	0.23	0.02
Rohini Rawat	Independent Director	0.16	0.24	0.02
Dr. Jaganath C Jodidhar#	Additional Independent Director	0.16	0.21	0.18
Shabdsharan Narharibhai Brahmbhatt#	Additional Independent Director	0.14	0.23	0.23

* *Government nominee directors are not required to be paid any remuneration by our Company. Accordingly, compensation to Padam Lal Negi is paid by Government.*

Dr. Jaganath C Jodidhar and Shabdsharan Narharibhai Brahmbhatt have been appointed as Additional Independent Directors on the board of our Company with effect from March 28, 2025. Sitting fees has been paid to them by our Company in the financial years ended March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 in their previous capacities as the independent directors of our Company.

Prohibition by SEBI or other governmental authorities

Neither our Company nor our Directors are debarred from accessing capital markets under any order or direction made by SEBI or any other governmental authority.

None of the directors of the companies with which our Directors are or were associated as promoters, directors or persons in control have been debarred from accessing the capital market under any order or direction passed by SEBI or any other governmental authority.

Key Managerial Personnel

The Key Managerial Personnel are permanent employees of our Company.

In addition to Pradip Kumar Das, the Chairman and Managing Director of our Company, and Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty, Director (Finance), who is also the Chief Financial Officer of our Company, whose details are disclosed under "– *Biography of our Directors*" on page 283, the details of our other Key Managerial Personnel in terms of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI ICDR Regulations, as on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, are set forth below:

S. No.	Name	Age (in years)	Designation	Date of appointment
1.	Ekta Madan	38	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer	November 1, 2022

Members of our Senior Management

The members of Senior Management are permanent employees of our Company.

In addition to Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty, Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer of our Company, and Ekta Madan, the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of our Company, the details of our members of Senior Management, as on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, are set forth below:

S. No.	Name	Age (in years)	Designation
1.	Surendra Kumar Sharma	54	Executive director (Finance & Accounts)
2.	Dhiraj Mehta	54	Executive director (Finance & Accounts)
3.	Sushant Kumar Dey	57	Executive director (Projects)
4.	Deepak Kumar Barik	55	Executive director (Law)
5.	Mala Ghosh Choudhury	52	General Manager (Human Resources Management)
6.	Bharat Singh Rajput	50	General Manager (Projects)
7.	Durre Shahwar	54	General Manager (Human Resource)

S. No.	Name	Age (in years)	Designation
8.	Aruri Chandrashekar	59	Additional General Manager (Internal Audit)
9.	Punnu Grover	54	Additional General Manager (Finance and Accounts) & Chief Compliance Officer
10.	Sanjay Kumar	51	Deputy General Manager (Information Technology) and Chief Information Security Officer
11.	Balaji Natarajan	52	Deputy General Manager (Information Technology) and Chief Technology Officer
12.	Pallav Kapoor	41	Additional General Manager (Risk Management) and Chief Risk Officer

Shareholding of Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management

Except as disclosed below and in "– *Shareholding of our Directors*" on page 285 and below, none of our Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management hold any Equity Shares of our Company as on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document:

S. No	Name	Number of Equity Shares	Percentage of shareholding (%)
1.	Pradip Kumar Das	15,180	Negligible
2.	Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty	15,180	Negligible
3.	Ekta Madan	7,820	Negligible
4.	Sushant Kumar Dey	15,180	Negligible
5.	Mala Ghosh Choudhury	11,680	Negligible
6.	Bharat Singh Rajput	6,000	Negligible
7.	Durre Shahwar	15,180	Negligible
8.	Aruri Chandrashekar	11,680	Negligible
9.	Punnu Grover	460	Negligible
10.	Sanjay Kumar	6,900	Negligible
11.	Balaji Natarajan	3,220	Negligible

Relationship with other Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management and Directors

Except as disclosed in "– *Relationship with other Directors*" on page 284, none of our Key Managerial Personnel or members of Senior Management are related to any of our Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or members of Senior Management.

Interests of Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management

Our Company has extended loans to certain Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management in the past. For further details, see "— *Interests of our Directors*", "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 54. We have in the past entered into related party transactions and may need to or continue to do so in the future, which may potentially involve conflicts of interest with the equity shareholders.*" and "*Related Party Transactions*" on page 90 and 63, respectively.

Except as provided in "— *Interests of our Directors*" on page 90 and to the extent of the remuneration or benefits to which they are entitled to as per the terms of their appointment and reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in the ordinary course of business and to the extent of the Equity Shares held by them, directly or indirectly, in our Company, as disclosed above, or stock options, if any, granted to them and any dividend payable to them and other distributions in respect of such Equity Shares, none of our Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management have any interest in our Company other than.

None of our Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management have any interest in any property acquired by our Company in the preceding two years or any property proposed to be acquired by our Company.

Except as provided in "*Related Party Transactions*" and "– *Interests of our Directors*" on pages 63 and 90, respectively, our Company has not entered into any contract, agreement or arrangement during the three Fiscals immediately preceding the date of this Preliminary Placement Document in which any of the Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management are interested, directly or indirectly, and no payments have been made to them in respect of any such contracts, agreements or arrangements which are proposed to be made with them.

Corporate Governance

Our Company is in compliance with the requirements of the applicable regulations, including the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI ICDR Regulations, in respect of corporate governance, including the constitution of our Board and the committees thereof. The corporate governance framework is based on an effective independent Board, separation of our Board's supervisory role from the executive management team and constitution of our Board committees, as required under law.

Our Board has been constituted in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Listing Regulations. Our Board functions either as a full board or through various committees constituted to oversee specific functions. Our Company's executive management provides our Board detailed reports on its performance periodically.

Committees of our Board of Directors

Our Board has constituted statutory committees, which function in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Listing Regulations.

The statutory committees of our Board are: (i) Audit Committee; (ii) Nomination and Remuneration Committee; (iii) Stakeholders' Relationship Committee; (iv) Risk Management Committee; and (v) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

The following table sets forth details of members of the aforesaid committees, as on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document:

Committee	Members	Designation
Audit Committee	Shabdsharan Narharibhai Brahmbhatt (Chairperson)	Additional Independent Director
	Rohini Rawat	Independent Director
	Padam Lal Negi	Government Nominee Director
	Ram Nihal Nishad	Independent Director
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Shabdsharan Narharibhai Brahmbhatt (Chairperson)	Additional Independent Director
	Rohini Rawat	Independent Director
	Ram Nihal Nishad	Independent Director
Stakeholders' Relationship Committee	Dr. Jaganath C Jodidhar (Chairperson)	Additional Independent Director
	Rohini Rawat	Independent Director
	Ram Nihal Nishad	Independent Director
	Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty	Director (Finance) and CFO
Risk Management Committee	Ram Nihal Nishad (Chairperson)	Independent Director
	Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty	Director (Finance) and CFO
	Padam Lal Negi	Government Nominee Director
	Dr. Jaganath C Jodidhar	Additional Independent Director
	Rohini Rawat	Government Nominee Director
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Pradip Kumar Das (Chairperson)	Chairman and Managing Director
	Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty	Director (Finance) and CFO
	Dr. Jaganath C Jodidhar	Additional Independent Director
	Shabdsharan Narharibhai Brahmbhatt	Additional Independent Director

Other Confirmations

None of our Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or members of Senior Management have any financial or other material interest in the Issue and there is no effect of such interest in so far as it is different from the interests of other persons.

Neither our Company nor our Directors have been identified as a Wilful Defaulter or Fraudulent Borrower, as defined under the SEBI ICDR Regulations, by any bank or financial institution or consortium thereof.

None of our Directors have been declared as Fugitive Economic Offenders under Section 12 of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or members of Senior Management of our Company intend to subscribe to the Issue.

Neither our Company nor our Directors are debarred from accessing the capital markets under any order or direction made by the SEBI.

No change in control in our Company will occur consequent to the Issue.

Policy on disclosures and internal procedure for prevention of insider trading

Our Company has adopted a code of conduct for regulating, monitoring and reporting of trading by insiders (the "**Insider Code**") with a view to regulate trading in securities by the Directors and employees of our Company. The Insider Code requires pre-clearance for dealing in our Company's shares and prohibits the purchase or sale of our Company's shares by our Directors and employees while in possession of unpublished price sensitive information in relation to our Company or its securities. Our Company has appointed the Company Secretary as the Compliance Officer to ensure compliance of the Insider Code by all our Directors and employees likely to have access to unpublished price sensitive information.

Related Party Transactions

For details in relation to the related party transactions entered into by our Company during the financial years 2023, 2024 and 2025, please see "*Financial Information*" and "*Related Party Transactions*" on pages 348 and 63, respectively.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF OUR COMPANY

Corporate History

Our Company was incorporated in Delhi as "Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited", a public limited company under the Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to a certificate of incorporation dated March 11, 1987, issued by the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana ("RoC"). Our Company received a certificate of commencement of business dated March 21, 1987, by the RoC. Our Company was notified as a public financial institution under Section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 by the Department of Company Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Government of India on October 17, 1995. Further, the Reserve Bank of India ("**RBI**") granted a certificate of registration to our Company on January 23, 2008, permitting us to commence/carry on the business of non-banking financial institution without accepting public deposits, and classified as an investment and credit company, which was further reclassified as an infrastructure finance company on March 13, 2023.

Further, we were conferred with the Mini Ratna (Category I) status in June 2015 by the Department of Public Enterprises, and the Navratna status in April 2024 by the Department of Public Enterprises

Our Company's CIN is L65100DL1987GOI027265.

The registered office of our Company is located at India Habitat Centre, 1st Floor, East Court, Core 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003, India.

The corporate office of our Company is located at 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi – 110 066, India.

Our Equity Shares are listed on both BSE and NSE since November 29, 2023.

Our Subsidiary

As on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, our Company has one wholly owned Subsidiary, namely, IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Limited.

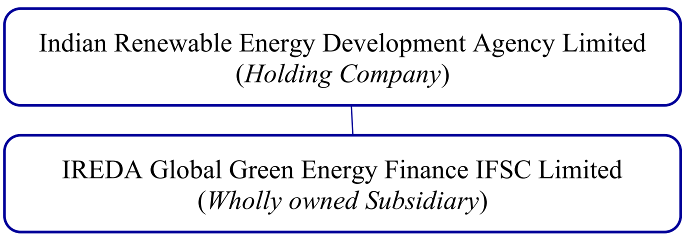
IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Limited was incorporated in the GIFT City, Gandhinagar, under the Companies Act, 2013, pursuant to a certificate of incorporation dated May 7, 2024, issued by the Central Registration Centre, Registrar of Companies. Its CIN is U66190GJ2024GOI151339 and has its registered office at Unit No. GA-37, Ground Floor, Pragya Accelerator, Block 15, Zone 1, Road No. 11, Gandhinagar – 382 355, Gujarat.

The Subsidiary has been incorporated as a finance company in IFSC for carrying out the permissible activities as provided in International Financial Services Centres Authority (Finance Company) Regulation, 2021. The certificate of registration to undertake the activities including lending in the form of loans, commitments and guarantees, credit enhancement, securitisation, financial lease and sale and purchase of portfolios, as a finance company, was issued by the International Financial Services Centres Authority on February 18, 2025. The financials of the Subsidiary have been consolidated with our Company in the 2025 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

For further details, please see "*Definitions and Abbreviations*" and "*Financial Information*" on pages 24 and 348, respectively.

Organizational Structure of our Company

The organizational structure of our Company is as follows:



SHAREHOLDING PATTERN OF OUR COMPANY

Shareholding pattern of our Company as on March 31, 2025

The following table sets forth the details regarding the equity shareholding pattern of our Company as on March 31, 2025:

Category	Category of shareholder	Number of shareholders	Number of fully paid-up Equity Shares held (IV)	Total number of Equity Shares held	Shareholding as a % of total number of Equity Shares (calculated as per SCRR, 1957) (VIII) As a % of (A+B+C2)	Number of voting rights	Total as a % of total voting right	Number of locked in shares		Number of Equity Shares held in dematerialized form	Sub-categorisation of shares		
											Shareholding (Number of shares) under		
								Number (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)		Sub-category I	Sub-category II	Sub-category III
(A)	Promoters and promoter group	1	2,015,823,529	2,015,823,529	75.00	2,015,823,529	75.00	537,552,942	26.67	2,015,823,529	-	-	-
(B)	Public	2,679,937	671,941,177	671,941,177	25.00	671,941,177	25.00	-	0.00	671,941,177	-	-	-
(C)	Non-promoter-non-public	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
(C1)	Shares underlying depository receipts	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
(C2)	Shares held by employee trusts	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
Total		**2,679,938**	**2,687,764,706**	**2,687,764,706**	**100.00**	**2,687,764,706**	**100.00**	**537,552,942**	**20.00**	**2,687,764,706**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Statement showing shareholding pattern of the promoters and promoter group of our Company

The following table sets forth the details regarding the equity shareholding pattern of the promoters and promoter group of our Company as on March 31, 2025:

Category	Category of shareholder	Entity type	Number of Shareholders	Number of fully paid up equity shares held	Total Number of Equity Shares held	Shareholding as a % of total number of shares (calculated as per SCRR, 1957) as a % of (A1+A2)	Number of Voting Rights held in each class of securities		Number of Locked in Shares		Number of equity shares held in dematerialized form
							Number (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	Class eq: X	Total in %	
(A1)	Indian										
(a)	Central Government/ State Government(s)	-	1	2,015,823,529	2,015,823,529	75.00	2,015,823,529	75.00	537,552,942	26.67	2,015,823,529
	President of India through Secretary MNRE	Promoter	1	2,015,823,529	2,015,823,529	75.00	2,015,823,529	75.00	537,552,942	26.67	2,015,823,529
	Sub-Total (A1)	-	**1**	**2,015,823,529**	**2,015,823,529**	**75.00**	**2,015,823,529**	**75.00**	**537,552,942**	**26.67**	**2,015,823,529**
(A2)	**Foreign**	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
	Total shareholding of promoter and promoter Group (A) = (A1)+(A2)		**1**	**2,015,823,529**	**2,015,823,529**	**75.00**	**2,015,823,529**	**75.00**	**537,552,942**	**26.67**	**2,015,823,529**

Statement showing shareholding pattern of the public Shareholders

The following table sets forth the details regarding the equity shareholding pattern of public Shareholders as on March 31, 2025:

Category	Category & Name of the Shareholder	Number of Shareholder	Number of fully paid up equity shares held	Total number of shares held	Shareholding % calculated as per SCRR, 1957, As a % of (A+B+C2)	Number of voting rights	Total as a % of total voting rights	Number of Locked in Shares		Number of equity shares held in dematerialized form	Sub-categorization of shares		
											Shareholding (Number of shares) under		
								No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)		Sub-category I	Sub-category II	Sub-category III
	Institutions	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0.00**	**-**	**0.00**	**-**	**0.00**	**-**	-	-	-
(B1)	**Institutions (Domestic)**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0.00**	**-**	**0.00**	**-**	**0.00**	**-**	-	-	-
(a)	Mutual Funds	19	6,190,267	6,190,267	0.23	6,190,267	0.23	-	0.00	6,190,267	-	-	-
(b)	Alternate Investment Funds	2	5,102	5,102	0.00	5,102	0.00	-	0.00	5,102	-	-	-
(c)	Banks	3	306,000	306,000	0.01	306,000	0.01	-	0.00	306,000	-	-	-
(d)	Insurance Companies	12	7,260,061	7,260,061	0.27	7,260,061	0.27	-	0.00	7,260,061	-	-	-
(e)	NBFCs registered with RBI	3	78,156	78,156	0.00	78,156	0.00	-	0.00	78,156	-	-	-
	Sub-total (B1)	**39**	**13,839,586**	**13,839,586**	**0.51**	**13,839,586**	**0.51**	-	**0.00**	**13,839,586**	-	-	-
(B2)	**Institutions (Foreign)**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0.00**	**-**	**0.00**	-	**0.00**	**0**	-	-	-
(a)	Foreign Portfolio Investors Category I	88	46,864,929	46,864,929	1.74	46,864,929	1.74	-	0.00	46,864,929	-	-	-
(b)	Foreign Portfolio Investors Category II	4	79,333	79,333	0.00	79,333	0.00	-	0.00	79,333	-	-	-
	Sub-total (B2)	**92**	**46,944,262**	**46,944,262**	**1.75**	**46,944,262**	**1.75**	-	**0.00**	**46,944,262**	-	-	-
(B3)	**Central Government/ State Government(s)/**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0.00**	**-**	**0.00**	-	**0.00**	**0**	-	-	-

Category	Category & Name of the Shareholder	Number of Shareholder	Number of fully paid up equity shares held	Total number of shares held	Shareholding % calculated as per SCRR, 1957, As a % of (A+B+C2)	Number of voting rights	Total as a % of total voting rights	Number of Locked in Shares		Number of equity shares held in dematerialized form	Sub-categorization of shares		
											Shareholding (Number of shares) under		
								No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)		Sub-category I	Sub-category II	Sub-category III
	President of India												
(B4)	**Non-Institutions**												
(a)	Directors and their relatives (excluding independent directors and nominee directors)	2	30,360	30,360	0.00	30,360	0.00	-	0.00	30,360	-	-	-
(b)	Key Managerial Personnel	1	7,820	7,820	0.00	7,820	0.00	-	0.00	7,820	-	-	-
(c)	Resident Individuals holding nominal share capital up to Rs. 2 lakhs	2,648,952	544,191,409	544,191,409	20.25	544,191,409	20.25	-	0.00	544,191,409	-	-	-
(d)	Resident Individuals holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 2 lakhs	749	32,037,457	32,037,457	1.19	32,037,457	1.19	-	0.00	32,037,457	-	-	-
(e)	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	12,790	11,549,127	11,549,127	0.43	11,549,127	0.43	-	0.00	11,549,127	-	-	-
(f)	Foreign Nationals	1	9,500	9,500	0.00	9,500	0.00	-	0.00	9,500	-	-	-
(g)	Bodies Corporate	1,516	8,602,651	8,602,651	0.32	8,602,651	0.32	-	0.00	8,602,651	-	-	-
(h)	Any Other (specify)	15,795	14,729,005	14,729,005	0.55	14,729,005	0.55	-	0.00	14,729,005	-	-	-
(i)	Clearing Members	8	2,195,278	2,195,278	0.08	2,195,278	0.08	-	0.00	2,195,278	-	-	-
(j)	HUF	15,499	10,927,517	10,927,517	0.41	10,927,517	0.41	-	0.00	10,927,517	-	-	-

Category	Category & Name of the Shareholder	Number of Shareholder	Number of fully paid up equity shares held	Total number of shares held	Shareholding % calculated as per SCRR, 1957, As a % of (A+B+C2)	Number of voting rights	Total as a % of total voting rights	Number of Locked in Shares		Number of equity shares held in dematerialized form	Sub-categorization of shares		
											Shareholding (Number of shares) under		
								No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)		Sub-category I	Sub-category II	Sub-category III
(k)	Employees	113	773,728	773,728	0.03	773,728	0.03	-	0.00	773,728	-	-	-
(l)	LLP	162	781,988	781,988	0.03	781,988	0.03	-	0.00	781,988	-	-	-
(m)	Trusts	13	50,494	50,494	0.00	50,494	0.00	-	0.00	50,494	-	-	-
	Sub Total (B4)	**2,679,806**	**611,157,329**	**611,157,329**	**22.74**	**611,157,329**	**22.74**	**-**	**0.00**	**611,157,329**	**-**	**-**	**-**
B=B1+B2+B3+B4		**2,679,937**	**671,941,177**	**671,941,177**	**25.00**	**671,941,177**	**25.00**	**-**	**0.00**	**671,941,177**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Statement showing shareholding pattern of non-promoter non-public Shareholders

The following table sets forth the details regarding the equity shareholding pattern of non-promoter-non-public Shareholders as on March 31, 2025:

Category	Category of shareholder	Number of Shareholders	Number of fully paid up equity shares held	Total Number of Equity Shares held	Shareholding as a % of total number of shares (calculated as per SCRR, 1957) as a % of (A+B+C 2)	Number of Voting Rights held in each class of securities		Number of Locked in Shares		Number of equity shares held in dematerialized form
						Number (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	Class eq: X	Total in %	
(C1)	Custodian/ DR Holder	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
(C2)	Employee Benefit Trust	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-

ISSUE PROCEDURE

The following is a summary intended to present a general outline of the procedure relating to the bidding application, payment of Application Amount, Allocation and Allotment of the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue. The procedure followed in the Issue may differ from the one mentioned below, and Bidders are assumed to have apprised themselves of the same from our Company or the BRLMs.

Our Company, the BRLMs and their respective directors, officers, agents, advisors, shareholders, employees, counsels, affiliates and representatives are not liable for any amendment or modification or change to applicable laws or regulations, which may occur after the date of this Preliminary Placement Document. Bidders are advised to make their independent investigations and satisfy themselves that they are eligible to apply. Bidders are advised to ensure that any single Bid from them does not exceed the investment limits or maximum number of Equity Shares that can be held by them under applicable law or regulation or as specified in this Preliminary Placement Document. Further, Bidders are required to satisfy themselves that their Bids would not result in triggering an open offer under the SEBI Takeover Regulations and shall be solely responsible for compliance with all the applicable provisions of the SEBI Takeover Regulations, the SEBI Insider Trading Regulations and other applicable laws.

Bidders are advised to inform themselves of any restrictions or limitations that may be applicable to them and are required to consult their respective advisers in this regard. Bidders that apply in the Issue will be required to confirm and will be deemed to have represented to our Company, the BRLMs and their respective directors, officers, agents, advisors, shareholders, employees, counsels, affiliates and representatives that they are eligible under all applicable laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and approvals to acquire the Equity Shares. Our Company, the BRLMs and their respective directors, officers, agents, advisors, shareholders, employees, counsels, affiliates, and representatives accept no responsibility or liability for advising any Bidder on whether such Bidder is eligible to acquire the Equity Shares. For further details, please see the sections titled "Selling Restrictions" and "Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations" on pages 311 and 319, respectively.

Qualified Institutions Placement

THE ISSUE IS MEANT ONLY FOR ELIGIBLE QIBS ON A PRIVATE PLACEMENT BASIS AND IS NOT AN OFFER TO THE PUBLIC OR TO ANY OTHER CLASS OF INVESTORS.

This Preliminary Placement Document has not been, and the Placement Document will not be, filed as a prospectus with the RoC and, no Equity Shares will be offered in India or overseas to the public or any members of the public or any other class of investors, other than Eligible QIBs.

The Issue is being made to Eligible QIBs in accordance with Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereunder, to the extent applicable, through the mechanism of a qualified institutions placement. Under Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 14 of the PAS Rules, to the extent applicable, our Company, being a listed company in India may issue Equity Shares to Eligible QIBs, provided, inter alia that:

- a special resolution approving the qualified institutions placement has been passed by its shareholders. Such special resolution must specify (i) that the allotment of the securities is proposed to be made pursuant to the qualified institutions placement; and (ii) the relevant date for the qualified institutions placement;

- the explanatory statement to the notice to the shareholders for convening the general meeting must disclose, amongst others, the particulars of the issue including the date of passing the board resolution, the kind of securities being offered and the price at which they are offered, amount which the company intends to raise by way of such securities and the material terms of raising such securities, proposed Issue schedule, the purpose or objects of the Issue, the contribution made by the promoters or directors either as part of the Issue or separately in furtherance of the objects, and the basis or justification for the price (including premium, if any) at which the Issue or invitation is being made;

- under Regulation 172(1)(b) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the Equity Shares of the same class of such issuer, which are proposed to be allotted through the Issue, are listed on a recognized stock exchange in India that has nation-wide trading terminals for a period of at least one year prior to the date of issuance of notice to its shareholders for convening the meeting to pass the above-mentioned special resolution, except for Equity Shares allotted during the preceding one year from the date of this Preliminary Placement Document. For details, please see the section titled "*Capital Structure*" on page 105;

- issuance and allotment of Equity Shares shall be done in dematerialised form only;

- invitation to apply in the Issue must be made through a private placement offer-cum-application form (i.e., this Preliminary Placement Document) and an Application Form serially numbered and addressed specifically to the

Eligible QIBs to whom the Issue is made either in writing or in electronic mode, within 30 days of recording the name of such person in accordance with applicable law;

- our Company shall not make any subsequent qualified institutions placement until the expiry of two weeks from the date of this Issue;
- our Company shall have completed allotments with respect to any earlier offer or invitation made by our Company or has withdrawn or abandoned any such invitation or offer, however, our Company may, at any time, make more than one issue of securities to such class of identified persons as may be prescribed;
- our Promoter or Directors are not Fugitive Economic Offenders as defined under Section 12 of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018;
- the Promoter or Directors are not declared as 'wilful defaulter' or 'Fraudulent Borrower' by the lending banks or financial institution or consortium, in terms of RBI master circular dated July 1, 2016;
- an offer to Eligible QIBs will not be subject to a limit of 200 persons. Prior to circulating the private placement offer-cum- application (i.e., this Preliminary Placement Document), our Company must prepare and record a list of Eligible QIBs to whom the Issue will be made. The Issue must be made only to such Eligible QIBs whose names are recorded by our Company prior to the invitation to subscribe;
- our Company acknowledges that the offering of securities by issue of public advertisements or utilization of any media, marketing or distribution channels or agents to inform the public about the Issue is prohibited;
- At least 10% of the Equity Shares offered to Eligible QIBs shall be available for Allocation to Mutual Funds, provided that, if this portion or any part thereof to be allotted to Mutual Funds remains unsubscribed, it may be allotted to other Eligible QIBs; and
- The Issuer shall not issue or allot partly paid-up shares.

Bidders are not allowed to withdraw or revise their Bids downwards after the Issue Closing Date.

Additionally, there is a minimum pricing requirement under the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The Floor Price of the Equity Shares offered under this Issue shall not be less than the average of the weekly high and low of the closing prices of the Equity Shares of the same class quoted on the stock exchanges during the two weeks preceding the Relevant Date as calculated in accordance with Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The "Relevant Date" referred to above means the date of the meeting in which the Board decides to open the Issue and "stock exchange" means any of the recognized stock exchanges on which the Equity Shares of the same class are listed and on which the highest trading volume in such Equity Shares has been recorded during the two weeks immediately preceding the Relevant Date. Further, in accordance with Regulation 176(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the resolutions of our Board dated January 23, 2025 and the Shareholders of our Company dated February 24, 2025, our Company may offer a discount of not more than 5% on the Floor Price at the time of determination of Issue Price.

In accordance with Regulation 172(1)(a) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the Equity Shares will be Allotted within 365 days from the date of the Shareholders' resolution approving the Issue and within 60 days from the date of receipt of Bid Amount from the Successful Bidders failing which our Company shall refund the Bid Amount in accordance with applicable laws. For details of refund of Bid Amount, please see section titled "*Issue Procedure – Refunds*" on page 307.

The subscription to the Equity Shares offered pursuant to the Issue must be made by Eligible QIBs on the basis of this Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document shall contain all material information required under applicable law including the information specified in Schedule VII of SEBI ICDR Regulations and the requirements prescribed under the PAS Rules and Form PAS-4. This Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document are private documents provided to only select Eligible QIBs through serially numbered copies and are required to be placed on the website of the concerned Stock Exchanges and of our Company with a disclaimer to the effect that it is in connection with the Issue to Eligible QIBs and no offer is being made to the public or to any other category of investors. Please note that if you do not receive a serially numbered copy of this Preliminary Placement Document addressed to you, you may not rely on this Preliminary Placement Document or the Placement Document uploaded on the website of the Stock Exchanges or our Company for making an application to subscribe to Equity Shares pursuant to the Issue. Even if such documentation were to come into the possession of any person other than the intended recipient, no offer or invitation to offer shall be deemed to have been made to such person and any application that does not comply with this requirement shall be treated as invalid.

This Issue was authorized and approved by our Board of Directors by way of resolution dated January 23, 2025, and by our Shareholders through special resolution on February 24, 2025.

The minimum number of Allottees for each qualified institutions placement shall not be less than:

- two, where the issue size is less than or equal to ₹ 250.00 crores; and
- five, where the issue size is greater than ₹ 250.00 crores.

No single Allottee shall be Allotted more than 50% of the Issue Size. Eligible QIBs that belong to the same group or that are under common control shall be deemed to be a single Allottee for the purpose of the Issue. For details of what constitutes "same group" or "common control", please see "*– Bid Process – Application Form*" on page 302.

Equity Shares being Allotted pursuant to the Issue shall not be sold for a period of one year from the date of Allotment, except on the floor of a recognised stock exchange. In addition, purchasers of the Equity Shares Allotted pursuant to the Issue shall comply with the resale restrictions set forth in the sections titled, "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively.

We have applied for, and received, the in-principle approvals from the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 28(1)(a) of the SEBI Listing Regulations for listing of the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue on the Stock Exchanges, each dated June 5, 2025. We have filed a copy of this Preliminary Placement Document and will file a copy of the Placement Document with the Stock Exchanges.

We shall also make the requisite filings with the RoC within the stipulated period as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and the PAS Rules, to the extent applicable.

Allotments made to VCFs and AIFs in the Issue are subject to the rules and regulations that are applicable to each of them respectively, including in relation to lock-in requirements. VCFs and AIFs should independently consult their own counsel and advisors as to investment in and related matters concerning the Issue.

The Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act, or the securities laws of any state of the United States and unless so registered, may not be offered or sold within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the Equity Shares are being offered and sold (a) within the United States, only to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A of the U.S. Securities Act) ("U.S. QIBs") pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) or another available exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act, and (b) outside the United States, in offshore transactions in reliance upon Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act and the applicable laws of the jurisdiction where those offers and sales are made. For the selling restrictions in certain other jurisdictions, please see "*Selling Restrictions*" on page 311. The Equity Shares sold in the Issue are transferable only in accordance with the restrictions set forth under the sections "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchase Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively.

Issue Procedure

1. On the Issue Opening Date, our Company and the BRLMs shall circulate serially numbered copies of this Preliminary Placement Document and the serially numbered Application Form, either in electronic or physical form, to identified Eligible QIBs and the Application Form will be specifically addressed to each such Eligible QIB. In terms of Section 42(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, our Company shall maintain complete records of the Eligible QIBs in the form and manner as prescribed under the PAS Rules, to the extent applicable, to whom this Preliminary Placement Document and the serially numbered Application Form will be dispatched. Our Company will make the requisite filings with the RoC within the stipulated time periods as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and the PAS Rules, if and to the extent applicable. The list of Eligible QIBs to whom the Preliminary Placement Document and Application Form is delivered will be determined by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, at their sole discretion.

2. **Unless a serially numbered Preliminary Placement Document along with the serially numbered Application Form, which includes the details of the bank account wherein the Bid Amount is to be deposited, is addressed to a particular Eligible QIB, no invitation to make an offer to subscribe shall be deemed to have been made to such Eligible QIB.** Even if such documentation were to come into the possession of any person other than the intended recipient, no offer or invitation to offer shall be deemed to have been made to such person and any application that does not comply with this requirement shall be treated as invalid.

3. Eligible QIBs may submit the Application Form, including any revisions thereof along with the Bid Amount transferred to the Escrow Account specified in the Application form and a copy of the PAN card or PAN allotment letter (as applicable) and/or any other documents mentioned in the Application Form, during the Issue Period to the BRLMs. The Application Form may be signed physically or digitally, if required under applicable law in the relevant jurisdiction applicable to each Eligible QIB and as permitted under such applicable law. An Eligible QIB may submit an unsigned copy of the Application Form, as long as the Bid Amount is paid along with submission of the Application Form within the Issue Period. Once a duly filled Application Form is submitted by an Eligible QIB, whether signed or not, and the Bid Amount has been transferred to the Escrow Account, such Application Form constitutes an irrevocable

offer and cannot be withdrawn or revised downwards after the Issue Closing Date. In case of an upward revision before the Issue Closing Date, an additional amount shall be required to be deposited towards the Bid Amount in the Escrow Account along with the submission of such revised Bid. In case Bids are being made on behalf of the Eligible QIB and this Application Form is unsigned, it shall be assumed that the person submitting the Application Form and providing necessary instructions for transfer of the Bid Amount to the Escrow Account, on behalf of the Eligible QIB is authorised to do so.

4. Bidders will be required to indicate the following in the Application Form:

- full official name of the Eligible QIB to whom Equity Shares are to be Allotted, complete address, e-mail id, PAN details (if applicable), contact number and bank account details;
- number of Equity Shares Bid for;
- price at which they are agreeable to subscribe for the Equity Shares and the aggregate Bid Amount for the number of Equity Shares Bid for;
- details of the depository / beneficiary account maintained by the Depository Participant to which the Equity Shares should be credited;
- Equity Shares held by the Eligible QIBs in our Company prior to the Issue; and
- representations that (a) it is outside the United States acquiring the Equity Shares in an "offshore transaction" as defined in and in reliance on under Regulation S and in accordance with the applicable laws of the jurisdiction where those offers and sales are made, and (b) it has agreed to certain other representations set forth in "*Representations by Investors*" on page 6 and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on page 319 and certain other representations made in the Application Form.

***Note**: Eligible FPIs are required to indicate the SEBI FPI registration number in the Application Form. The Bids made by the asset management companies or custodians of Mutual Funds shall specifically state the names of the concerned schemes for which the Bids are made. In case of a Mutual Fund, a separate Bid can be made in respect of each scheme of the Mutual Fund registered with SEBI and such Bids in respect of more than one scheme of the Mutual Fund will not be treated as multiple Bids provided that the Bids clearly indicate the scheme for which the Bid has been made. Application by various schemes or funds of a Mutual Fund will be treated as one application from the Mutual Fund. Bidders are advised to ensure that any single Bid from them does not exceed the investment limits or maximum number of Equity Shares that can be held by them under applicable laws.*

5. Eligible QIBs shall be required to make the entire payment of the Bid Amount for the Equity Shares Bid for, along with the Application Form, only through electronic transfer to the Escrow Account opened in the name of "*IREDA - QIP Escrow Account*" with the Escrow Bank, within the Issue Period as specified in the Application Form sent to the respective Bidders. Please note that any payment of Bid Amount for the Equity Shares shall be made from the bank accounts of the relevant Bidders and our Company shall keep a record of the bank account from where such payment has been received. No payment shall be made in the Issue by the Bidders in cash. Bid Amount payable on Equity Shares to be held by joint holders shall be paid from the bank account of the person whose name appears first in the Application Form. Pending Allotment, and the filing of return of Allotment by our Company with the RoC, or receipt of final listing and trading approvals from the Stock Exchanges, whichever is later, Bid Amount received for subscription of the Equity Shares shall be kept by our Company in a separate bank account with a scheduled bank and shall be utilised only for the purposes permitted under the Companies Act, 2013. Notwithstanding the above, in the event (a) any Bidder is not Allocated Equity Shares in the Issue, (b) the number of Equity Shares Allotted to a Bidder is lower than the number of Equity Shares applied for through the Application Form and towards which Bid Amount has been paid by such Bidder, (c) the Application Amount was in excess of the amount equivalent to the product of the Equity Shares that have been Allocated to the Bidder and the Issue Price, or the Application Amount has been arrived at using an indicative price higher than the Issue Price, or (d) any Eligible QIB lowers or withdraws their Bid after submission of the Application Form but prior to the Issue Closing Date, the excess Application Amount will be refunded to the same bank account from which it was remitted, in the form and manner set out in "*Issue Procedure – Refunds*" on page 307.

6. Once a duly completed Application Form is submitted by a Bidder and the Bid Amount is transferred to the Escrow Account, such Application Form constitutes an irrevocable offer and the Bid cannot be withdrawn or revised downwards after the Issue Closing Date. In case of an upward revision before the Issue Closing Date, an additional amount shall be required to be deposited towards the Bid Amount in the Escrow Account along with the submission of such revised Bid. The Issue Closing Date shall be notified to the Stock Exchanges and the Eligible QIBs shall be deemed to have been given notice of such date after receipt of the Application Form.

7. The Bids made by asset management companies or custodians of Mutual Funds shall specifically state the names of the concerned schemes for which the Bids are made. In case of a Mutual Fund, a separate Bid can be made in respect of each scheme of the Mutual Fund registered with SEBI and such Bids in respect of more than one scheme of the Mutual Fund will not be treated as multiple Bids provided that the Bids clearly indicate the scheme for which the Bid has been made. Application by various schemes or funds of a Mutual Fund will be treated as one application from the Mutual Fund. Bidders are advised to ensure that any single Bid from them does not exceed the investment limits or maximum number of Equity Shares that can be held by them under applicable laws.

8. Upon receipt of the duly completed Application Form and the Application Amount in the Escrow Account, after the Issue Closing Date, our Company shall, in consultation with the Book Running Lead Managers determine the final terms, including the Issue Price of the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue and Allocation. Upon such determination, the Book Running Lead Managers will send the serially numbered CAN to the Eligible QIBs who have been Allocated the Equity Shares. The dispatch of a CAN, and the Placement Document (when dispatched) to a Successful Bidder shall be deemed a valid, binding and irrevocable contract for the Successful Bidders to subscribe to the Equity Shares Allocated to such Successful Bidders at an aggregate price equivalent to the product of the Issue Price and Equity Shares Allocated to such Successful Bidders. The CAN shall contain details such as the number of Equity Shares Allocated to the Successful Bidders, Issue Price, refund details in case of partial refunds and the aggregate amount received towards the Equity Shares Allocated. In case of Bids being made on behalf of the Eligible QIB where the Application Form is unsigned, it shall be assumed that the person submitting the Application Form and providing necessary instructions for transfer of the Application Amount to the Escrow Account, on behalf of the Eligible QIB is authorised to do so. Please note that the Allocation will be at the absolute discretion of our Company in consultation with the Lead Managers. The Bidder acknowledges that in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, upon Allocation, our Company will be required to disclose the names of proposed allottees and the percentage of their post-Issue shareholding in the Placement Document and consents to such disclosure, if any Equity Shares are allocated to it.

9. Upon determination of the Issue Price and the issuance of CAN and before Allotment of Equity Shares to the Successful Bidders, the BRLMs, shall, on our behalf, send a serially numbered Placement Document either in electronic form or through physical delivery to each of the Successful Bidders who have been Allocated Equity Shares pursuant to dispatch of a serially numbered CAN.

10. Upon dispatch of the serially numbered Placement Document, our Company shall Allot Equity Shares as per the details in the CANs sent to the Successful Bidders. We will inform the Stock Exchanges of the details of the Allotment.

11. After passing the resolution for Allotment, and prior to crediting the Equity Shares into the beneficiary account of the Successful Bidders maintained by the Depository Participant, as indicated in their respective Application Form, our Company shall submit relevant documents to the Stock Exchanges for listing approval in respect of the Equity Shares Allotted pursuant to the Issue.

12. After receipt of the listing approvals of the Stock Exchanges, our Company shall credit the Equity Shares Allotted pursuant to this Issue into the beneficiary accounts of the respective Allottees.

13. Our Company shall then apply for the final listing and trading permissions/ approvals from the Stock Exchanges.

14. The Equity Shares that would have been credited to the beneficiary account with the Depository Participant accounts of the Successful Bidders shall be eligible for trading on the Stock Exchanges only upon the receipt of final listing and trading approvals from the Stock Exchanges.

15. As per applicable law, the Stock Exchanges will notify the final listing and trading approvals, which are ordinarily available on their websites, and our Company may communicate the receipt of the listing and trading approvals to those Successful Bidders to whom the Equity Shares have been Allotted. Our Company and the BRLMs shall not be responsible for any delay or non-receipt of the communication of the final trading and listing permissions from the Stock Exchanges or any loss arising from such delay or non-receipt. Investors are advised to apprise themselves of the status of the receipt of the permissions from the Stock Exchanges or our Company.

16. A representation that if it is within the United States, it is a U.S. QIB who is or are acquiring the Equity Shares for its own account or for the account of an institutional investor who also meets the requirement of a U.S. QIB, for investment purposes only and not with a view to, or for resale in connection with, the distribution (within the meaning of any United States securities laws) thereof, in whole or in part and are not our affiliate or a person acting on behalf of such an affiliate; and if it is outside the United States, it is purchasing the Equity Shares in an offshore transaction in reliance upon Regulation S, and is not our affiliate or a person acting on behalf of such an affiliate.

17. In the event that the number of Equity Shares Allocated to a Bidder is lower than the number of Equity Shares applied for, through the Application Form and towards which Bid Amount has been paid by such Bidder, or Equity Shares are

not Allocated to a Bidder for any reasons, or a Bidder withdraws the Bid prior to the Issue Closing Date, any excess Bid Amount paid by such Bidder will be refunded to the same bank account from which Bid Amount was remitted, in the form and manner set out in "*Issue Procedure — Refunds*" on page 307.

Eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers

Only Eligible QIBs are eligible to invest in the Equity Shares pursuant to the Issue, provided that with respect to FPIs, only Eligible FPIs applying under Schedule II of the FEMA Rules or a multilateral or bilateral development financial institution eligible to invest in India under applicable law, will be considered as Eligible QIBs. FVCIs are not permitted to participate in the Issue. Currently, QIBs, who are eligible to participate in the Issue and also as defined under Regulation 2(1)(ss) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, are set forth below:

- mutual funds, venture capital fund and alternate investment funds registered with SEBI;
- eligible foreign portfolio investor other than individuals, corporate bodies and family offices, registered with SEBI;
- insurance companies registered with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India;
- insurance funds set up and managed by army, navy or air force of the Union of India;
- insurance funds set up and managed by the Department of Posts, India;
- multilateral and bilateral development financial institutions;
- mutual funds
- pension funds with minimum corpus of ₹ 25.00 crores registered with the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013;
- provident funds with minimum corpus of ₹ 25.00 crores;
- public financial institutions as defined under section 2(72) of the Companies Act, 2013;
- scheduled commercial banks;
- state industrial development corporations;
- the National Investment Fund set up by resolution no. F. No. 2/3/2005-DDII dated November 23, 2005, of the Government published in the Gazette of India;
- venture capital funds registered with SEBI; and
- systemically important non-banking financial companies.

Eligible FPIs are permitted to participate under Schedule II of FEMA Rules in this Issue. Eligible FPIs are permitted to participate in the Issue subject to compliance with all applicable laws and such that the shareholding of the FPIs do not exceed specified limits as prescribed under applicable laws in this regard. FVCIs are not permitted to participate in this Issue. Other eligible Non-Resident QIBs shall participate in the Issue under schedule I of the FEMA Rules, subject to other conditions mentioned in the FEMA Rules.

In terms of the SEBI FPI Regulations, the offer of Equity Shares to a single FPI, including an investor group (which means having common ownership of more than 50% or common control), is not permitted to be 10% or more of the post-Issue Equity Share capital of our Company. Further, in terms of the FEMA Rules, the total holding by each FPI or investor group shall be below 10% of the total paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company. Hence, Eligible FPIs may invest in such number of Equity Shares in the Issue such that (i) the individual investment of the FPI in our Company is not 10% or more of the post-Issue paid-up capital of our Company on a fully diluted basis, and (ii) the aggregate investment by FPIs in our Company does not exceed the sectoral cap applicable to our Company on a fully diluted basis. In case the holding of an FPI including its investor group increases to 10% or more of the total paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company on a fully diluted basis, the FPI is required to divest the excess holding within five trading days from the date of settlement of the trades resulting in the breach. In the event that such divestment of excess holding is not done within the aforementioned prescribed time, the total investment made by such FPI together with its investor group will be re-classified as FDI as per the procedure specified by SEBI, and the FPI and its investor group will be prohibited from making any further portfolio investment in our Company under the SEBI FPI Regulations. Further, the aggregate limit of all FPIs investments is up to the sectoral cap applicable to the sector in which our

Company operates. However, in accordance with Regulation 22(4) of the SEBI FPI Regulations, the FPIs who are: (i) appropriately regulated public retail funds; (b) public retail funds where the majority is owned by appropriately regulated public retail fund on look through basis; or (c) public retail funds and investment managers of such foreign portfolio investors are appropriately regulated, the aggregation of the investment limits of such FPIs having common control, shall not be applicable.

Two or more subscribers of ODIs having a common beneficial owner shall be considered together as a single subscriber of the ODI. In the event an investor has investments as a FPI and as a subscriber of ODIs, these investment restrictions shall apply on the aggregate of the FPI and ODI investments held in the underlying company. Pursuant to the SEBI circular dated April 5, 2018 and bearing reference no. IMD/FPIC/CIR/P/2018/61, our Company has appointed NSDL as the designated depository to monitor the level of FPI/ NRI shareholding in our Company on a daily basis and once the aggregate foreign investment of a company reaches a cut-off point, which is 3% below the overall limit, a red flag shall be activated. The depository is then required to inform the Stock Exchanges about the activation of the red flag. The Stock Exchanges are then required to issue the necessary circulars/ public notifications on their respective websites. Once a red flag is activated, the FPIs must trade cautiously, because in the event that there is a breach of the sectoral cap, the FPIs will be under an obligation to disinvest the excess holding within five trading days from the date of settlement of the trades.

As per the SEBI Master Circular on FPIs, these investment restrictions shall also apply to subscribers of P-Notes. Two or more subscribers of P-Notes having a common beneficial owner shall be considered together as a single subscriber of the P-Notes. In the event an investor has investments as a FPI and as a subscriber of P-Notes, these investment restrictions shall apply on the aggregate of the FPI and P-Note investments held in the underlying company.

Eligible FPIs are permitted to participate in the Issue subject to compliance with conditions and restrictions which may be specified by the Government from time to time.

In terms of the FEMA Rules, for calculating the aggregate holding of FPIs in a company, holding of all registered FPIs shall be included. For a description of the restrictions applicable to the offer and sale of the Equity Shares in the Issue in certain jurisdictions, please refer to the sections titled "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively.

Restriction on Allotment

Pursuant to Regulation 179(2)(b) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, no Allotment shall be made pursuant to the Issue, either directly or indirectly, to any Eligible QIB being, or any person related to, the promoters. QIBs, which have all or any of the following rights, shall be deemed to be persons related to the promoters:

- rights under a shareholders' agreement or voting agreement entered into with the promoters;
- veto rights; or
- a right to appoint any nominee director on our Board.

Provided, however, that an Eligible QIB, which does not hold any Equity Shares in our Company and has acquired the aforesaid rights in the capacity of a lender, shall not be deemed to be related to the promoters.

Our Company and the BRLMs and any of their respective shareholders, employees, counsels, officers, directors, representatives, agents, advisors or affiliates are not liable for any amendment or modification or change to applicable laws or regulations, which may occur after the date of this Preliminary Placement Document. Eligible QIBs are advised to make their independent investigations and satisfy themselves that they are eligible to apply. Eligible QIBs are advised to ensure that any single application from them does not exceed the investment limits or maximum number of Equity Shares that can be held by them under applicable law or regulation or as specified in this Preliminary Placement Document. Further, Eligible QIBs are required to satisfy themselves that their Bids would not result in triggering an open offer under the SEBI Takeover Regulations.

A minimum of 10% of the Equity Shares offered in the Issue shall be Allotted to Mutual Funds. In case of undersubscription in such portion, such portion or part thereof may be Allotted to other Eligible QIBs.

Note: *Affiliates or associates of the BRLMs who are QIBs may participate in the Issue in compliance with applicable laws.*

Bid Process

Application Form

Eligible QIBs shall only use the serially numbered Application Forms (which are specifically addressed to them) supplied by our Company and/or the BRLMs in either electronic form or by physical delivery for the purpose of making a Bid (including revision of a Bid) in terms of this Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document. The Application Form may be signed physically or digitally, if required under applicable law in the relevant jurisdiction applicable to each Eligible QIB and as permitted under such applicable law. An Eligible QIB may submit an unsigned copy of the Application Form, as long as the Application Amount is paid along with submission of the Application Form within the Issue Period, and in such case, it shall be assumed that the person submitting the Application Form and providing necessary instructions for transfer of the Application Amount to the Escrow Account, on behalf of the Eligible QIB is authorised to do so.

By making a Bid (including the revision thereof) for Equity Shares through Application Forms and pursuant to the terms of this Preliminary Placement Document, the Eligible QIB will be deemed to have made the following representations, warranties, acknowledgements and undertakings given or made under "*Notice to Investors*", "*Representations by Investors*", "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 3, 6, 311 and 319, respectively:

1. The Bidder confirms that it is a QIB in terms of Regulation 2(1)(ss) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and is not excluded under Regulation 179(2)(b) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, has a valid and existing registration under the applicable laws in India (as applicable) and is eligible to participate in this Issue;

2. The Bidder confirms that it is not a promoter of our Company as defined under the SEBI ICDR Regulations;

3. The Bidder acknowledges that it has no right to withdraw or revise its Bid downwards after the Issue Closing Date;

4. The Bidder confirms that if the Equity Shares are Allotted through the Issue, it shall not, for a period of one year from Allotment, sell such Equity Shares otherwise than on the floor of the Stock Exchanges;

5. The Bidder confirms that the QIB is eligible to Bid for and hold the Equity Shares so Allotted and together with any Equity Shares held by the QIB prior to the Issue. The Bidder further confirms that the holding of the QIB, does not and shall not, exceed the level permissible as per any regulations applicable to the QIB;

6. The Bidder confirms that the Application would not result in triggering a tender offer under the SEBI Takeover Regulations;

7. The Bidder confirms that in the event it is resident outside India, it is an Eligible FPI, having a valid and existing registration with SEBI under the applicable laws in India or a multilateral or bilateral development financial institution, and is eligible to invest in India under applicable law, including the FEMA Rules, as amended, and any notifications, circulars or clarifications issued thereunder, and has not been prohibited by SEBI or any other regulatory authority, from buying, selling, dealing in securities or otherwise accessing the capital markets and is not an FVCI;

8. The Bidder agrees that it will make payment of its Bid Amount, along with submission of the Application Form within the Issue Period. The Bidder agrees that once a duly filled Application Form is submitted by itself, whether signed or not, and the Bid Amount has been transferred to the Escrow Account, such Application Form constitutes an irrevocable offer and cannot be withdrawn or revised downwards after the Issue Closing Date;

9. The Bidder agrees that although the Bid Amount is required to be paid by it, along with the Application Form within the Issue Period in terms of provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, our Company reserves the right to Allocate and Allot Equity Shares pursuant to this Issue on a discretionary basis in consultation with the BRLMs. The Bidder further acknowledges and agrees that the payment of Bid Amount does not guarantee Allocation and/or Allotment of Equity Shares Bid for in full or in part;

10. The Bidder acknowledges that in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 upon Allocation, our Company will be required to disclose their names as "proposed Allottees" and percentage of post-Issue shareholding of the proposed Allottees in the Placement Document and consents of such disclosure, if any Equity Shares are Allocated to it. However, the Bidder further acknowledges and agrees, disclosure of such details in relation to the proposed Allottees in the Placement Document will not guarantee Allotment to them, as Allotment in the Issue shall continue to be at the discretion of our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs;

11. The Bidder confirms that the number of Equity Shares Allotted to it pursuant to the Issue, together with other Allottees that belong to the same group or are under common control, shall not exceed 50% of the Issue size. For the purposes of this representation:

    a. The expression "belonging to the same group" shall mean entities where (a) any of them controls, directly or indirectly, through its subsidiary or holding company, not less than 15% of the voting rights in the other; (b) any of them, directly or indirectly, by itself, or in combination with other persons, exercise control over the others; or (c) there is a common director, excluding nominee and Independent Directors, amongst an Eligible QIB, its subsidiary(ies) or holding company and any other QIB ; and

b. 'Control' shall have the same meaning as is assigned to it by Regulation 2(1)(e) of the SEBI Takeover Regulations.

12. The Eligible QIB confirms that:

a. If it is within the United States, it is a U.S. QIB who is, or are acquiring the Equity Shares for its own account or for the account of an institutional investor who also meets the definition and requirement of an U.S. QIB, for investment purposes only and not with a view to, or for resale in connection with, the distribution (within the meaning of any United States securities laws) thereof, in whole or in part and are not our affiliate or a person acting on behalf of such an affiliate; or

b. If it is outside the United States and subscribing to the Equity Shares in an "offshore transaction" as defined in and in reliance upon Regulation S and the applicable laws of the jurisdictions where those offers and sales are made, and is not our affiliate or a person acting on behalf of such an affiliate; and

c. It has agreed to the other representations set forth in the sections titled, "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively, and the other representations made in the Application Form.

13. The Bidder acknowledge that no Allotment shall be made to them if the price at which they have Bid for in the Issue is lower than the Issue Price;

14. The Bidder confirms that it shall not undertake any trade in the Equity Shares credited into the beneficiary account maintained with the Depository Participant by the QIBs until such time that the final listing and trading approvals for the Equity Shares are issued by the Stock Exchanges;

15. The Bidder acknowledges, represents and agrees that in the event its total interest in the paid-up share capital of our Company or voting rights in our Company, whether direct or indirect, beneficial or otherwise (any such interest, your "**Holding**"), when aggregated together with any existing Holding and/or Holding of any of the persons acting in concert, results in Holding of 5% or more of the total paid-up share capital of, or voting rights in, our Company a disclosure of the aggregate shareholding and voting rights will have to be made under the SEBI Takeover Regulations. In case such Eligible QIB is an existing shareholder who, together with persons acting in concert, holds 5% or more of the underlying paid up share capital of, or voting rights in our Company a disclosure will have to be made under the SEBI Takeover Regulations in the event of a change of 2% or more in the existing Holding of the Eligible QIB and persons acting in concert;

16. The Eligible FPI, confirms that it will participate in the Issue only under and in conformity with Schedule II of FEMA Rules. Further, each Eligible FPI acknowledges that Eligible FPIs may invest in such number of Equity Shares such that the individual investment of the Eligible FPI or its investor group (multiple entities registered as FPIs and directly or indirectly, having common ownership of more than fifty per cent or common control) in our Company does not exceed 10% of the post-Issue paid-up capital of our Company on a fully diluted basis. The Bidder confirms that it, individually or together with its investor group, is not restricted from making further investments in our Company through the portfolio investment route, in terms of Regulation 22(3) of the SEBI FPI Regulations; and

17. The Bidder has read and understood, and by making a Bid for the Equity Shares through the Application Forms and pursuant to the terms of this Preliminary Placement Document, will be deemed to have made the representations, warranties and agreements made under "*Notice to Investors*", "*Representations by Investors*", "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 3, 6, 311 and 319, respectively.

Further, in accordance with Press Note No. 3 (2020 Series), dated April 17, 2020, issued by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Government of India and the FDI Policy, investments where the beneficial owner of the Equity Shares is situated in or is a citizen of a country which shares land border with India, can only be made through the Government approval route.

ELIGIBLE QIBS MUST PROVIDE THEIR NAME, COMPLETE ADDRESS, EMAIL ID, PHONE NUMBER, BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS, BENEFICIARY ACCOUNT DETAILS, PAN/ PAN ALLOTMENT LETTER (IF APPLICABLE), DEPOSITORY PARTICIPANT'S NAME, DEPOSITORY PARTICIPANT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER AND BENEFICIARY ACCOUNT NUMBER IN THE APPLICATION FORM. ELIGIBLE QIBS MUST ENSURE THAT THE NAME GIVEN IN THE APPLICATION FORM IS EXACTLY THE SAME AS THE NAME IN WHICH THEIR DEPOSITORY / BENEFICIARY ACCOUNT IS HELD.

IF SO, REQUIRED BY THE BRLMs, THE ELIGIBLE QIBS SUBMITTING A BID, ALONG WITH THE APPLICATION FORM, WILL ALSO HAVE TO SUBMIT REQUISITE DOCUMENT(S) TO THE BRLMs TO EVIDENCE THEIR STATUS AS A "QIB" AS DEFINED HEREINABOVE.

IF SO, REQUIRED BY THE BRLMs, THE ESCROW BANK OR ANY STATUTORY OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY IN THIS REGARD, INCLUDING AFTER ISSUE CLOSING DATE, THE ELIGIBLE QIBS SUBMITTING A BID AND/OR BEING ALLOTTED EQUITY SHARES IN THE ISSUE, WILL ALSO HAVE TO SUBMIT REQUISITE DOCUMENT(S) TO FULFILL THE APPLICABLE KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER (KYC) NORMS.

Demographic details such as address and bank account will be obtained from the Depositories as per the Depository Participant account details provided in the Application Form. However, for the purposes of refund of all or part of the Bid Amount submitted by the Bidder, the bank details as mentioned in the Application Form from which the Bid Amount shall be remitted for the Equity Shares applied for in the Issue, will be considered.

The submission of an Application Form and payment of the Bid Amount pursuant to the Application Form by a Bidder shall be deemed a valid, binding and irrevocable offer for such Bidder to pay the entire Issue Price for the Equity Shares and becomes a binding contract on a Successful Bidder upon issuance of the CAN and the Placement Document (when dispatched) by our Company or by the BRLMs in favour of the Successful Bidder.

Submission of Application Form

All Application Forms must be duly completed with information including the name of the Bidder, the number of Equity Shares applied for along with proof of payment and a copy of the PAN card or PAN allotment letter (if applicable). The Bid Amount shall be deposited in the Escrow Account as is specified in the Application Form and the Application Form shall be submitted to the BRLMs either through electronic form or through physical delivery at either of the following addresses:

Name of the BRLMs	Address	Contact Person	Email	Contact Number
IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited	6th Floor, IDBI Tower, WTC Complex, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai – 400 005, Maharashtra, India	Subodh Gandhi	project.haritsankalp@idbicapital.com	+91 22 4069 1953
BNP Paribas	1 North Avenue, Maker Maxity, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051, Maharashtra, India	Sameer Lotankar	DL.project.harit.sankalp@bnpparibas.com	+91 22 3370 4000
Emkay Global Financial Services Limited	7th Floor, The Ruby, Senapati Bapat Marg, Dadar – West, Mumbai – 400 028	Vimal Maniyar/ Bhargav Aryasomayajula	ireda.qip@emkayglobal.com	+91 22 6612 1212
Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited	Motilal Oswal Tower, Rahimtullah Sayani Road, Opposite Parel ST Depot, Prabhadevi, Mumbai – 400 025, Maharashtra, India.	Vaibhav shah	ireda.qip@motilaloswal.com	+91 22 7193 4380
SBI Capital Markets Limited	1501, 15th Floor, A & B Wing, Parinee Crescezo Building G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai – 400 051, Maharashtra, India	Sylvia Mendonca/ Prashant Patankar	ireda.qip25@sbicaps.com	+91 22 2217 8300

The BRLMs shall not be required to provide any written acknowledgement of the receipt of the Application Form and the Bid Amount.

Bidders Bidding in the Issue shall pay the entire Bid Amount along with the submission of the Application Form, within the Issue Period.

Payment of Bid Amount

Our Company has opened the Escrow Account in the name of "*IREDA - QIP Escrow Account*" with the Escrow Bank, in terms of the arrangement among our Company, the BRLMs and the Escrow Bank. Each Bidder will be required to deposit the Bid Amount payable for the Equity Shares Bid by it along with the submission of the Application Form and during the Bidding Period. Bidders can make payment of the Bid Amount only through electronic transfer of funds from their own bank account.

Note: Payments are to be made only through electronic fund transfer. Payments made through cash or cheques or demand draft are liable to be rejected. Further, if the payment is not made favouring the Escrow Account, the Application Form is liable to be cancelled and rejected.

Pending Allotment, our Company undertakes to utilise the amount deposited in "*IREDA - QIP Escrow Account*" only for the purposes of (i) adjustment against Allotment of Equity Shares in the Issue; or (ii) repayment of Bid Amount if our Company is not able to Allot Equity Shares in the Issue. Notwithstanding the above, in the event a Bidder is not Allocated Equity Shares in the Issue, or the number of Equity Shares Allocated to a Bidder, is lower than the number of Equity Shares applied for through the Application Form and towards which Application Amount has been paid by such Bidder, or the Application Amount was in excess of the amount equivalent to the product of the Equity Shares that have been Allocated to the Bidder and the Issue Price, or the Application Amount has been arrived at using an indicative price higher than the Issue Price, or any Bidder lowers or withdraws their Bid after submission of the Application Form but prior to the Issue Closing Date, the excess Application Amount will be refunded to the same bank account from which Application Amount was remitted, in the form and manner set out in "*Issue Procedure – Refunds*" on page 307.

Pricing and Allocation

There is a minimum pricing requirement under the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The Floor Price shall not be less than the average of the weekly high and low of the closing prices of the Equity Shares quoted on each of the Stock Exchange during the two weeks preceding the Relevant Date. However, a discount of not more than 5% of the Floor Price may be offered by our Company in accordance with the provisions of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the resolutions of our Board dated January 23, 2025 and the Shareholders of our Company dated February 24, 2025.

Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, shall determine the Issue Price, which shall be at or above the Floor Price.

The "Relevant Date" referred to above will be the date of the meeting in which the Board decides to open the Issue and "stock exchange" means any of the recognized stock exchanges in India on which the Equity Shares of our Company of the same class are listed and on which the highest trading volume in such Equity Shares has been recorded during the two weeks immediately preceding the Relevant Date.

Build-up of the Book

The Eligible QIBs shall submit their Bids (including any revision thereof) through the Application Forms within the Issue Period to the BRLMs. Such Bids cannot be withdrawn or revised downwards after the Issue Closing Date. The book shall be maintained by the BRLMs.

Price Discovery, Terms and Allocation

Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, shall determine the Issue Price, which shall be at or above the Floor Price and the Allocation on a discretionary basis and in compliance with Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. However, our Company may offer a discount of not more than 5% on the Floor Price in terms of Regulation 176 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations as approved by the Board pursuant to resolution dated January 23, 2025, and the resolution of our Shareholders on February 24, 2025.

After finalisation of the Issue Price, our Company shall update this Preliminary Placement Document with the Issue details and file the same with the Stock Exchanges as the Placement Document.

Method of Allocation

Our Company shall determine the Allocation in consultation with the BRLMs on a discretionary basis and in compliance with Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

Bids received from the Eligible QIBs at or above the Issue Price shall be grouped together to determine the total demand. The Allocation to all such Eligible QIBs will be made at the Issue Price. Allocation to Mutual Funds for up to a minimum of 10% of the Issue Size shall be undertaken subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Issue Price.

In case of cancellations or default by the Bidders, our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, have the right to reallocate the Equity Shares at the Issue Price among existing or new Bidders at their sole and absolute discretion subject to the applicable laws.

THE DECISION OF OUR COMPANY, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE BRLMs, IN RESPECT OF ALLOCATION SHALL BE FINAL AND BINDING ON ALL BIDDERS. BIDDERS MAY NOTE THAT ALLOCATION OF EQUITY SHARES IS AT THE SOLE AND ABSOLUTE DISCRETION OF OUR COMPANY, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE BRLMs, AND ELIGIBLE QIBS MAY NOT RECEIVE ANY ALLOCATION EVEN IF THEY HAVE SUBMITTED VALID APPLICATION FORMS AND PAID THE ENTIRE BID AMOUNT AT OR ABOVE THE ISSUE PRICE. NEITHER OUR COMPANY NOR THE BRLMs ARE OBLIGED TO ASSIGN ANY REASON FOR ANY NON-ALLOCATION.

Confirmation of Allocation Note (CAN)

Based on receipt of the serially numbered Application Forms and Bid Amount, our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, in their sole and absolute discretion, shall decide the Successful Bidders to whom the serially numbered CAN shall be dispatched, pursuant to which the details of the Equity Shares Allocated to them, the Issue Price and the Bid Amount for the

Equity Shares Allocated to them shall be notified to such Successful Bidders. Additionally, the CAN will include the probable Designated Date, being the date of credit of the Equity Shares to the Bidders' account, as applicable to the respective Bidder and details of amount to be refunded, if any.

The Successful Bidders would also be sent a serially numbered Placement Document (which will include the names of the proposed Allottees along with the percentage of their post-Issue Shareholding in our Company) either in electronic form or by physical delivery.

The dispatch of the serially numbered CAN and the Placement Document (when dispatched), to the Eligible QIBs shall be deemed a valid, binding and irrevocable contract for the Eligible QIBs to subscribe to the Equity Shares Allocated to such Successful Bidders. Subsequently, our Board will approve the Allotment of the Equity Shares to the Allottees in consultation with the BRLMs.

Successful Bidders are advised to instruct their Depository Participant to accept the Equity Shares that may be Allotted to them pursuant to the Issue.

By submitting the Application Form, an Eligible QIB would have deemed to have made the representations and warranties as specified in "*Notice to Investors*" on page 3 and further that such Eligible QIB shall not undertake any trade on the Equity Shares credited to its Depository Participant account pursuant to the Issue until such time as the final listing and trading approval is issued by Stock Exchanges.

Designated Date and Allotment of Equity Shares

1. Subject to the satisfaction of the terms and conditions of the Placement Agreement, our Company will ensure that the Allotment of the Equity Shares is completed by the Designated Date provided in the respective CANs.

2. In accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the Equity Shares will be offered, and Allotment shall be made only in the dematerialized form to the Allottees. Allottees will have the option to re-materialize the Equity Shares, if they so desire, as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Depositories Act. However, no transfer in physical form is permitted as per Regulation 40 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

3. Our Company, at its sole discretion, reserves the right to cancel the Issue at any time up to Allotment without assigning any reasons whatsoever.

4. Following the Allotment of the Equity Shares pursuant to the Issue, our Company shall submit the necessary documents with the Stock Exchanges for listing approvals in relation to the Issue and post that our Company shall credit the Equity Shares into the beneficiary accounts of the Eligible QIBs.

5. Following the credit of Equity Shares into the Successful Bidders' beneficiary accounts with the Depository Participants, our Company will apply for the final listing and trading approvals from the Stock Exchanges.

6. The monies lying to the credit of the Escrow Account shall be released until the final listing and trading approvals of the Stock Exchanges for the listing and trading of the Equity Shares issued pursuant to this Issue are received by our Company and our Company files the return of Allotment in connection with the Issue with the RoC within the prescribed timelines under the Companies Act, 2013.

7. After finalization of the Issue Price, our Company shall update this Preliminary Placement Document with the Issue details and file it with the Stock Exchanges as the Placement Document, including the details of names of the proposed Allottees and the percentage of their post-Issue shareholding in our Company. Pursuant to a circular dated March 5, 2010 issued by the SEBI, the Stock Exchanges are required to make available on their websites the details of those Allottees in Issue who have been allotted more than 5% of the Equity Shares offered in the Issue, namely, names of the Allottees, and number of Equity Shares Allotted to each of them, pre and post Issue shareholding pattern of our Company along with the Placement Document.

Refunds

In the event that we are unable to issue and Allot the Equity Shares offered in the Issue or if the Issue is cancelled within the timelines prescribed under the applicable laws, our Company shall repay the application monies within the timelines prescribed under the applicable laws, failing which our Company shall repay that monies with interest at such rate and in such manner as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI ICDR Regulations. The application monies to be refunded by us shall be refunded to the same bank account from which application monies was remitted by the Bidders, as mentioned in the Application Form.

In the event that the number of Equity Shares Allocated to a Bidder is lower than the number of Equity Shares applied for through the Application Form and towards which Bid Amount has been paid by such Bidder, or Equity Shares are not Allocated to a Bidder for any reasons, or the Application Amount paid by a Bidder is in excess of the amount equivalent to the product of the Equity Shares that have been Allocated to such Bidder and the Issue Price, or a Bidder lowers or withdraws the Bid prior to the Issue Closing Date, any excess Bid Amount paid by such Bidder will be refunded to the same bank account from which Bid Amount was remitted (as set out in the Application in the form and manner set out in the Refund Intimation Letter. The Refund Amount will be transferred to the relevant Bidders within two Working Days from the issuance of the CAN.

In the event that Equity Shares have been Allocated to Successful Bidders and our Company is unable to issue and Allot the Equity Shares offered in the Issue or on cancellation of the Issue within the timelines prescribed under the applicable laws, our Company shall repay the Bid Amount as per the timelines prescribed under the applicable laws, failing which our Company shall repay that money with interest at such rate and in such manner as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI ICDR Regulations.

Release of Funds to our Company

The monies lying to the credit of the Escrow Account shall not be released until the final listing and trading approvals of the Stock Exchanges for the listing and trading of the Equity Shares issued pursuant to the Issue are received by our Company and our Company files the return of Allotment in connection with the Issue with the RoC.

Other Instructions

Submission of Documents

A physical copy of the Application Form and relevant documents as required to be provided along with the Application Form shall be submitted as soon as practicable.

Permanent Account Number or PAN

Each Bidder should mention its PAN allotted under the Income Tax Act. A copy of PAN card is required to be submitted with the Application Form. However, this requirement may not apply to certain Bidders who are exempted from the requirement of obtaining a PAN under the IT Act. Further, the Application Forms without this information will be considered incomplete and are liable to be rejected. It is to be specifically noted that applicants should not submit the GIR number instead of the PAN as the Application Form is liable to be rejected on this ground.

Bank account details

Each Bidder shall mention the details of the bank account from which the payment of Bid Amount has been made along with confirmation that such payment has been made from such account.

Right to Reject Applications

Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, may reject Bids, in part or in full, without assigning any reason whatsoever. The decision of our Company in consultation with the BRLMs in relation to the rejection of Bids shall be final and binding. In the event the Bid is rejected by our Company, the Bid Amount paid by the Bidder shall be refunded to the same bank account from which the Bid Amount was remitted by such Bidder, as set out in the Application Form. For details see "*Issue Procedure – Refunds*" on page 258. Our Company, at its sole discretion, reserves the right to cancel the Issue at any time up to Allotment without assigning any reason whatsoever.

Equity Shares in dematerialised form with the Depositories

The Allotment of the Equity Shares in this Issue shall be only in dematerialised form (i.e., not in physical certificates but be fungible and be represented by the statement issued through the electronic mode). Allottees will have the option to re-materialise the Equity Shares, if they so desire, as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Depositories Act and other applicable laws. However, no transfer in physical form is permitted as per Regulation 40 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

The Bidders applying for Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue must have at least one beneficiary account with a Depository Participant of either of the Depositories prior to making the Bid. Equity Shares Allotted to a Successful Bidder will be credited in electronic form directly to the beneficiary account (with the Depository Participant) of the Successful Bidder, as indicated in the Application Form.

Equity Shares in electronic form can be traded only on the stock exchanges having electronic connectivity with the Depositories. The Stock Exchanges have electronic connectivity with the Depositories. The trading of the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue would be in dematerialised form only for all Allottees in the respective demat segment of the Stock Exchanges. Our Company and the BRLMs will not be responsible or liable for the delay in the credit of the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue due to errors in the Application Form or otherwise on part of the Bidder.

PLACEMENT

No assurance can be given as to the liquidity or sustainability of the trading market for the Equity Shares, the ability of holders of the Equity Shares to sell their Equity Shares or the price at which holders of the Equity Shares will be able to sell their Equity Shares.

Placement Agreement

The BRLMs have entered into the Placement Agreement dated June 5, 2025 with our Company, pursuant to which the BRLMs have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to manage the Issue and to act as Placement Agents in connection with the proposed Issue and procure subscription, on a reasonable efforts basis, for Equity Shares to be placed with the Eligible QIBs, pursuant to Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 14 of the PAS Rules, to the extent applicable and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder. The Placement Agreement contains customary representations, warranties and indemnities from our Company and BRLMs, and it is subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and subject to termination in accordance with the terms contained therein.

This Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document has not been, and will not be, filed as a prospectus with the RoC and no Equity Shares offered pursuant to the Issue will be offered in India or overseas to the public or any members of the public or any other class of prospective investors, other than Eligible QIBs.

No assurance can be given as to the liquidity or sustainability of the trading market for such Equity Shares, the ability of holders of the Equity Shares to sell their Equity Shares or the price at which holders of the Equity Shares will be able to sell their Equity Shares.

The Equity Shares offered in the Issue have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act or the securities laws of any state of the United States and unless so registered, may not be offered or sold in the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the Equity Shares are being offered and sold (a) within the United States, only to persons who are U.S. QIBs pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) or another available exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act, and (b) outside the United States, in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S and the applicable laws of the jurisdictions where those offers and sales are made. The Equity Shares are transferable only in accordance with the restrictions described in the sections titled "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 311 and 319, respectively.

Applications shall be made to list the Equity Shares issued pursuant to the Issue and admit them to trading on the Stock Exchanges.

In connection with the Issue, the BRLMs (or their affiliates) may, for its own account, subscribe to the Equity Shares or enter into asset swaps, credit derivatives or other derivative transactions relating to the Equity Shares to be offered pursuant to the Issue at the same time as the offer and sale of the Equity Shares, or in secondary market transactions. As a result of such transactions, the BRLMs (or their affiliates) may hold long or short positions in such Equity Shares. These transactions may comprise a substantial portion of the Issue and no specific disclosure will be made of such positions. The Affiliates of the BRLMs may purchase Equity Shares and be Allotted Equity Shares for proprietary purposes and not with a view to distribute or in connection with the issuance of P-Notes. For further details, please see "*Offshore Derivative Instruments*" on page 12.

From time to time, the BRLMs and their affiliates may be engaged in or may in the future engage in transactions with and perform services, including but not limited to investment banking, advisory, banking and trading services, for our Company, Subsidiary, group companies, affiliates and the shareholders of our Company as well as to their respective affiliates, pursuant to which fees and commissions have been paid or will be paid to the BRLMs and their affiliates.

SELLING RESTRICTIONS

General

Except for in India, no action has been taken or will be taken by our Company or the BRLMs that would permit the offering of the Equity Shares in the Issue into occur in any jurisdiction, or the possession, circulation or distribution of this Preliminary Placement Document or any other material relating to the Issue in any jurisdiction where action for such purpose is required. Accordingly, the Equity Shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and none of this Preliminary Placement Document, any offering materials and any advertisements in connection with the offering of the Equity Shares may be distributed or published in or from any country or jurisdiction except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable rules and regulations of any such country or jurisdiction.

Each purchaser of the Equity Shares in this Issue will be deemed to have made representations, warranties, acknowledgments and agreements as described in this section and under "*Notice to Investors*", "*Representations by Investors*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" on pages 3, 6 and 319, respectively.

Republic of India

The Issue will be made only to Eligible QIBs in compliance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, Section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 14 of the PAS Rules and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

This Preliminary Placement Document may not be distributed directly or indirectly in India or to residents of India and any Equity Shares may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly in India to, or for the account or benefit of, any resident of India except as permitted by applicable Indian laws and regulations, under which an offer is strictly on a private and confidential basis and is limited to Eligible QIBs and is not an offer to the public or any other class of investors other than Eligible QIBs. This Preliminary Placement Document has not been and will not be filed as a prospectus with the RoC, or an advertisement and will not be circulated or distributed to the public in India or any other jurisdiction and will not constitute a public offer in India or any other jurisdiction.

Australia

This Preliminary Placement Document:

- does not constitute a prospectus or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) ("**Australian Corporations Act**") and does not purport to include the information required of a disclosure document under the Australian Corporations Act.
- has not been, and will not be, lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC"), as a disclosure document for the purposes of the Corporations Act and does not purport to include the information required of a disclosure document under Chapter 6D.2 of the Corporations Act;
- does not constitute or involve a recommendation to acquire, an offer or invitation for issue or sale, an offer or invitation to arrange the issue or sale, or an issue or sale, of interests to a "retail client" (as defined in section 761G of the Corporations Act and applicable regulations) in Australia; and
- may only be provided in Australia to select investors who are able to demonstrate that they fall within one or more of the categories of investors ("**Exempt Investors**"), available under section 708 of the Corporations Act.

The Equity Shares may not be directly or indirectly offered for subscription or purchased or sold, and no invitations to subscribe for or buy the Equity Shares may be issued, and no draft or definitive Preliminary Placement Document, advertisement or other offering material relating to any Equity Shares may be distributed in Australia, except where disclosure to investors is not required under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act or is otherwise in compliance with all applicable Australian laws and regulations. By submitting an application for the Equity Shares, you represent and warrant to us that you are an Exempt Investor.

As any offer of the Equity Shares under the Preliminary Placement Document will be made without disclosure in Australia under Chapter 6D.2 of the Corporations Act, the offer of those securities for resale in Australia within 12 months may, under section 707 of the Corporations Act, require disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D.2 if none of the exemptions in section 708 applies to that resale. By applying for the Equity Shares you undertake to us that you will not, for a period of 12 months from the date of issue of the Equity Shares, offer, transfer, assign or otherwise alienate those securities to investors in Australia except in circumstances where disclosure to investors is not required under Chapter 6D.2 of the Corporations Act or where a compliant disclosure document is prepared and lodged with ASIC.

Bahrain

All applications for investment should be received, and any allotments should be made, in each case from outside Bahrain. This Preliminary Placement Document has been prepared for private information purposes for intended investors only who will be high net worth individuals and institutions. Our Company has not made and will not make any invitation to the public in the Kingdom of Bahrain and this Preliminary Placement Document will not be issued, passed to, or made available to the public generally. The Bahrain Monetary Agency ("BMA") has not reviewed, nor has it approved, the Preliminary Placement Document or the marketing of Equity Shares in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Accordingly, the Equity Shares may not be offered or sold in Bahrain or to residents thereof except as permitted by Bahrain law.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area (each a "Relevant State"), no Equity Shares have been offered or will be offered pursuant to the Issue to the public in that Relevant State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the Equity Shares which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation (as defined below), except that it may make an offer to the public in that Relevant State of any Equity Shares at any time:

- to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation;
- to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the BRLMs; or
- in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of the Equity Shares shall require the Issuer or any Book Running Lead Managers to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation. For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer to the public" in relation to the Equity Shares in any Relevant State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any Equity Shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for any Equity Shares, and the expression "Prospectus Regulation" means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

Hong Kong

The Book Running Lead Managers have represented, warranted and agreed that:

(i) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Equity Shares other than (a) to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong (the "SFO") and any rules made under the SFO; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong (the "CWUMPO") or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the CWUMPO.

(ii) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of the issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Equity Shares, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong), other than with respect to the Equity Shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" as defined in the SFO and any rules made under the SFO.

Japan

The Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Law. No. 25 of 1948 as amended) (the "**FIEA**") and disclosure under the FIEA has not been and will not be made with respect to the Equity Shares. No Equity Shares have, directly or indirectly, been offered or sold, and may not, directly or indirectly, be offered or sold in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan as defined in the first sentence of Article 6, Paragraph 1, Item 5 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law of Japan ("**Japanese Resident**") or to others for re-offering or re-sale, directly or indirectly in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any Japanese Resident except (i) pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the FIEA and (ii) in compliance with any other relevant laws, regulations and governmental guidelines of Japan.

If an offeree does not fall under a "qualified institutional investor" (*tekikaku kikan toshika*), as defined in Article 10, Paragraph 1 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance Concerning Definition Provided in Article 2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (the "**Qualified Institutional Investor**"), the Equity Shares will be offered in Japan by a private placement to small number of investors (*shoninzu muke kanyu*), as provided under Article 23-13, Paragraph 4 of the FIEA, and accordingly, the filing of a securities registration statement for a public offering pursuant to Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the FIEA has not been made.

If an offeree falls under the Qualified Institutional Investor, the Equity Shares will be offered in Japan by a private placement to the Qualified Institutional Investors (*tekikaku kikan toshikamuke kanyu*), as provided under Article 23-13, Paragraph 1 of the FIEA, and accordingly, the filing of a securities registration statement for a public offering pursuant to Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the FIEA has not been made. To subscribe the Equity Shares (the "**QII Equity Shares**") such offeree will be required to agree that it will be prohibited from selling, assigning, pledging or otherwise transferring the QII Equity Shares other than to another Qualified Institutional Investor.

Republic of Korea

The Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Investments Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea and the decrees and regulations thereunder (the "**FSCMA**"), and the Equity Shares have been and will be offered in Korea as a private placement under the FSCMA. None of the Equity Shares may be offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly, or offered or sold to any person for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Korea or to any resident of Korea except pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations of Korea, including the FSCMA and the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law of Korea and the decrees and regulations thereunder (the "**FETL**"). Furthermore, the purchaser of the Equity Shares shall comply with all applicable regulatory requirements (including but not limited to requirements under the FETL) in connection with the purchase of the Equity Shares. By the purchase of the Equity Shares, the relevant holder thereof will be deemed to represent and warrant that if it is in Korea or is a resident of Korea, it purchased the Equity Shares pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations of Korea.

Kuwait

This Preliminary Placement Document does not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to subscribe for or buy, the Equity Shares in the State of Kuwait. The Equity Shares have not been licensed for offering, promotion, marketing, advertisement or sale in the State of Kuwait by the Capital Markets Authority or any other relevant Kuwaiti government agency. The offering, promotion, marketing, advertisement or sale of the Equity Shares in State of Kuwait on the basis of a private placement or public offering is, therefore, prohibited in accordance with Law No. 7 of 2010 and the Executive Bylaws for Law No. 7 of 2010, as amended, which govern the issue, offer, marketing and sale of financial services/products in the State of Kuwait ("**Kuwait Securities Laws**"). No private or public offering of the Equity Shares is or will be made in the State of Kuwait, and no agreement relating to the sale of the Equity Shares will be concluded in the State of Kuwait and no marketing or solicitation or inducement activities are being used to offer or market the Equity Shares in the State of Kuwait.

Malaysia

No prospectus or other offering material or document in connection with the offer and sale of the Equity Shares has been or will be registered with the Securities Commission of Malaysia ("**Commission**") for the Commission's approval pursuant to the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007. Accordingly, this Preliminary Placement Document and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Equity Shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Equity Shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Malaysia other than (i) a closed end fund approved by the Commission; (ii) a holder of a Capital Markets Services Licence; (iii) a person who acquires the Equity Shares, as principal, if the offer is on terms that the Equity Shares may only be acquired at a consideration of not less than RM250,000 (or its equivalent in foreign currencies) for each transaction; (iv) an individual whose total net personal assets or total net joint assets with his or her spouse exceeds RM3 million (or its equivalent in foreign currencies), excluding the value of the primary residence of the individual; (v) an individual who has a gross annual income exceeding RM300,000 (or its equivalent in foreign currencies) per annum in the preceding twelve months; (vi) an individual who, jointly with his or her spouse, has a gross annual income of RM400,000 (or its equivalent in foreign currencies), per annum in the preceding twelve months; (vii) a corporation with total net assets exceeding RM10 million (or its equivalent in a foreign currencies) based on the last audited accounts; (viii) a partnership with total net assets exceeding RM10 million (or its equivalent in foreign currencies); (ix) a bank licensee or insurance licensee as defined in the Labuan Financial Services and Securities Act 2010; (x) an Islamic bank licensee or takaful licensee as defined in the Labuan Financial Services and Securities Act 2010; and (xi) any other person as may be specified by the Commission; provided that, in the each of the preceding categories (i) to (xi), the distribution of the Equity Shares is made by a holder of a Capital Markets Services Licence who carries on the business of dealing in securities. The distribution in Malaysia of this Preliminary Placement Document is subject to Malaysian laws. This Preliminary Placement Document does not constitute and may not be used for the purpose of public offering or an issue, offer for subscription or purchase, invitation to subscribe for or purchase any securities requiring the registration of a prospectus with the Commission under the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007.

Mauritius

The Equity Shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in Mauritius. Neither this Preliminary Placement Document nor any offering material or information contained herein relating to the offer of Equity Shares may be released or issued to the public in Mauritius or used in connection with any such offer. This Preliminary Placement Document does not constitute an offer to sell Equity Shares to the public in Mauritius and is not a prospectus as defined under the Companies Act 2001.

New Zealand

This Preliminary Placement Document has not been registered, filed with or approved by any New Zealand regulatory authority under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (the "**FMC Act**"). This Issue is not an offer of financial products that requires disclosure under Part 3 of the FMC Act and no product disclosure statement, register entry or other disclosure document under the FMC Act will be prepared in respect of this Issue. The Equity Shares are not being offered or sold in New Zealand (or allotted with a view to being offered for sale in New Zealand) other than to a person who:

- is an investment business within the meaning of clause 37 of Schedule 1 of the FMC Act;
- meets the investment activity criteria specified in clause 38 of Schedule 1 of the FMC Act;
- is large within the meaning of clause 39 of Schedule 1 of the FMC Act; or
- is a government agency within the meaning of clause 40 of Schedule 1 of the FMC Act.

If, in the future, any person in New Zealand to whom the Equity Shares are issued or sold elects to sell any Equity Shares, they must not do so in any manner which will, or is likely to, result in this Issue, or such sale, being viewed as an offer to which Part 3 of the FMC Act is applicable.

Sultanate of Oman

This Preliminary Placement Document and the Equity Shares to which it relates may not be advertised, marketed, distributed or otherwise made available to any person in the Sultanate of Oman ("**Oman**") without the prior consent of the Capital Market Authority ("**Oman CMA**") and then only in accordance with any terms and conditions of such consent. In connection with the offering of the Equity Shares, no prospectus has been filed with the Oman CMA. The offering and sale of the Equity Shares described in this Preliminary Placement Document will not take place inside Oman. This Preliminary Placement Document is strictly private and confidential and is being issued to a limited number of sophisticated investors, and may neither be reproduced, used for any other purpose, nor provided to any other person than the intended recipient hereof does not constitute a public offer of the Equity Shares in Oman as contemplated by the Commercial Companies Law of Oman (Royal Decree 4/74) or the Capital Market Authority Law (Royal Decree 80/98) (the "**CMAL**"), nor does it constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of any offer to buy Non-Omani securities in the Sultanate of Oman as contemplated by Article 139 of the Executive Regulations of CMA. Additionally, this Preliminary Placement Document and the Equity Shares is not intended to lead to the conclusion of a contract for the sale or purchase of securities. The recipient of this Preliminary Placement Document and the Equity Shares represents that it is a sophisticated investor (as described in Article 139 of the Executive Regulations of the Capital Market Law) and that it has experience in business and financial matters that they are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of investments.

Qatar (excluding the Qatar Financial Centre)

This Preliminary Placement Document and the offering of the Equity Shares have not been, and will not be: (i) lodged or registered with, or reviewed or approved by, the Qatar Central Bank, the Qatar Financial Markets Authority the Ministry of Business and Trade or any other governmental authority in the State of Qatar or (ii) authorized, permitted or licensed for offering or distribution in Qatar, and the information contained in this document does not, and is not intended to, constitute a public or general offer or other invitation in respect to the Equity Shares in the State of Qatar. Accordingly, the Equity Shares are not being, and will not be, offered, issued or sold in the State of Qatar, and this document is not being, and will not be, distributed in the State of Qatar. The offering, marketing, issue and sale of the Equity Shares and distribution of this Preliminary Placement Document is being made in, and is subject to the laws, regulations and rules of jurisdictions outside of the State of Qatar. No application has been or will be made for the Equity Shares to be listed or traded on the Qatar Exchange or the QE Venture Market.

This Preliminary Placement Document is strictly private and confidential, and is being sent to a limited number of institutional and/or sophisticated investors (a) upon their request and confirmation that they understand the statements above; and (b) on the condition that it will not be provided to any person other than the original recipient, and is not for general circulation and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose.

Qatar Financial Centre

This Preliminary Placement Document does not, and is not intended to, constitute an invitation or offer of securities from or within the Qatar Financial Centre (the "**QFC**"), and accordingly should not be construed as such. This document has not been reviewed or approved by or registered with the Qatar Financial Centre Authority, the Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority or any other competent legal body in the QFC. This document is strictly private and confidential, and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose, nor provided to any person other than the recipient thereof. Our Bank has not been approved or licensed by or registered with any licensing authorities within the QFC.

Saudi Arabia

Any investor in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or who is a Saudi person (a "**Saudi Investor**") who acquires Equity Shares pursuant to the Issue should note that the offer of Equity Shares is an offer to "Sophisticated Investors" (as defined in Article 11 of the "Offer of Securities Regulations" as issued by the Board of the Capital Market Authority resolution number 2-11-2004 dated October 4, 2004 and amended by the Board of the Capital Market Authority resolution number 1-28-2008 dated August 18, 2008 (the "**KSA Regulations**")) for the purposes of Article 9 of the KSA Regulations. Each Book Running Lead Managers have represented, warranted and agreed that the offer of the Equity Shares will only be directed at Sophisticated Investors. Prospective purchasers of the Equity Shares offered hereby should conduct their own due diligence on the accuracy of the information relating to the Equity Shares. If you do not understand the contents of this document, you should consult an authorised financial adviser.

The offer of Equity Shares shall not therefore constitute a "public offer" pursuant to the KSA Regulations, but is subject to the restrictions on secondary market activity under Article 17 of the KSA Regulations. Any Saudi Investor who has acquired Equity Shares as a Sophisticated Investor may not offer or sell those Equity Shares to any person unless the offer or sale is made through an authorised person appropriately licensed by the Saudi Arabian Capital Market Authority and (a) the Equity Shares are offered or sold to a Sophisticated Investor; (b) the price to be paid for the Equity Shares in any one transaction is equal to or exceeds Saudi Arabian Riyal 1 million or an equivalent amount; or (c) the offer or sale is otherwise in compliance with Article 17 of the KSA Regulations.

Singapore

Each BRLM has acknowledged that this Preliminary Placement Document has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each BRLM has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold any Equity Shares or caused the Equity Shares to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Equity Shares or cause the Equity Shares to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Preliminary Placement Document or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Equity Shares, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than: (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the "SFA")) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA; (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA; or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA. Where the Equity Shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

(a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or

(b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each term as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Equity Shares pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

(1) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;

(2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;

(3) where the transfer is by operation of law;

(4) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or

(5) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018.

Singapore SFA Product Classification: In connection with Section 309B of the SFA and the CMP Regulations 2018, unless otherwise specified before an offer of Equity Shares, the Company has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), that the Equity Shares are "prescribed capital markets products" (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

South Africa

Due to restrictions under the securities laws of South Africa, no "offer to the public" (as such term is defined in the South African Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008 (as amended or re-enacted) (the "**South African Companies Act**")) is being made in connection with the issue of the Equity Shares in South Africa. Accordingly, this Preliminary Placement Document does not, nor is it intended to, constitute a "registered prospectus" (as that term is defined in the South African Companies Act) prepared and registered under the South African Companies Act and has not been approved by, and/or filed with, the South African Companies and Intellectual Property Commission or any other regulatory authority in South Africa. The Equity Shares are not offered, and the offer shall not be transferred, sold, renounced or delivered, in South Africa or to a person with an address in South Africa, unless one or other of the following exemptions stipulated in section 96 (1) applies:

i. the offer, transfer, sale, renunciation or delivery is to:

(a) persons whose ordinary business is to deal in securities, as principal or agent;

(b) the South African Public Investment Corporation;

(c) persons or entities regulated by the Reserve Bank of South Africa;

(d) authorised financial service providers under South African law;

(e) financial institutions recognised as such under South African law;

(f) a wholly-owned subsidiary of any person or entity contemplated in (c), (d) or (e), acting as agent in the capacity of an authorised portfolio manager for a pension fund or collective investment scheme (in each case duly registered as such under South African law); or

(g) any combination of the person in (a) to (f); or

ii. the total contemplated acquisition cost of the securities, for any single addressee acting as principal is equal to or greater than ZAR1,000,000 or such higher amount as may be promulgated by notice in the Government Gazette of South Africa pursuant to section 96(2)(a) of the South African Companies Act.

Information made available in this Preliminary Placement Document should not be considered as "advice" as defined in the South African Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002.

Switzerland

The Equity Shares may not be publicly offered in Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange ("**SIX**") or on any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. This Preliminary Placement Document does not constitute a prospectus within the meaning of, and has been prepared without regard to the disclosure standards for issuance prospectuses under art. 652a or art. 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or the disclosure standards for listing prospectuses under art. 27 ff. of the SIX Listing Rules or the listing rules of any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Equity Shares or the offering may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this Preliminary Placement Document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, the Company, the Equity Shares have been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. In particular, this document will not be filed with, and the offer of Equity Shares will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority and the offer of Equity Shares has not been and will not be authorized under the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes ("**CISA**"). The investor protection afforded to acquirers of interests in collective investment schemes under the CISA does not extend to acquirers of Equity Shares.

Taiwan

The Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered with the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan pursuant to relevant securities laws and regulations and may not be sold, issued or offered within Taiwan through a public offering or in circumstances which constitutes an offer within the meaning of the Securities and Exchange Act of Taiwan that requires a registration or approval of the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan. No person or entity in Taiwan has been authorised to offer, sell, give advice regarding or otherwise intermediate the offering and sale of the Equity Shares in Taiwan.

United Arab Emirates (excluding the Dubai International Financial Centre)

This Preliminary Placement Document has not been, and is not intended to be, approved by the UAE Central Bank, the UAE Ministry of Economy, the Emirates Securities and Commodities Authority or any other authority in the UAE or any other authority in any of the free zones established and operating in the UAE. The Equity Shares have not been and will not be offered, sold or publicly promoted or advertised in the UAE in a manner which constitutes a public offering in the UAE in compliance with any laws applicable in the UAE governing the issue, offering and sale of such securities. This Preliminary Placement Document is strictly private and confidential and is being distributed to a limited number of investors and must not be provided to any other person other than the original recipient and may not be used or reproduced for any other purpose.

Dubai International Financial Centre

The Equity Shares have not been offered and will not be offered to any persons in the Dubai International Financial Centre except on that basis that an offer is:

1. an "Exempt Offer" in accordance with the Markets Rules (MKT) module of the Dubai Financial Services Authority (the "**DFSA**"); and

2. made only to persons who meet the Professional Client criteria set out in Rule 2.3.2 of the DFSA Conduct of Business Module of the DFSA rulebook.

United Kingdom

The communication of this Preliminary Placement Document and any other document or materials relating to the issue of the Equity Shares offered hereby is not being made, and such documents and/or materials have not been approved, by an authorised person for the purposes of section 21 of the United Kingdom's Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the "**FSMA**"). Accordingly, such documents and/or materials are not being distributed to, and must not be passed on to, the general public in the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom, this Preliminary Placement Document is being distributed only to, and is directed only at those (i) who have professional experience in matters relating to investments and who fall within the definition of investment professionals in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended (the "Order") and/or (ii) who are high net worth companies (or persons to whom it may otherwise be lawfully communicated) falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons") or otherwise in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in an offer to the public of the Equity Shares in the United Kingdom within the meaning of the FSMA. Any person in the United Kingdom that is not a relevant person should not act or rely on the information included in this Preliminary Placement Document or use it as basis for taking any action. In the United Kingdom, any investment or investment activity that this Preliminary Placement Document relates to may be made or taken exclusively by relevant persons.

In addition, in relation to the United Kingdom, no offer of Equity Shares which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Preliminary Placement Document to the public may be made in the United Kingdom other than:

(i) to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, as amended by the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 ("**EUWA**");

(ii) to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA) in the United Kingdom subject to obtaining the prior consent of the BRLMs; or

(iii) in any other circumstances falling within section 86 of the FSMA,

provided that no such offer of Equity Shares shall require our Company or any BRLM to publish a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression "an offer of Notes to the public" in relation to any Equity Shares means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Equity Shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Equity Shares.

United States

The Equity Shares offered in the Issue have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act, or the securities laws of any state of the United States and unless so registered, may not be offered or sold in the United States, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and any applicable U.S. state securities laws. Accordingly, the Equity Shares offered in the Issue are being offered and sold outside the United States, in "offshore transactions", as defined in and in reliance on Regulation S and the applicable laws of the jurisdiction where those offers and sales are made. For further information, please refer to the section titled "*Purchaser Representations and Transfer Restrictions*" on page 319.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS AND PURCHASER REPRESENTATIONS

Due to the following restrictions, investors are advised to consult legal counsel prior to purchasing Equity Shares or making any resale, pledge or transfer of Equity Shares.

Purchasers are not permitted to sell the Equity Shares Allotted pursuant to the Issue, for a period of one year from the date of Allotment, except on the Stock Exchanges. Allotments made to Eligible QIBs in the Issue (including to FPIs, VCFs, and AIFs) are subject to the rules and regulations that are applicable to them, including in relation to lock-in requirements.

The Equity Shares Allotted in the Issue are also subject to the resale restrictions in "*Selling Restrictions*" beginning on page 311 and the following resale restrictions.

United States

The Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

If you purchase the Equity Shares offered in the United States pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the U.S. Securities Act, in reliance upon Rule 144A or another available exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, by accepting delivery of this Preliminary Placement Document, submitting a bid to purchase Equity Shares and/or accepting delivery of any Equity Shares, you will be deemed to have represented and agreed to us and the Placement Agent as follows:

- You are authorised to consummate the purchase of the Equity Shares in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

- You (A) are a "qualified institutional buyer" (as defined in Rule 144A) (a "U.S. QIB"), (B) are aware that the sale of the Equity Shares to you is being made pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the U.S. Securities Act or another available exemption from the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act, and (C) are acquiring such Equity Shares for your own account or for the account of a U.S. QIB.

- You understand and agree (or if you are a broker-dealer acting on behalf of a customer, your customer has confirmed to you that such customer understands and agrees) that the Equity Shares are being offered in a transaction not involving any public offering within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Act, have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act or any state securities laws in the United States and may not be reoffered, resold, pledged or otherwise transferred except (A)(i) in the United States, (1) to a person who the seller reasonably believes is a U.S. QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, (2) pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements under the U.S. Securities Act provided by Rule 144 under the U.S. Securities Act (if available), (3) pursuant to another available exemption from the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act, or (4) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act, or (ii) outside the United States in an offshore transaction in reliance upon Regulation S, as applicable, and (B) in each case, in accordance with all applicable securities laws of the states of the United States and any other jurisdictions in which such offers or sales are made.

- You agree (or if you are a broker-dealer acting on behalf of a customer, your customer has confirmed to you that such customer agrees) that neither you, nor any of your affiliates, nor any person acting on your behalf, will make any "directed selling efforts" as defined in Regulation S, with respect to the Equity Shares. You acknowledge and agree that you are not purchasing any Equity Shares as a result of any directed selling efforts.

- The Equity Shares offered and sold in the United States as part of the Issue are "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) under the U.S. Securities Act and no representation is made as to the availability of the exemption provided by Rule 144 for re-sales of any Equity Shares.

- You will not deposit or cause to be deposited such Equity Shares into any depositary receipt facility established or maintained by a depositary bank other than a Rule 144A restricted depositary receipt facility, so long as such Equity Shares are "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) under the U.S. Securities Act.

- You have been provided access to this Preliminary Placement Document and will be provided access to the Preliminary Placement Document, which you have read in its entirety. You will base your investment decision on a copy of this Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document. You acknowledge that neither our Company nor any of its affiliates nor any other person (including the Book Running Lead Managers) or any of its affiliates has made or will make any representations, express or implied, to you with respect to our Company, the Issue, the Equity Shares or the accuracy, completeness or adequacy of any financial or other information concerning our Company, the Issue or the

Equity Shares, other than (in the case of our Company only) the information contained in this Preliminary Placement Document, as it may be supplemented.

- You are a sophisticated investor and possess such knowledge and experience in financial, business and investments as to be capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the investment in the Equity Shares. You are experienced in investing in private placement transactions of securities of companies in similar jurisdictions. You and any accounts for which you are subscribing to the Equity Shares (i) are each able to bear the economic risk of the investment in the Equity Shares, (ii) will not look to our Company or the BRLMs or any of their respective shareholders, directors, officers, employees, counsels, advisors, representatives, agents or affiliates for all or part of any such loss or losses that may be suffered, (iii) are able to sustain a complete loss on the investment in the Equity Shares, (iv) are seeking to subscribe to the Equity Shares in this Issue for investment purposes and not with a view to resell or distribute them and you or they have no reason to anticipate any change in your or their circumstances, financial or otherwise, which may cause or require any sale or distribution by it of all or any part of the Equity Shares, (v) have no need for liquidity with respect to the investment in the Equity Shares, and (vi) have no reason to anticipate any change in your or their circumstances, financial or otherwise, which may cause or require any sale or distribution by you or them of all or any part of the Equity Shares. You acknowledge that an investment in the Equity Shares involves a high degree of risk and that the Equity Shares are, therefore, a speculative investment.

- You will notify any transferee to whom you subsequently offer, sell, pledge or otherwise transfer and the executing broker and any other agent involved in any resale of the Equity Shares of the foregoing restrictions applicable to the Equity Shares and instruct such transferee, broker or agent to abide by such restrictions.

- You acknowledge that if at any time your representations cease to be true, you agree to resell the Equity Shares at our Company's request.

- You agree that any offer, resale, pledge or other transfer, or attempted offer, resale, pledge or other transfer, of the Equity Shares made other than in compliance with the above-stated restrictions will not be recognised by our Company.

You acknowledge and agree (or if you are a broker-dealer acting on behalf of a customer, your customer has confirmed to you that such customer acknowledges and agrees) that our Company, the BRLMs and their respective affiliates and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements and agree that, if any of such acknowledgements, representations or agreements are no longer accurate you will promptly notify Company and the BRLMs; and if you are acquiring any of the Equity Shares as a fiduciary or agent for one or more accounts, you represent that you have sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that you have full power to make, and do make, the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account. You agree that the terms and provisions of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements shall inure to the benefit of and any document incorporating such acknowledgements, representations and agreements shall be enforceable by our Company, its successors and its permitted assigns, and the terms and provisions hereof shall be binding on its permitted successors in title, permitted assigns and permitted transferees. You understand that these acknowledgments, representations and undertakings are required in connection with United States securities laws and irrevocably authorize our Company to produce these acknowledgments, representations and undertakings (or any document incorporating them) to any interested party in any administrative or legal proceedings or official enquiry with respect to the matters covered herein.

Transfer restrictions and purchaser representations for purchasers outside the United States

If you purchase the Equity Shares offered outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S, by accepting delivery of this Preliminary Placement Document, submitting a bid to purchase Equity Shares and/or accepting delivery of any Equity Shares, you will be deemed to have represented and agreed as follows:

- You are authorised to consummate the purchase of the Equity Shares in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and will comply with all laws, regulations and restrictions (including the selling restrictions contained in this Preliminary Placement Document) which may be applicable in your jurisdiction and you have obtained or will obtain any consent, approval or authorization required for you to purchase and accept delivery of Equity Shares, and you acknowledge and agree that none of our Company or the BRLMs and their respective affiliates shall have any responsibility in this regard.

- You acknowledge (or if you are a broker-dealer acting on behalf of a customer, your customer has confirmed to you that such customer acknowledges) that the Equity Shares are being issued in offshore transactions in reliance upon Regulation S and such Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act.

- You certify that either (A) you are, or at the time the Equity Shares are purchased will be, the beneficial owner of the Equity Shares, are located outside the United States (within the meaning of Regulation S), and you have not purchased the Equity Shares for the account or benefit of any person in the United States or entered into any arrangement for the transfer of the Equity Shares or an economic interest therein to any person in the United States, or (B) you are a broker-dealer acting on behalf of your customer and your customer has confirmed to you that (i) such customer is, or at the time the Equity Shares are purchased will be, the beneficial owner of the Equity Shares, (ii) such customer is located outside the United States (within the meaning of Regulation S), and (iii) such customer has not purchased the Equity Shares for the account or benefit of any person in the United States or entered into any arrangement for the transfer of the Equity Shares or an economic interest therein to any person in the United States.

- You are aware of the restrictions of the offer, sale and resale of the Equity Shares pursuant to Regulation S.

- You agree (or you are a broker-deal acting on behalf of a customer that has confirmed to you that such customer agrees) that neither it, nor any of its affiliates, nor any person acting on its behalf, will make any "directed selling efforts" as defined in Regulation S. You acknowledge and agree that you are not purchasing any Equity Shares as a result of any "directed selling efforts" as defined in Regulation S.

- You understand and agree (or if you are a broker-dealer acting on behalf of a customer, your customer has confirmed to you that such customer understands and agrees) that the Equity Shares are being offered in a transaction not involving any public offering in the United States within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Act, that the Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act or any state securities laws in the United States and that such Equity Shares may be offered, resold, pledged or otherwise transferred except (A)(i) in the United States, (1) to a person who the seller reasonably believes is a U.S. QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, (2) pursuant to an exemption from registration under the U.S Securities Act provided by Rule 144 under the U.S. Securities Act (if available), (3) pursuant to another available exemption from the registration requirements of the U.S Securities Act, or (4) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act, or (ii) outside the United States in an "offshore transaction" complying with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S, as applicable, and (B) in each case, in accordance with all applicable securities laws of the states of the United States and any other jurisdictions in which such offers or sales are made.

- You are a sophisticated investor and possess such knowledge and experience in financial, business and investments as to be capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the investment in the Equity Shares. You are experienced in investing in private placement transactions of securities of companies in a similar stage of development and in similar jurisdictions. You and any accounts for which you are subscribing to the Equity Shares (i) are each able to bear the economic risk of the investment in the Equity Shares, (ii) will not look to the Company or the BRLMs or any of their respective shareholders, directors, officers, employees, counsels, advisors, representatives, agents or affiliates for all or part of any such loss or losses that may be suffered, (iii) are able to sustain a complete loss on the investment in the Equity Shares, (iv) are seeking to subscribe to the Equity Shares in this Issue for investment purposes and not with a view to resell or distribute them and you or they have no reason to anticipate any change in your or their circumstances, financial or otherwise, which may cause or require any sale or distribution by it of all or any part of the Equity Shares, (v) have no need for liquidity with respect to the investment in the Equity Shares, and (vi) have no reason to anticipate any change in your or their circumstances, financial or otherwise, which may cause or require any sale or distribution by you or them of all or any part of the Equity Shares. You acknowledge that an investment in the Equity Shares involves a high degree of risk and that the Equity Shares are, therefore, a speculative investment.

- You have been provided access to this Preliminary Placement Document and will be provided access to the Placement Document, which you have read in its entirety. You will base your investment decision on a copy of this Preliminary Placement Document and the Placement Document. You acknowledge that neither our Company nor any of its affiliates nor any other person (including the Book Running Lead Managers) or any of its affiliates has made or will make any representations, express or implied, to you with respect to our Company, the Issue, the Equity Shares or the accuracy, completeness or adequacy of any financial or other information concerning our Company, the Issue or the Equity Shares, other than (in the case of our Company only) the information contained in this Preliminary Placement Document, as it may be supplemented.

- You agree to indemnify and hold our Company and the BRLMs harmless from any and all costs, claims, liabilities and expenses (including legal fees and expenses) arising out of or in connection with any breach of these representations and warranties. You will not hold any of our Company or the BRLMs liable with respect to its investment in the Equity Shares. You agree that the indemnity set forth in this paragraph shall survive the resale of the Equity Shares.

- Where you are subscribing to the Equity Shares for one or more managed accounts, you represent and warrant that you are authorised in writing, by each such managed account to subscribe to the Equity Shares for each managed account and to make (and it hereby makes) the acknowledgements and agreements herein for and on behalf of each such account, reading the reference to "you" to include such accounts.

- You agree that any offer, resale, pledge or other transfer, or attempted offer, resale, pledge or other transfer, of the Equity Shares made other than in compliance with the above-stated restrictions shall not be recognised by our Company.

If such person is a dealer (as such term is defined under the U.S. Securities Act), it may not resell the Equity Shares in the United States prior to 40 days from the commencement of the offering of the Equity Shares. You acknowledge and agree (or if you are a broker-dealer acting on behalf of a customer, your customer has confirmed to you that such customer acknowledges and agrees) that our Company and the BRLMs and their respective affiliates and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agree that, if any of such acknowledgements, representations or agreements are no longer accurate, you will promptly notify our Company and the BRLMs; and if you are acquiring any of the Equity Shares as a fiduciary or agent for one or more accounts, you represent that you have sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that you have full power to make, and do make, the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account. You agree that the terms and provisions of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements shall inure to the benefit of and any document incorporating such acknowledgements, representations and agreements shall be enforceable by our Company, its successors and its permitted assigns, and the terms and provisions hereof shall be binding on its permitted successors in title, permitted assigns and permitted transferees. You understand that these acknowledgments, representations and undertakings are required in connection with United States securities laws and irrevocably authorize our Company to produce these acknowledgments, representations and undertakings (or any document incorporating them) to any interested party in any administrative or legal proceedings or official enquiry with respect to the matters covered herein.

THE SECURITIES MARKET OF INDIA

The information in this section has been extracted from documents available on the respective websites of SEBI and the Stock Exchanges and has not been prepared or independently verified by our Company or the BRLMs or any of their affiliates or advisors.

The Indian Securities Market

India has a long history of organized securities trading. In 1875, the first stock exchange was established in Mumbai. BSE and NSE are the significant stock exchanges in India in terms of the number of listed companies, market capitalisation and trading activity.

Indian Stock Exchanges

Indian stock exchanges are regulated primarily by SEBI, as well as by the Government acting through the Ministry of Finance, Capital Markets Division, under the SCRA and the SCRR. On October 9, 2018, SEBI, in exercise of its powers under the SCRA and the SEBI Act, notified the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) Regulations, 2018, as amended (the "**SCR (SECC) Regulations**"), which regulate *inter alia* the recognition, ownership and governance of stock exchanges and clearing corporations in India together with providing for minimum net-worth requirements for stock exchanges. The SCRA, the SCRR and the SCR (SECC) Regulations along with various rules, bye-laws and regulations of the respective stock exchanges, regulate the recognition of stock exchanges, the qualifications for membership thereof and the manner, in which contracts are entered into, settled and enforced between members of the stock exchanges.

The SEBI Act empowers SEBI to regulate the Indian securities markets, including stock exchanges and intermediaries in the capital markets, promote and monitor self-regulatory organisations and prohibit fraudulent and unfair trade practices. Regulations and guidelines concerning minimum disclosure requirements by listed companies, rules and regulations concerning investor protection, insider trading, substantial acquisitions of shares and takeover of companies, buy-backs of securities, employee stock option schemes, stockbrokers, merchant bankers, underwriters, mutual funds, foreign portfolio investors, credit rating agencies and other capital market participants have been notified by the relevant regulatory authority.

BSE

Established in 1875, it is the oldest stock exchange in India. In 1956, it became the first stock exchange in India to obtain permanent recognition from the Government under the SCRA. Pursuant to the BSE (Corporatization and Demutualization) Scheme 2005 of SEBI, with effect from August 19, 2005, BSE was incorporated as a company under the Companies Act, 1956. BSE was listed on NSE with effect from February 3, 2017.

NSE

NSE was established by financial institutions and banks to provide nationwide online, satellite-linked, screen-based trading facilities with market-makers and electronic clearing and settlement for securities including government securities, debentures, public sector bonds and units. NSE was recognised as a stock exchange under the SCRA in April 1993 and commenced operations in the wholesale debt market segment in June 1994. The capital market (equities) segment commenced operations in November 1994 and operations in the derivatives segment commenced in June 2000. NSE launched the NSE 50 Index, now known as S&P CNX NIFTY, on April 22, 1996 and the Mid-cap Index on January 1, 1996.

Listing and delisting of Securities

The listing of securities on a recognised Indian stock exchange is regulated by the applicable Indian laws including the Companies Act, 2013 the SCRA, the SCRR, the SEBI Act and various guidelines and regulations issued by SEBI including the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the SEBI Listing Regulations, as well as pursuant to the listing agreements entered into by our Company with the Stock Exchanges. The SCRA empowers the governing body of each recognised stock exchange to suspend trading of or withdraw admission to dealings in a listed security for breach of or non-compliance with any conditions or breach of company's obligations under the SEBI Listing Regulations or for any reason, subject to the issuer receiving prior written notice of the intent of the exchange and upon granting of a hearing in the matter. SEBI also has the power to amend the SEBI Listing Regulations and bye-laws of the stock exchanges in India, to overrule a stock exchange's governing body and withdraw recognition of a recognized stock exchange.

Delisting of equity shares from the stock exchanges, whether by way of a compulsory or a voluntary delisting, is governed by the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021, as amended (the "**Delisting Regulations**"). Following a compulsory delisting of equity shares, a company, its executive directors, its promoters, person(s) responsible for ensuring compliance with the securities laws and the companies promoted by any of them cannot directly or indirectly access the securities market or seek listing of any equity shares for a period of 10 years from the date of such delisting. In addition, certain amendments to the SCRR have also been notified in relation to delisting.

Minimum Level of Public Shareholding

All listed companies (except exempted public sector undertakings) are required to maintain a minimum public shareholding of 25%. Where the public shareholding in a listed company falls below 25% at any time, such company shall bring the public shareholding to 25% within a maximum period of 12 months from the date of such the public shareholding having fallen below the 25% threshold. However, every listed public sector company whose public shareholding falls below 25% at any time on or after the commencement of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2018, shall increase its public shareholding to at least 25%, within a period of two years from the date of such commencement or fall, respectively, in the manner specified by SEBI. Consequently, a listed company may be delisted from the Stock Exchanges for not complying with the above-mentioned requirements. Our Company is in compliance with this minimum public shareholding requirement.

Disclosures under the Companies Act, 2013 and securities regulations

Under the Companies Act, 2013 a public offering of securities in India must be made by means of a prospectus, which must contain information specified in the Companies Act, 2013, the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014 and the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The prospectus must be filed with the relevant registrar of companies having jurisdiction over the place where a company's registered office is situated. A company's directors and promoters shall be subject to civil and criminal liability for misrepresentation in a prospectus. The Companies Act, 2013 also sets forth procedures for the acceptance of subscriptions and payment of commission rates for the sale of securities. Pursuant to the provisions of the SEBI Act, SEBI has issued detailed guidelines concerning disclosures by public companies and to further investor protection. The SEBI ICDR Regulations permit companies to price their domestic issues of securities in consultation with the lead merchant banker or through the book building process.

Public limited companies are required under the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable guidelines, to prepare, file with the RoC, and circulate to their shareholders, audited annual accounts which comply with the disclosure requirements under the Companies Act, 2013, and other regulations governing their manner of presentation and which include sections pertaining to corporate governance, related party transactions and the management's discussion and analysis as required under the SEBI Listing Regulations. In addition, a listed company is subject to continuing disclosure requirements pursuant to the terms of the SEBI Listing Regulations. Accordingly, companies are required to publish unaudited financial results (subject to a limited review by the company's auditors) on a quarterly basis and are required to inform stock exchanges immediately regarding any unpublished price sensitive information.

Insider Trading Regulations

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended (the "**SEBI Insider Trading Regulations**") have been notified by SEBI to amongst other things, prohibit and penalize insider trading in India and prohibit dealing in the securities of a listed company when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information (the "**UPSI**").

The SEBI Insider Trading Regulations also impose certain restrictions on the communication of UPSI relating to a company or securities listed or proposed to be listed. In terms of the SEBI Insider Trading Regulations, (i) no insider shall communicate, provide or allow access to any UPSI relating to such companies and securities to any person including other insiders; and (ii) no person shall procure or cause the communication by any insider of UPSI relating to such companies and securities, except in furtherance of legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations. It also provides disclosure obligations for promoters, employees and directors, with regard to their shareholding in the company, and the changes therein. However, UPSI may be communicated, provided or allowed access to or procured, under certain circumstances specified in the SEBI Insider Trading Regulations.

The SEBI Insider Trading Regulations define the term "unpublished price sensitive information" to mean any information, relating to a company or its securities, directly or indirectly, that is not generally available which upon becoming generally available, is likely to materially affect the price of its securities and ordinarily includes but not restricted to information relating to the following: (a) financial results; (b) dividends; (c) change in capital structure; (d) mergers, de-mergers, acquisitions, de-listings, disposals and expansion of business and such other transactions; and (e) changes in key managerial personnel. Further, in terms of the SEBI Insider Trading Regulations, "generally available information" is defined as information that is accessible to the public on a non-discriminatory basis and shall not include unverified event or information reported in print or electronic media. An "insider" means any person who is: i) a connected person; or ii) in possession of or having access to unpublished price sensitive information. The term "connected person" means any person who is or has during the six months prior to the concerned act been associated with a company, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, including by reason of frequent communication with its officers or by being in any contractual, fiduciary or employment relationship or by being a director, officer or an employee of the company or holding any position, including a professional or business relationship between himself and the company, whether temporary or permanent, that allows such person, directly or indirectly, to have access to unpublished price sensitive information or is reasonably expected to allow such access.

The SEBI Insider Trading Regulations make it compulsory for listed companies and certain other entities (including fiduciaries and intermediaries) that are required to handle UPSI in the course of business operations to establish (i) an internal code of practices and procedures for fair disclosure of UPSI; (ii) an internal code to regulate, monitor and report trading by designated persons and immediate relatives of designated persons; and (iii) a policy for procedures to be adopted by a company in case of any leak of UPSI. There are also initial and continuing shareholding disclosure obligations under the SEBI Insider Trading Regulations.

Index-Based Market-Wide Circuit Breaker System

In order to restrict abnormal price volatility in any particular stock, SEBI has instructed stock exchanges to apply daily circuit breakers which do not allow transactions beyond a certain level of price volatility. The index-based market-wide circuit breaker system (equity and equity derivatives) applies at three stages of the index movement, at 10%, 15% and 20%. These circuit breakers, when triggered, bring about a coordinated trading halt in all equity and equity derivative markets nationwide. The market-wide circuit breakers are triggered by movement of either the SENSEX of BSE or the NIFTY 50 of NSE, whichever is breached earlier.

In addition to the market-wide index-based circuit breakers, there are currently in place individual scrip-wise price bands of 20% movements either up or down, for all scrips in the compulsory rolling settlement. However, no price bands are applicable on scrips on which derivative products are available or scrips included in indices on which derivative products are available.

The stock exchanges in India can also exercise the power to suspend trading during periods of market volatility. Margin requirements are imposed by stock exchanges that are required to be paid by the stockbrokers.

Settlement

The stock exchanges in India operate on a trading day plus one, or T+1 rolling settlement system. At the end of the T+1 period, obligations are settled with buyers of securities paying for and receiving securities, while sellers transfer and receive payment for securities. For example, trades executed on a Monday would typically be settled on a Tuesday. Additionally, SEBI has introduced the beta version of T+0 rolling settlement cycle on optional basis in addition to the existing T+1 settlement cycle for a limited set of 25 scrips and with a limited number of brokers.

Trading Hours

Trading on both BSE and NSE normally occurs from Monday through Friday between 9:15 a.m. IST and 3:30 p.m. IST (excluding the 15 minutes pre-open session from 9.00 a.m. IST to 9.15 a.m. IST that has been introduced). BSE and NSE are closed on public holidays. The recognised stock exchanges have been permitted to set their own trading hours (in the cash and derivatives segments) subject to the condition that (i) the trading hours are between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m.; and (ii) the stock exchange has in place a risk management system and infrastructure commensurate to the trading hours.

Internet-Based Securities Trading and Security Trading using Wireless Technology Services

Internet trading takes place through order routing systems, which route client orders to exchange trading systems for execution. This permits clients throughout the country to trade using brokers' internet trading systems. Stock brokers interested in providing this service are required to apply for permission to the relevant stock exchange and also have to comply with certain minimum conditions stipulated under applicable law. NSE became the first exchange to grant approval to its members for providing internet-based trading services. Internet trading is possible on both the "equities" as well as the "derivatives" segments of NSE.

Trading Procedure

In order to facilitate smooth transactions, the BSE replaced its open outcry system with BSE On-line Trading (the "**BOLT**") facility in 1995. This totally automated screen based trading in securities was put into practice nationwide. This has enhanced transparency in dealings and has assisted considerably in smoothening settlement cycles and improving efficiency in back-office work. In the year 2014, BSE introduced its new generation trading platform, BOLT Plus.

NSE has introduced a fully automated trading system called National Exchange for Automated Trading ("**NEAT**"), which operates on strict time / price priority besides enabling efficient trade. NEAT has provided depth in the market by enabling large number of members all over India to trade simultaneously, narrowing the spreads.

Depositories

The Depositories Act, 1996 provides a legal framework for the establishment of depositories to record ownership details and effect transfers in electronic book-entry form. Further, SEBI has framed the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 in relation to, among other things, the formation and registration of such depositories, the registration of participants as well as the rights and obligations of the depositories, participants, companies and beneficial owners.

Takeover Regulations

Disclosure and mandatory bid obligations for listed Indian companies under Indian law are governed by the specific regulations in relation to substantial acquisition of shares and takeover.. Once the equity shares of a company are listed on a stock exchange in India, the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 (the "**Takeover Regulations**") will apply to any acquisition of the company's shares/voting rights/control. The Takeover Regulations prescribes certain thresholds or trigger points in the shareholding that a person or entity (along with persons acting in concert with such person or entity) has in the listed Indian company, which give rise to certain obligations on the part of the acquirer. Acquisition of shares or voting rights up to a certain threshold prescribed under the Takeover Regulations mandate specific disclosure requirements, while acquisitions (direct or indirect, along with persons acting in concert with such acquirer) crossing particular thresholds may result in the acquirer having to make an open offer for the shares of the target company.

Buy-back

A company may buy-back its shares subject to compliance with the requirements of Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended and the SEBI (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations 2018, as amended. Under Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, a company may buy-back its shares out of its free reserves or securities premium account or the proceeds of the issue of any shares or other specified securities, other than proceeds of an earlier issue of the same kind of shares or same kind of other specified securities.

Derivatives (Futures and Options)

Trading in derivatives is governed by the SCRA, the SCRR and the SEBI Act. The SCRA was amended in February 2000 and derivatives contracts were included within the term "securities", as defined by the SCRA. Trading in derivatives in India takes place either on separate and independent derivatives exchanges or on a separate segment of an existing stock exchange. The derivatives exchange or derivatives segment of a stock exchange functions as a self-regulatory organisation under the supervision of the SEBI.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EQUITY SHARES

The following is the information relating to the Equity Shares including a brief summary of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association and the Companies Act, 2013. Bidders are urged to read the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association carefully, and consult with their advisers, as the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association and applicable Indian law, and not this summary, govern the rights attached to the Equity Shares.

Share capital

The authorized share capital of our Company is ₹ 60,000,000,000.00 divided into 6,000,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each. As on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, the issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of our Company is ₹ 26,877,647,060.00 divided into 2,687,764,706 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each. For further details please see the section "*Capital Structure*" on page 105.

Authorised Share Capital

The authorised share capital of our Company is as stated in Clause V of the Memorandum of Association or as altered from time to time, payable in the manner as may be determined by the Directors from time to time, with the power to increase, issue, reduce, sub-divide or to repay the same or to divide the same into several classes and to attach thereto any rights, privileges and conditions, and to vary, modify or abrogate any such rights, privileges or conditions, and to consolidate or reorganize the Shares into classes.

Increase, Reduction and Alteration of Capital

The Company may, with the approval of the Members, from time to time, subject to Section 61 of the Companies Act, alter the conditions of Memorandum of Association as follows:

a. Increase the share capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amounts as the resolution shall prescribe;

b. Subject to the provisions of Sections 66 of the Act, the Company may, from time to time, by special resolution, reduce its capital by paying off capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets, or is superfluous by-reducing the liability on the shares or otherwise, as may be expedient, and capital may be paid off upon the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise; and the Board may, subject to the provisions of the Act, accept surrender of shares;

c. Subject to the approval of the Members, the Company may from time to time, sub-divide or consolidate its shares or any of them and exercise any of the other powers conferred by Section 61 of the Act; and

d. Cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution in that behalf, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled. Such cancellation of shares shall not be deemed to be a reduction of share capital. The Company has the power, from time to time, to increase its authorized or issued and Paid up Share Capital.

e. Subject to applicable law (including the Act), the Company may issue Shares; either equity or any other kind with non-voting rights and the resolution authorizing such issue shall prescribe the terms and conditions of that issue.

Allotment of Shares

Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, the shares shall be under the control of the Board of Directors who may allot or dispose of the same, or any of them, to such persons in such proportion, upon such terms and conditions and either at a premium or at par or (subject to compliance with the provisions of Section 53 of the Act) at a discount and, at such time as the Board may from time to time think fit. Provided that option or right to call of shares of the Company shall not be given to any Person or Persons except with the sanction of the Company in the General Meeting.

The Board may issue and allot shares in the capital of the Company on payment in full or part of any property sold and transferred or for any services rendered to the Company in the conduct of its business and any shares which may so be allotted may be issued as fully paid-up shares and if so issued shall be deemed to be fully paid shares.

Buy-back of Shares

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Articles of Association but subject to the provisions of section 68 to 70 and any other applicable provisions of the Act or any other law for the time being in force, the Company may purchase its own shares or other specified securities.

Forfeiture and Lien

The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called on payable at a fixed time in respect of that share, and the Company shall also have a lien on all shares (other than fully paid shares) standing registered in the name of single person, for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the Company, but the Board may, at any time, declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article. The Company's lien, if any, on a share shall extend to all dividend payable thereon.

That the fully paid shares will be free from all liens, while in the case of partly paid shares, the Company's lien, if any, will be restricted to moneys called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such shares.

(i) If a member fails to pay any call, or installment of a call on the day appointed for the payment thereof, the Board may at any time thereafter, during such time as any part of the call or installment remain unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or installment as is unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued.

(ii) The Notice foresaid shall:

(a) name a further day (not being earlier than the expiry of fourteen days from the date of service of the notice) on or before which the Payment required by the notice is to be made; and

(b) State that, in the event of non-payment on or before the day so named, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(iii) If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may, at any time thereafter before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect, when any share is forfeited an entry of the forfeituring with the date thereof shall be made in the register of members and shall be deemed to be the property of the Company.

(iv) A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Board thinks fit.

(v) At any time before a sale or disposal as aforesaid, the Board may cancel the forfeiture on such terms as it thinks fit.

Power to issue new certificate

No certificate of any share shall be issued either in exchange for those which are sub-divided or consolidated or in replacement of those which are defaced, torn or old, decrepit, worn out, or where the Pages on reverse for recording transfers have been fully utilised, unless reverse for recording transfers have been fully utilised, unless the certificate in lieu of which it is issued is surrendered to the Company. The Company may charge such fees, if any, not exceeding Rs. 50/- (Rupees fifty) per certificate issued or such other amount as may be permitted by the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules thereunder, on splitting or consolidation of share certificates that are defaced or tom, as the Board thinks fit.

Further, no duplicate share certificate shall be issued in lieu of those that are lost and/or destroyed without the prior consent of the Board or without payment of such fees, if any, not exceeding Rs. 50/- (Rupees fifty) or such other amount as may be permitted by the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules thereunder, and on such reasonable terms, if any, as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of out of pocket expenses incurred by the company in investigating evidence, as the Board thinks fit.

Provided that notwithstanding what is stated above, the Board of Directors of the company shall comply with such Rules or Regulations or requirements of any Stock Exchange or the Rules made under the Act or the Rules made under Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 or any other Act, or rules applicable in this behalf.

The provision of this Article shall mutatis mutandis apply to Debentures of the Company.

Transfer of shares

Shares/debentures in the Company shall be transferred in the form prescribed under Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 or as amended from time to time.

A common form of transfer shall be used. The instrument of transfer of any share/debenture in the Company shall be executed by or on behalf of both the transferor and transferee.

Every instrument of transfer shall be delivered within 60 (Sixty) days from the date of execution to the Company at the office for registration accompanied by respective certificate of the shares/debentures to be transferred and such evidence as the Company may require to prove the title of the transferor or his right to transfer the shares/debentures. All instruments of transfer shall be retained by the Company, but any instrument of transfer which the Board may decline to register shall on demand be returned to the person depositing the same.

Transmission of shares

The Company shall have the power to register as shareholder/debenture holder any person to whom the right to any share/debenture in the Company has been transmitted by operation of law.

Borrowing Powers

The Board may, borrow and/or secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purpose of the Company from time to time, subject to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and adherence of applicable Capital to Risk Assets Ratio (CRAR) prescribed by the RBI.

General Meetings

The first annual general meeting of the Company shall be held within eighteen months of the Company's incorporation and thereafter the annual general meeting shall be held within six months after the expiry of each financial year, except in the case when for any special reason, time for holding any annual general meeting (not being the first annual general meeting) is extended by the Registrar of Companies, under Section 96 of the Companies Act; no greater interval than fifteen months shall be allowed to elapse between the date of one annual general meeting and the next. All other meetings of the Company shall be called an Extra-Ordinary General Meetings.

Meetings of the Board

A meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held to conduct the business of the Company. Every year four meetings shall be held in such a manner that not more than one hundred and twenty days shall intervene between two consecutive meetings of the Board.

The quorum for a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company shall be one-third of its total strength (total strength as determined by the Act and any fraction in that one-third being rounded off as one) or 2 (Two) Directors, whichever is higher.

A meeting of the Board of Directors for the time being at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers, and discretion by or under the Articles of the Company for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board of Directors generally.

Extra-ordinary general meeting

The Board may, whenever they think fit, and shall on the requisition of the holders of not less than one tenth of the paid-up capital of the Company upon which all calls or other sums then due have been paid, as at the date carry the right of voting in regard to that matter or forthwith proceed to convene an extra-ordinary general meeting of the Company and in the case of such requisition, the following provisions shall have effect:

(1) The requisition must state the objects of the meeting and must be signed by requisitionists and deposited at the office and may consist of several documents, in like-form, each signed by one or more requisitionists.

(2) If the Board of Directors of the Company does not proceed within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition being so deposited to cause a meeting, to be called on a day not later than 45 days from the date of deposit of the requisition, the requisitionists or a majority of them in value may themselves convene the meeting but any meeting so convened shall be held within three months from the date of the deposits of the requisition.

(3) Any meeting convened under this Article by the requisition shall be convened in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be convened by the Board.

Votes of Members

Upon a show of hands every member present in person or duly authorized representative shall have one vote and upon a poll, every such member or proxy or authorised representative shall have one vote for every share held by him.

A member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting may appoint another person (whether a member or not) as his proxy to attend meeting and vote on show of hand for demanding poll or on a poll. No member shall appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. The Instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing and be signed by the appointer or his attorney duly authorized in writing or if the appointer is a body corporate, be under its seal or to be signed by an officer or an attorney duly authorized by it.

No member shall be entitled to be present or to vote on any question either personally or by proxy at any general meeting or upon a poll, or be reckoned in a quorum whilst any call or other sum shall be due and payable to the Company in respect of any of the shares of such member.

Appointment of Chairman-Cum-Managing Director, Functional Directors, Directors and their terms of office

The President shall have powers to appoint, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, the Functional Director(s) and the Director(s) of the Company who shall hold office until removed by the President or until their resignation, retirement, death or transfer from their respective offices by virtue of which they are Chairman-cum-Managing Director, the Functional Director(s) and the Director(s) of the Company.

Remuneration of Directors

The Directors of the Company appointed by the President shall be paid such salary and/or allowances as the President may, from time to time, determine. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, such reasonable additional remuneration as may be determined by the President may be paid to any one or more of the Directors for extra or special services rendered by him or them or otherwise.

Removal of Directors

The President shall have the power to remove any Director including, the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, and the Functional Director(s), if any, from office at any time in his absolute discretion.

Filling of vacancies of Directors

The President shall have the power to appoint directors in place of the ex-officio directors if on account of any reason they are unable to service on the Board. The President shall also have the right to fill any vacancy in the office of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Functional Director(s), caused by removed, resignation, and death or otherwise.

Appointment of Additional Director(s)

Subject to the provision of The Act and approval of Administrative Ministry, the Board shall have the power to appoint any person, other than a person who fails to get appointed as a Director in a general meeting, as an additional Director on the Board provided that such additional Director shall hold Office only up to the date of next Annual General Meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for reappointment by such General Meeting.

Appointment of Nominee Director(s)

Subject to the provisions of The Act and approval of Administrative Ministry, the Board shall have the power to appoint any person as a Director nominated, by any Debenture Trustee in pursuance of the provisions of any law for the time being in force or of any agreement, or by the Central Government by virtue of its shareholding in the Company.

The tenure and other terms and conditions for holding the Office of such Nominee Director/s so appointed shall be determined by the Nominating Authority subject to the provisions of the Act, other applicable extent laws/statutory Rules/Guidelines and these Articles.

Prior approval of the President to be obtained in respect of

Notwithstanding any of the provisions contained in the other Articles, prior approval of the President shall be obtained in respect of:

(a) All Board's level appointment which in turn will include initial appointment, extension in service and re-employment of personnel who have attained the retirement age as notified by the Government from time to time.

(b) Appointment of any foreign national to any post in the Company.

(c) Winding up of the Company.

(d) Sale, lease, or otherwise dispose of the whole or substantially the whole of the undertaking of the Company.

(e) Revenue budget of the Company in case there is an element of deficit which is proposed to be met by obtaining funds from Central Government.

(f) Agreement involving foreign collaboration proposed to be entered into by the Company.

(g) Purchases and contracts of a major nature involving substantial capital outlay which are in excess of the powers vested in the Company.

Power of President to issue directives

Notwithstanding anything contained in all the Articles but subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the President may, from time to time, issue such directives or instructions as may be considered necessary in regard to the conduct of business and affairs of the Company and in like manner may vary and annul any such directive or instruction. The Board of Directors shall give immediate effect to the directives or instructions so issued. In particular, the President will have the following powers:

(i) to give directives to the Company as to the exercise and performance of its functions in matters involving national security or substantial public interest;

(ii) to call for such returns, accounts and other information with respect to the property and activities of the Company as may be required from time to time;

(iii) to provide wholly or partly owned company(ies) or subsidiary(ies) including participations in their share capital irrespective of the sources from which the operations of such companies are to be financed;

(iv) to determine in consultation with the Board annual, short and long term financial and economic objectives of the Company provided that all directives issued by the President shall be in writing addressed to the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, The Board shall, except where the President considers that the interest of national security required, otherwise, incorporate the contents of directives issued by the President in the Annual Report of the Company and also indicate its impact on the financial position of the Company;

(v) to take decisions regarding entering into partnership and/or regarding arrangements for sharing profits; and

(vi) save with the prior approval of the President, the Company shall not embark upon or incur any liability or enter into any agreement or arrangement embarking upon any objects other than the main objects specified in the Memorandum of Association, except to the extent that the exercise, by the Company, of the powers under the relevant sub-clause is, in the opinion of the Board of Directors necessary for the fulfilment of the main objects, as specified in the Articles.

Dividend

The Company in general meeting may declare a dividend to be paid to the members according to their rights and interests in the profits but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board of Directors.

The profits of the Company available for payment of dividend subject to any special rights relating thereto created or authorised to be created by these presents and subject to the provisions of these presents as to the reserve funds and amortization of capital, shall, be divisible among the members in proportion to the amount of capital paid up by them respectively, provided always that (subject as aforesaid) any capital paid up on a share during the period in respect of which a dividend is declared shall only entitle the holder of such share to an apportioned amount of such dividend as from the date of payment.

No dividend shall be declared or paid by the Company for any financial year except out of profits of the Company for that year arrived at after providing for the depreciation in accordance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act or out of profits of the Company for any previous financial year or years arrived at after providing for the depreciation in accordance with those provisions and remaining undistributed or out of both or out of money provided by the Government for the payment of dividend in pursuance of a guarantee given by the Government. No dividend shall carry interest against the Company.

Further, the Board may, from time to time, pay to the members such interim dividends as in their judgment the position of the Company justifies.

Unpaid or Unclaimed Dividend

Where the Company has declared a dividend but which has not been paid or claimed within 30 (Thirty) days from date of declaration, transfer the total amount of dividend which remains unpaid or unclaimed within the said period of 30 (Thirty) days, to a special account to be opened by the Company in that behalf in any scheduled bank, to be called “Unpaid Dividend Account”.

Any amount transferred to the Unpaid Dividend Account which remains unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of such transfer, shall be transferred by the Company to the Fund known as Investor Education and Protection Fund established under Section 125 of the Companies Act. No unclaimed or unpaid dividend shall be forfeited by the Board before such claim becomes barred by law.

Winding up

If the Company be wound up and the assets available for distribution among the members as such shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the paid up capital, such assets shall be distributed so that, as nearly as may be the losses shall be borne by the members in proportion to the capital paid up or which ought to have been paid up at the commencement of the winding up, on shares held by them respectively. Further, if in a winding up, assets available for distribution among the members shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the capital paid up, the excess shall be distributed amongst the members in proportion to the capital paid up or which ought to have been paid up on the shares to be without prejudice to the rights of the holders of share issued upon special terms and conditions.

Indemnity

Subject to the provisions the Companies Act, every Director, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Functional Director(s), Auditor, Company Secretary and other officer or employee of the Company shall be indemnified by the Company and it shall be the duty of the Directors to payout of the funds of the Company all bonafide costs losses and expenses, (including traveling expenses) which any such Director, manager, officer or employee may incur in the discharge of his duties and the amount for which such indemnity is provided shall immediately attach as a lien on the property of the Company and have priority as between the members over all other claims.

Further, subject as aforesaid, every Director, Manager, Officer or employee of the Company shall be indemnified against any bonafide liabilities incurred by him or by them as such Director, manager, officer or employee in any proceeding whether civil or criminal in which judgment is given in his or their favour or in which he is or they are acquitted, or in connection with any application under Section 463 of the Companies Act in which relief is granted by the court.

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, no Director or other Officer of the Company shall be liable for the acts, receipts, neglect or defaults of any other Director or Officer of the Company or for joining in any receipt or other act for conformity or for any loss or expenses happening to the Company through the insufficiency or deficiency of title to any property acquired by the order of the Board of Directors for or on behalf of the Company, or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of the moneys of the Company shall be invested or for any loss or damage arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency or tortious act of any persons with whom any moneys, securities or effects shall be deposited or for any loss occasioned by any error or judgment or oversight on his part or for any other loss, damage or misfortune which shall happen in the execution of the duties of his office in relation thereto unless the same happens through his own negligence, default, misfeasance, breach of duty or breach of trust.

TAXATION

To,

The Board of Directors

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
India Habitat Centre, 1st Floor,
East Court, Core 4A, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi–110003, India

IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited
6th Floor, IDBI Tower,
WTC Complex
Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 400 005,
Maharashtra, India

BNP Paribas
1 North Avenue, Maker Maxity,
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East),
Mumbai - 400 051,
Maharashtra, India

Emkay Global Financial Services Limited
7th Floor, The Ruby,
Senapati Bapat Marg,
Dadar (West),
Mumbai – 400028
Maharashtra, India

Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited
Motilal Oswal Tower,
Rahimtullah Sayani Road,
Opposite Parel ST Depot, Prabhadevi,
Mumbai- 400 025, Maharashtra, India

SBI Capital Markets Limited
1501, 15th Floor, A & B Wing,
Parinee Crescenzo Building, G Block,
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East),
Mumbai – 400 051,
Maharashtra, India

(IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited, BNP Paribas, Emkay Global Financial Services Limited, Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited, and SBI Capital Markets Limited, together referred to as the **"Book Running Lead Managers"** or **"BRLMs"** in relation to the Issue)

Sub: Proposed Qualified Institutions Placement of equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each (the "Equity Shares") by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (the "Company") in accordance with Sections 42 and 62(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Companies Act") read with Chapter VI of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended (the "SEBI ICDR Regulations") (the "Issue").

We, Shiv & Associates, Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration Number: 009989N), statutory auditors of the Company, hereby confirm that the enclosed **Annexure A** (the "**Statement**"), accurately and adequately states the possible special tax benefits available to the Company and to shareholders under the direct and indirect taxes presently in force in India ("**Indian Tax Laws**"). These possible special tax benefits are dependent on the Company and its shareholders fulfilling the conditions prescribed under the relevant provisions of the Indian Tax Laws. Hence, the ability of the Company and its shareholders to derive these possible special tax benefits is dependent upon their fulfilling such conditions, which is based on business imperatives the Company may face in the future and accordingly, the Company and its shareholders may or may not choose to fulfill such conditions.

The special tax benefits discussed in the Statement are not exhaustive or conclusive and cover the possible special tax benefits available to the Company and its shareholders and do not cover any general tax benefits available to them. The Statement is only intended to provide general information to the investors and is neither designed nor intended to be a substitute for professional tax advice. In view of the individual nature of the tax consequences and the changing tax laws, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax consultant with respect to the specific tax implications arising out of their participation in the proposed Issue. Neither we are suggesting nor advising investors to invest money based on this Statement.

We do not express any opinion or provide any assurance as to whether:

(i) the Company or its shareholders will continue to obtain these possible tax benefits in future; or

(ii) the conditions prescribed for availing the possible tax benefits, where applicable have been/would be met.

Our confirmation is based on the information, explanations and representations obtained from the Company and based on our understanding of the business activities and operations of the Company.

We have issued this certificate in accordance with the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes (Revised 2016) (the '**Guidance Note'**) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "**ICAI**"). The Guidance Note requires that we comply with the independence and ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI.

We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control ('SQC') 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.

The enclosed Statement is issued in connection with the Issue and the contents of the statements, in full or in part, can be disclosed in the preliminary placement document, the placement document and other documents (together the "**Placement Documents**") or any other materials prepared or filed/submitted in relation to the Issue (together with the Placement Documents, the "**Issue Documents**").

We undertake to inform you promptly, in writing, of any changes, within our knowledge, to the above information until the Equity Shares issued by the Company pursuant to the Issue commence trading on BSE Limited ("**BSE**") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("**NSE**", together with BSE, the "**Stock Exchanges**"). In the absence of such communication from us, the above information should be considered as updated information until the Equity Shares issued pursuant to the Issue, commence trading on the Stock Exchanges.

This certificate may be relied upon by the addressees to this certificate and the legal counsels to each of the Company and the BRLMs appointed for the purpose of the Issue. We hereby consent to extracts of, or reference to, this certificate being used in the Issue Documents to be filed in relation to the Issue. We also consent to the submission of this certificate as may be necessary to the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**"), Registrar of Company, Delhi and Haryana at Delhi, the Stock Exchanges or any other governmental any regulatory authority and/or for the records to be maintained by the BRLMs in connection with the Issue, in accordance with applicable laws or in seeking to establish a defence in connection with, or to avoid, any actual, potential or threatened legal, arbitral or regulatory proceeding or investigation.

All capitalized terms used herein and not specifically defined shall have the same meaning as ascribed to them in the Placement Documents to be filed in relation to the Issue.

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 009989N
Peer Review Number: 017665

CA Manish Gupta
Partner
(Membership Number: 095518)
Place: New Delhi
Date: 04.06.2025
UDIN: 25095518BMJNHL8702

Encl: Annexure A

Annexure A

Special Tax Benefits

- **Direct Tax Benefit**

1. Available to the Company

Concessional corporate tax rates – In terms of section 115BAA, now domestic companies are entitled to avail a concessional tax rate of 22% (plus applicable surcharge and Cess) on fulfilment of certain conditions. The option to apply this tax rate was available from Financial Year ('FY') 2019-20 relevant to Assessment Year ('AY') 2020-21 and the option once exercised shall apply to subsequent AYs.

The total income of a company availing the concessional rate of 25.168% (i.e., 22% along with surcharge and health and education Cess) is required to be computed without set-off of any carried forward loss and depreciation attributable to any of the specified deductions/incentives. A company can exercise the option to apply for the concessional tax rate in its return of income filed under section 139(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ("the IT Act" or "the Act"). Further, provisions of Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') under section 115JB of the IT Act shall not be applicable to companies availing this reduced tax rate, thus, any carried forward MAT credit also cannot be claimed. The provisions do not specify any limitation/condition on account of turnover, nature of business or date of incorporation for opting for the concessional tax rate. Accordingly, all existing as well as new domestic companies are eligible to avail this concessional rate of tax.

Note: The Company has already opted for the concessional tax rate benefit for the FY 2019-20 relevant to the AY 2020-21 as mentioned in the Section 115BAA for which declaration in form 10IC has already been filed with the income tax authority.

(a) In respect of Company's Financing Activities

- Deduction Under Section 36(1)(viia)(c), is available to a public financial institution or a State financial corporation or a State industrial investment corporation, an amount not exceeding five per cent of the total income (computed before making any deduction under this clause and Chapter VI-A) in respect of any provision for bad and doubtful debts made while computing income under head Profit & Gains from Business or Profession. The company being Public Financial Institution as per the provision of the Act, the company is entitled to the stated deduction.

  Alternatively, the Company, being a non-banking financial company, is also eligible to claim deduction under Section 36(1)(viia)(d) for an amount not exceeding five per cent of the total income (computed before making any deduction under this clause and Chapter VI-A) in respect of any provision for bad and doubtful debts made while computing income under head Profit & Gains from Business or Profession.

- Deduction Under Section 36(1)(viii) is available to in respect of any special reserve created and maintained for an amount not exceeding twenty per cent of the profits derived from eligible business computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" (before making any deduction under this clause) carried to such reserve account, provided that where the aggregate of the amounts carried to such reserve account from time to time exceeds twice the amount of the paid up share capital and of the general reserves of the specified entity, no allowance under this clause shall be made in respect of such excess.

The company is a 'financial corporation' as per the provisions of the Act and is in the business of development of infrastructure facility in India, the company is entitled to the stated deduction.

2. Available to the Shareholders

Capital gains arising in the hands of the shareholders: As per Section 112A of the Act, amended by the Finance Act 2024 effective from July 23, 2024, long-term capital gains exceeding Rs. 1,25,000 from the sale of equity shares, equity-oriented fund units, or business trust units will be taxed at a rate of 12.5% (plus applicable surcharge and cess).

Similarly, Section 111A of the Act, as amended by the Finance Act 2024 effective from July 23, 2024, prescribes a concessional tax rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) on short-term capital gains exceeding the basic exemption limit, provided the transfer occurs on or after July 23, 2024. This rate applies to short-term capital assets, being equity shares or units of equity-oriented funds held for less than 12 months.

Certain provisions of the Act have been amended through the Finance Act, 2025, which comes into effect from April 1, 2025. However, these amended provisions shall not have any effect in respect of the special tax benefits.

Tax benefits for non-resident shareholders: For non-residents, tax rates and subsequent taxation may be adjusted based on the benefits available under the applicable Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and the non-resident's country of fiscal domicile. Additionally, any capital gains or dividends earned by non-residents may be subject to withholding tax under the provisions of the Act or the relevant DTAA, whichever is more favourable. If the non-resident has obtained a lower withholding tax certificate from the tax authorities, the withholding tax will be applied at the rate specified in the certificate. Non-residents shareholders may also claim credit for taxes paid, subject to the local laws of their country of residence.

NOTES:

i. The above Statement of special tax benefits is as per the current direct tax laws relevant for the Financial Year 2025-26. Several of these benefits are dependent on the Company or its shareholders fulfilling the conditions prescribed under the relevant provisions of the Tax Laws.

ii. The special tax benefits discussed in the Statement are not exhaustive and is only intended to provide general information to the investors and hence, is neither designed nor intended to be a substitute for professional tax advice. In view of the individual nature of the tax consequences aid the changing tax laws, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax consultant with respect to the specific tax implications arising out of their participation in the issue.

iii. No assurance is given that the revenue authorities/courts will concur with the views expressed herein. Our views are based on the existing provisions of law and its interpretation, which are subject to changes from time to time. We do not assume responsibility to update the views consequent to such changes. We shall not be liable to any claims, liabilities or expenses relating to this assignment except to the extent of fees relating to this assignment, as finally judicially determined to have resulted primarily from bad faith or intentional misconduct. We will not be liable to any other person in respect of this statement.

iv. The above statement of special tax benefits is as per the current direct tax laws relevant for the Financial Year 2025-26. The above views are based on the existing provisions of law and its interpretation, which are subject to change from time to time.

v. The above Statement of Special Tax Benefits sets out the provisions of law in a summary manner only and is not a complete analysis or listing of all potential tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of shares.

- **Indirect Tax Benefits**

1. Available to the Company

The Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, respective State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Customs Act, 1962 and the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (collectively referred to as "Indirect tax laws").

- As per the GST law (vide GST notification no 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28 June 2017), income earned out of extending deposits, loans or advances in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest or discount is exempted from payment of GST. Thus, interest income earned by the company is exempted from payment of GST.

  Further, in accordance to the provisions of the GST law, every registered person is required to reverse input tax credit attributable to the exempt income (arrived by determining the ratio of exempt income over total income). However, the company is given an option to reverse merely 50% of their total eligible input tax credit.

2. Available to the Shareholders

There are no special Indirect Tax benefits available to the shareholders of the Company under Indirect Tax. Regulations.

NOTES:

i. The above is as per the current Tax Laws.

ii. The above Statement of possible special tax benefits sets out the provisions of Tax Laws in a summary manner only and is not a complete analysis or listing of all the existing and potential tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of equity shares of the Company. This Statement does not discuss any tax consequences in any country outside India of an investment in the equity shares of the Company. The shareholders / investors in any country outside India are advised to consult their own professional advisors regarding possible income tax consequences that apply to them under the laws of such jurisdiction.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Our Company is, from time to time, involved in various legal proceedings, mostly arising in the ordinary course of our business. These legal proceedings are primarily in the nature of, amongst others, criminal cases, civil cases, tax proceedings, proceedings under the SARFAESI Act and consumer complaints, which are pending before various adjudicating forums.

As on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, except as disclosed below, there is no outstanding legal proceeding which has been considered material in accordance with our Company's 'Policy on Determination of Materiality of Disclosures' in relation to determining materiality of events or information that warrant disclosure to investors in accordance with Regulation 30 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, as approved by our Board pursuant to its resolution dated September 22, 2017, and amended pursuant to its resolution dated May 23, 2022 and July 27, 2023.

Additionally, as on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, except as disclosed in this section, such disclosures having been made solely for the purpose of the Issue in accordance with the resolution passed by our Board dated June 5, 2025, there are no:

*(i) outstanding criminal proceedings involving our Company and our Subsidiary (together, the "**Relevant Parties**");*

(ii) outstanding actions (including show-cause notices) initiated by any regulatory and/or statutory authorities such as SEBI, RBI or such similar authorities or stock exchanges, involving the Relevant Parties;

*(iii) outstanding civil proceedings involving the Relevant Parties, where the amount involved in such proceeding exceeds ₹ 63.59 crores (the "**Materiality Threshold**"), being the lower of (i) 2% of the turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of our Company (i.e., ₹ 134.87 crores for Fiscal 2025); (ii) 2% of the net worth, as per the last audited financial statements of our Company (i.e., ₹ 205.33 crores for Fiscal 2025); or (iii) 5% of the average of absolute value of profit or loss after tax, as per the last three audited financial statements of our Company (i.e., ₹ 63.59 crores for the Fiscal 2023, 2024 and 2025), has been considered material;*

(iv) outstanding direct and indirect tax matters involving the Relevant Parties, disclosed in a consolidated manner;

(v) any other outstanding litigation proceedings, involving the Relevant Parties, wherein the amount involved cannot be determined or is below the Materiality Threshold, but an adverse outcome of which could, individually or in the aggregate, materially and adversely affect the reputation, operations or financial position of our Company (on a consolidated basis);

(vi) inquiries, inspections or investigations initiated or conducted under the Companies Act, 2013 or the Companies Act, 1956 involving the Relevant Parties in the three years immediately preceding the year of circulation of this Preliminary Placement Document, or any prosecutions filed (whether pending or not), fines imposed or compounding of offences involving the Relevant Parties in the three years immediately preceding the year of this Preliminary Placement Document;

(vii) defaults, including therein the amount involved, duration of default and present status, in repayment of (a) statutory dues; (b) debentures and interest thereon; (c) deposits and interests thereon; or (d) any loan obtained from any bank or financial institution and interest thereon by our Company;

(viii) material frauds committed against the Company in the last three years and if so, any action taken by our Company;

(ix) defaults in annual filing of our Company under the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder;

(x) reservations, qualifications or adverse remarks of auditors in the last five Fiscals immediately preceding the year of this Issue (i.e., Fiscals 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024) and their impact on the financial statements and financial position of our Company and the corrective steps taken and proposed to be taken by our Company for each of the said reservations or qualifications or adverse remarks; and

(xi) any significant and material orders passed by the regulators, courts and tribunals impacting the going concern status of our Company or its future operations.

Since the Promoter of our Company is the President of India, acting through the MNRE, GoI, no proceedings, including litigations or legal actions, pending or taken, and directions, if any, issued by any ministry or department of the Government or a statutory authority, are disclosed in this section.

Further, pre-litigation notices (excluding statutory/ regulatory/ governmental authorities or notices threatening criminal action) received by our Company from third parties shall not be considered as litigation proceedings till such time that our Company is impleaded as a party in any such litigation proceedings before any court, tribunal or governmental authority, or is notified by any governmental, statutory or regulatory authority of any such proceeding that may be commenced.

All terms defined herein in a particular litigation disclosure pertain to that litigation only.

I. Litigation involving our Company

A. Outstanding criminal litigation against our Company

1. Certain borrowers of our Company, in the ordinary course of business, have initiated 25 proceedings in various High Courts against our Company under Section 482 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. The cases have been filed against the proceedings initiated by our Company under Section 138 read with Sections 141 and 142 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, in relation to dishonour of cheques and recovery of dues by the Borrowers. All these matters are currently pending at differed stages of adjudication before various courts. The aggregate amount involved in these proceedings is ₹ 16.71 crores, to the extent ascertainable.

2. SLS Power Corporation Limited and another (together, the "**Complainants**") have filed a criminal complaint dated October 3, 2023 before the Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Bhadrachalam against our Company (the "**Accused**") and another under Section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, alleging that the Accused had initiated a false petition against the Complainants and submitted false evidence to obtain favorable orders for obtaining possession of the specified property. The matter is currently pending.

3. Niraj (the "**Petitioner**") has filed a writ petition dated February 1, 2022 (the "**Writ Petition**") before the High Court of Kerela (the "**High Court**") against Central Bureau of Investigation, Enforcement Directorate, Department of Revenue, and Serious Fraud Investigation Office, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (collectively, the "**Respondents**") and others, including our Company, alleging failure on the part of the Respondents in registering a first information report despite submitting a complaint dated January 27, 2022 (the "**Complaint**") against the accused persons averring commission of criminal conspiracy and defrauding public treasury for an amount of approximately ₹ 30,000.00 crores. The Petitioner has prayed for *inter alia* issuance of writ of mandamus directing the Respondents to register a first information report and investigate into the matters mentioned in the Complaint. The High Court, pursuant to its order dated January 21, 2025, has directed the Petitioner to issue notice to our Company and another. However, prima facie from the contents of the Writ Petition, it appears that there is no specific allegation/ averment against our Company. The matter is currently pending.

B. *Outstanding criminal litigation by our Company*

1. Our Company has filed a complaint dated August 27, 2019 against K. Sambasiva Rao, Chairman and Managing Director of Koganti Power Limited (the "**Accused**") with the Economic Offences Wing of the Delhi Police, alleging that certain title deeds of collateral security submitted by the Accused, in relation to a term loan sanctioned by the Company, are untraceable. Through the letter dated October 7, 2020, from the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Economic Offences Wing, the complaint has been transferred to the Superintendent of Police, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh. The matter is currently pending.

2. Our Company and another have filed a writ petition dated December 24, 2024 before the High Court of Telangana against SLS Corporation Private Limited (the "**Respondent**"), among others, under Section 528 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 for quashing the complaint dated October 2, 2023 (the "**Impugned Complaint**") filed under Section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 alleging commission of *inter alia* giving false evidence and fraud by our Company. Our Company has averred that the Respondent has suppressed the information in relation to the filing of the securitization application dated August 29, 2023 under Section 17 of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, alleging that it had not mortgaged the secured asset and which was dismissed by the Debt Recovery Tribunal, Hyderabad. Further, our Company has also asserted that the Impugned Complaint does not disclose commission of any cognizable offence and that the allegations are frivolous. The matter is currently pending.

3. Our Company has filed a complaint dated April 24, 2025 with the Office of the Joint Commissioner of Police, Economic Offences Wing against Gensol Engineering Limited ("**GEL**"), Gensol EV Lease Private Limited ("**GEVL**", and together with GEL, the "**Gensol Entities**"), Anmol Singh Jaggi, Puneet Singh Jaggi (together with Anmol Singh Jaggi, the "**Promoters/ Directors of the Gensol Entities**") and Go Auto Private Limited on the grounds of counterfeiting of government stamps, forgery and use of forged documents under Sections 178, 179, 180, 181 and other sections of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. Our

Company has alleged misutilization and diversion of funds by the Gensol Entities and the Promoters/ Directors of the Gensol Entities from the loans amounting to ₹ 510.00 crores and ₹ 218.95 crores (together, the "**Loans**") disbursed by our Company to GEL and GEVL, respectively, and falsification of documents submitted to the credit rating agencies on behalf of our Company. Pursuant to an interim order from SEBI received by our Company on April 16, 2025 under Sections 11(1), 11(4) and 11B of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, our Company has further alleged that the promoters' shareholding of the Promoters/ Directors of the Gensol Entities fell below 51% in the Gensol Entities during the Loans' tenure without giving prior intimation or obtaining prior consent from our Company and in violation of their respective undertakings. The matter is currently pending.

4. Our Company, in the ordinary course of business, has initiated 387 proceedings against its borrowers under Section 138 read with Sections 141 and 142 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, in relation to dishonour of cheques and recovery of dues. These matters are currently pending at different stages of adjudication before various courts. The aggregate amount involved in these proceedings is ₹ 669.42 crores, to the extent ascertainable.

C. *Material civil proceedings against our Company*

1. A writ petition dated March 26, 2021 (the "**Petition**") has been filed by ZR Renewable Energy Private Limited (the "**Petitioner**") in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh (the "**High Court**") against our Company and certain other parties. At the time of filing of this Petition, the Petitioner owed an amount of ₹ 82.40 crores (the "**Loan**") to our Company, as mentioned by the Petitioner. The Petition seeks to restrain our Company from declaring the account of the Petitioner as a non-performing asset on account of default in repayment of a part of the outstanding Loan. The High Court, through its interim order dated May 6, 2021, directed our Company to not declare the Petitioner's account as a non-performing asset. The matter is currently pending.

2. Ecoren Energy India Private Limited and others (collectively, the "**Petitioners**") have filed a writ petition dated December 30, 2019 (the "**Petition**") before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh (the "**High Court**") against Union of India, Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited ("**APSPDCL**") and certain other parties, including our Company, in relation to the loan facilities extended by our Company to the Petitioners for setting up of wind projects. The Petitioners have submitted that APSPDCL has failed to make payment of legitimate outstanding dues under the respective power purchase agreements, despite a High Court order dated September 14, 2019 in a prior batch of writ petitions, which has resulted in our Company and other lenders threatening to declare the Petitioners as NPA and take remedial actions pursuant to the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by RBI on grounds of delay in payment of outstanding dues by the Petitioners. Through this Petition, the Petitioners have sought direction from the High Court to restrain our Company and other lenders from taking any precipitative steps or actions in relation to the loan facilities and declare the statutory period of 90 days under RBI directions to commence after the High Court has decided on the matter. The High Court has restrained our Company and others *vide* its interim order dated September 29, 2021. The interim order stands extended and the matter is currently pending.

3. A writ petition dated April 1, 2023 (the "**Petition**") has been filed by SLS Power Corporation Limited (the "**Petitioner**") in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh (the "**High Court**") against our Company. The Petition seeks to restrain our Company from taking any action against the Petitioner either under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (the "**SARFAESI Act**") or the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (the "**IBC**"). Our Company granted a loan of ₹ 151.51 crores to the Petitioner for setting up a 24 MW mini hydel project on the Godavari river, Dummagudem village, Dummagudem Taluk, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh (the "**Loan**"). On account of default in repayment of the Loan, our Company, in its capacity as a secured creditor, initiated proceedings under the SARFAESI Act and the IBC. For details in relation to these proceedings, please see "– *Material civil proceedings by our Company*" on page 340. The Petition also seeks to restrain any action by our Company against the security given by the Petitioner under the Loan. The matter is currently pending.

4. Jackson Engineers Limited (the "**Claimant**") has filed a statement of claim dated August 13, 2024 before an arbitral tribunal against our Company and Solar Energy Corporation of India claiming waiver of liquidated damages levied on the Claimant owing to delay in timelines specified for commissioning of projects under the letter of award and the three contractual agreements entered into with the Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited, along with other cost, expenses and losses amounting to ₹ 156.55 crores. Our Company has filed a counter claim dated October 30, 2024, invoking *quantum meruit* to recover expenses in relation to additional administrative, monitoring and project management efforts that were imposed on and unforeseen expenses incurred by our Company due to Claimant's delays. The matter is currently pending.

5. Shree Basaveshwar Sugars Limited The "**Petitioner**") has filed a writ petition dated November 16, 2024 against our Company before the High Court of Karnataka challenging the order dated November 14, 2024 (the "**Impugned**

Order") whereby the National Company Law Tribunal, Bengaluru (the "**Tribunal**") has allowed *inter alia* restoration of the application dated February 22, 2022 (the "**Relief**") filed by our Company. For more details in relation to this application, see "*– Material civil proceedings by our Company*" on page 340. The Petitioner has alleged that the Tribunal has exceeded and acted *ultra vires* to its jurisdiction in allowing the Relief. The matter is currently pending.

6. SLS Power Corporation Limited ("**SLS Power**") has filed an appeal dated April 23, 2025 before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, Chennai under Section 61(2) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 against our Company challenging the order dated April 7, 2025 (the "**Impugned Order**") passed by the National Company Law Tribunal, Amravati (the "**NCLT, Amravati**"). Pursuant to the Impugned Order, the NCLT, Amravati admitted the application dated February 1, 2022 (the "**Application**") for the initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process against SLS Power on account of default in repayment of ₹ 488.01 crores as on December 31, 2021. For more details in relation to this Application, see "*– Material civil proceedings by our Company*" on page 340. SLS Power has alleged that the NCLT, Amravati did not afford it an opportunity for fair hearing before passing the Impugned Order. The matter is currently pending.

D. Material civil proceedings by our Company

1. An application has been filed by our Company before the National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad (the "**NCLT**") against the reconsideration and approval extended by the committee of creditors (the "**CoC**") on the resolution plan of Suraksha Consortium (the "**Resolution Plan**"), including Wind World (India) Limited as the financial debtor, after the same was rejected by the CoC earlier. Being a member of the CoC, in its capacity as a financial creditor, our Company has *inter alia* alleged discriminatory treatment by the resolution Professional (the "**RP**") and wrong categorisation in relation to its dues. A claim for ₹ 207.47 crores was filed by our Company with the RP on February 20, 2018, together with interest at the contractual rates, additional interest and other charges, out of which an amount of ₹ 180.14 crores was admitted by the RP as the claim of our Company. The Resolution Plan was rejected by NCLT pursuant to its order dated August 24, 2022 (the "**Order**"), and an appeal has been filed by the CoC before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, Delhi (the "**NCLAT**") against the Order. The NCLAT asked the NCLT to withdraw the Order.

   The RP has also separately filed an appeal dated November 8, 2024 in NCLAT against the Order, which confirmed the continuation of SARFAESI action against sub stations projects no. 2005 and 2055 initiated by our Company. Further, the matter with regard to payment of usage charges of sub-station project is pending before NCLT for final adjudication.

2. Our Company has filed an application dated December 16, 2020 for the initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process (the "**CIRP**") before the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai (the "**NCLT**") against Lokshakti Sugars & Allied Industries Limited (the "**Corporate Debtor**"). The CIRP application has been filed on account of default in repayment of ₹ 95.13 crores, as on January 17, 2023, together with interest at contractual rates, additional interest and other charges, to our Company in respect of the financial facilities availed by the Corporate Debtor for setting up a 14.00 MW bagasse-based cogeneration plant in its upcoming integrated 3500 TCD Sugar Mill at Aurud (Mandeup) Village, South Solapur Taluk, Solarur District, Maharashtra. The CIRP application was admitted on January 11, 2023. The matter is currently pending.

3. An application has been filed by the Government of India against Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited ("**IL&FS**") in the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, Delhi. As on June 30, 2019, dues owed to our Company amounted to ₹ 75.45 crores, along with interest at the contractual rates and other interests and charges, in relation to the term loan extended to Mahidad Wind Energy Private Limited and ₹ 74.63 crores, along with interest at the contractual rates and other interests and charges, in relation to the commercial paper subscribed by our Company from IL&FS. Our Company has filed a claim against Mahidad Wind Energy Private Limited on July 23, 2019 and IL&FS on August 5, 2019. The matter is currently pending.

4. Our Company has filed an application dated January 25, 2022 for the initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process (the "**CIRP**") before the National Company Law Tribunal, Bengaluru (the "**NCLT**") against Bhadragiri Power Private Limited (the "**Corporate Debtor**"). The CIRP application has been filed on account of default in repayment of ₹ 71.88 crores as on December 31, 2021 availed by the Corporate Debtor for setting up of 3.00 MW Gondi small hydro project on the Bhadravathi River near Chikkagoppanahalli Village, Bhadravathi Tehsil, Shimoga District, Karnataka. The CIRP application was admitted on December 2, 2022. Our Company has filed a form dated January 2, 2023 with the resolution professional for a claim amounting to ₹ 81.75 crores as on December 2, 2022. The matter is currently pending.

5. Our Company has filed an application dated February 1, 2022 for the initiation of corporate insolvency resolution

process (the "**CIRP**") before the National Company Law Tribunal, Amaravati (the "**NCLT**") against SLS Power Corporation Limited (the "**Corporate Debtor**"). The CIRP application has been filed on account of default in repayment of ₹ 488.01 crores as on December 31, 2021 in respect of financial facilities availed by the Corporate Debtor for setting up of Dummagudem mini hydel project of 24.00 MW capacity on the Godavari River at Dummagudem Village, Dummagudem Taluk, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh. The application has been admitted and the matter is currently pending. For further details in relation to this matter, see "*– Material civil proceedings against our Company*" on page 339.

6. Our Company has filed a petition dated August 24, 2023 under Section 14 of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (the "**SARFAESI Act**") before the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Davanagere (the "**CJM**") against Wind World (India) Infrastructure Private Limited (the "**Borrower**"). Our Company granted a loan of ₹ 90.00 crores (the "**Loan**") to the Borrower for setting up various projects in Karnataka. The Loan was secured by the Borrower by hypothecating and mortgaging movable and immovable properties in favour of our Company. On account of default in repayment of dues under the Loan our Company initiated proceedings under the SARFAESI Act. Our Company issued a demand notice dated June 3, 2021 for outstanding balance of ₹ 103.29 crores and further, a possession notice dated April 25, 2023. The matter is currently pending.

7. Our Company has filed an original application dated December 30, 2021 before the Debt Recovery Tribunal, New Delhi against Siva Renewable Power and Energy Limited (the "**Borrower**") and certain other parties for recovery of ₹ 129.69 crores due as on December 31, 2021, with interest and liquidated damages, on account of default in repayment of loan availed by the Borrower for setting up of 25.00 MW windfarm project at Vaspet, Jath, District Sangli, Maharashtra. Our Company has also sought directions for sale of movable and immovable properties of the Borrower charged in favour of our Company and to appropriate funds received from such sale towards the amount due to our Company. The matter is currently pending.

8. Our Company has filed an original application dated April 28, 2022 before the Debt Recovery Tribunal, New Delhi against South-West Hydro Power Private Limited (the "**Borrower**") and certain other parties for recovery of ₹ 73.57 crores due as on March 31, 2022, with *pendente lite* and future interest, on account of default in repayment of financial assistance of ₹ 20.29 crores and additional loan of ₹ 4.15 crores availed by the Borrower for setting up of 5.00 MW (2x2.5 MW) zonal small hydro power-III project on Devapur Nala (tributary to the Krishna river), Village Devapura, Surapura Taluk, Gulbarga District, Karnataka. Our Company has also sought directions for sale of movable and immovable properties of the Borrower charged in favour of our Company and to appropriate funds received from such sale towards the amount due to our Company. The matter is currently pending.

9. Our Company has filed an original application dated May 30, 2022 before the Debt Recovery Tribunal, New Delhi against Lokshakti Sugar and Allied Industries Limited (the "**Borrower**") and certain other parties for recovery of ₹ 86.22 crores due as on April 30, 2022, with *pendente lite* interest, cost, charges and interest at contractual rates, on account of default in repayment of loan availed by the Borrower for setting up of 14.00 MW bagasse based cogeneration project set up in the upcoming integrated Sugar Mill Complex at Aurud (Mandrup) Village, South Solapur Taluk, Solapur District, Maharashtra. Our Company has also sought directions for sale of movable and immovable properties of the Borrower charged in favour of our Company and to appropriate funds received from such sale towards the amount due to our Company. The matter is currently pending.

10. Our Company has filed an original application dated May 30, 2022 before the Debt Recovery Tribunal-I, New Delhi against Bhadragiri Power Private Limited (the "**Borrower**") and certain other parties for recovery of ₹ 73.79 crores due as on March 31, 2022, along with *pendente lite* and future interest, cost and charges at contractual rates, on account of default in repayment of loan availed by the Borrower for setting up of 3.00 MW Gondi small hydro project on the Bhadravati River near Chikkagoppanahalli Village, Bhadravathi Tehsil, Shimoga District, Karnataka. The matter is currently pending.

11. Our Company has filed an original application dated December 17, 2022 before the Debt Recovery Tribunal, New Delhi against SLS Power Corporation Limited (the "**Borrower**") and certain other parties for recovery of ₹ 554.74 crores due as on September 30, 2022, along with *pendente lite* interest, cost, charges and future interest at contractual rates, on account of default in repayment of loan availed by the Borrower for setting up of Dummagudem mini hydel project of 24.00 MW capacity on the Godavari River at Dummagudem Village, Dummagudem Taluk, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh. Our Company has also sought directions for sale of movable and immovable properties of the Borrower charged in favour of our Company and to appropriate funds received from such sale towards the amount due to our Company. The matter is currently pending.

12. Nilesh Sharma (the "**Appellant**"), the resolution professional of Today Homes and Infrastructure Private Limited

(the "**Corporate Debtor**"), has filed an appeal dated May 7, 2024 before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi against our Company, challenging the order dated April 9, 2024 (the "**Impugned Order**") passed by National Company Law Tribunal, New Delhi (the "**NCLT, Delhi**"). The Impugned Order directed the Appellant to accept and admit our claim for an amount of ₹ 360.95 crores (the "**Claim**") against the Corporate Debtor. The Appellant has alleged that the Claim arose out of corporate guarantee, which had not been invoked on the insolvency commencement date of the Corporate Debtor and was accordingly not a matured claim. The matter is currently pending.

13. Jammu and Kashmir Bank had filed a petition (the "**Petition**") before the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai (the "**NCLT, Mumbai**") against Essel Infraprojects Limited (the "**Corporate Borrower**") under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and the NCLT, Mumbai admitted the Petition. The NCLT, Mumbai has, pursuant to its order dated August 28, 2024, allowed the Petition and initiated corporate insolvency resolution process against the Corporate Debtor. Our Company has filed a claim form dated October 3, 2024 with the resolution professional for a claim amounting to ₹ 66.52 crores as on August 28, 2024 against the Corporate Borrower. The matter is currently pending.

14. Our Company has filed an application dated February 22, 2022 for the initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process (the "**CIRP**") before the National Company Law Tribunal, Bengaluru (the "**NCLT, Bengaluru**") against Shree Basaveshwar Sugars Limited (the "**Corporate Debtor**"). The CIRP application has been filed on account of default in repayment of ₹ 178.25 crores as on December 31, 2021 in respect of financial facilities availed by the Corporate Debtor for setting up of 26.00 MW bagasse based cogeneration project in the proposed integrated Sugar Complex with an installed sugar plant capacity of 3500 TCD and multi-product distillation unit with a capacity of 50 KLPD at Village Karjol, District Bijapur, Karnataka. The matter is currently pending. For more details in relation to this matter, see "– *Material civil proceedings against our Company*" on page 339.

15. Our Company has filed an original application dated February 10, 2024 before the Debt Recovery Tribunal, New Delhi (the "**DRT**") against Vaayu Energy Limited and certain other parties (collectively, the "**Borrowers**") for recovery of ₹ 175.82 crores, along with cost, *pendente lite* and future interest, due as on March 31, 2024, on account of default in repayment of principal under and failure in complying with the terms and conditions of the facility agreements and other security agreements entered into between the Borrowers and our Company. Our Company has also sought directions for *inter alia* sale of the movable and immovable properties of the Borrowers and to appropriate funds received from such sale towards the amount due to our Company. The matter is currently pending.

16. Our Company has filed an original application dated March 21, 2024 before the Debt Recovery Tribunal, New Delhi (the "**DRT**") against Taxus Infrastructures and Power Projects Private Limited (the "**Borrower**") and certain other parties for recovery of ₹ 80.78 crores, along with *pendente lite* and future interest (collectively, the "**Amount**"), on account of default in repayment of principal under the facility agreements and other related agreements entered into between the Borrower, guarantors and our Company. Our Company has sought directions for repayment of the Amount by the guarantors. The matter is currently pending.

17. Our Company has filed an application dated June 10, 2021 before the National Company Law Tribunal, Chandigarh under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 for initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process (the "**CIRP Application**") against Naraingarh Sugar Mills Limited (the "**Borrower**"). The CIRP Application had been filed on account of default in repayment of ₹ 133.23 crores owed by the Petitioner to our Company as on March 31, 2021. A writ petition dated November 17, 2022 (the "**Petition**") has been filed by the Borrower in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana ("**High Court**") against our Company, among others, seeking quashing of the CIRP Application. Pursuant to its order dated December 22, 2022, the High Court has granted a stay on the CIRP Application. The matters are currently pending.

18. Our Company has filed a writ petition dated November 22, 2024 (the "**Petition**") before the High Court of Telangana against Office of the Collector and District Magistrate (the "**District Magistrate**") and SLS Power Private Limited ("**SLS Power**"), among others, for quashing of the memo-cum-order dated June 14, 2024 (the "**Impugned Order**") passed by the District Magistrate, pursuant to which our application dated May 9, 2024, for taking the possession of the secured assets, upon default in repayment of debt amounting to ₹ 664.22 crores by SLS Power, was rejected. Our Company has alleged that the Impugned Order is illegal, null and void and in violation of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, and prayed for arranging for handover of the possession of the secured assets. Pursuant to a moratorium imposed by the National Company Law Tribunal, Amravati (the "**NCLT, Amravati**") *vide* its order dated April 7, 2025, which admitted the application dated February 1, 2022 (the "**Application**") made for the initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process against SLS Power, this Petition has been stayed and the matter is currently pending. For more details in relation to this Application, see "– *Material civil proceedings by our Company*" on

page 340.

19. Our Company has filed an application dated May 14, 2025 before the National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad against Gensol Engineering Limited ("**GEL**") under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 for initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process on account of default in payment/ repayment of loan advanced by our Company. Our Company has alleged that GEL has failed to make a payment of ₹ 239.16 crores upon the issuance of loan recall notice following multiple defaults under relevant facilities, and payment of ₹ 270.94 crores, due as on April 30, 2025, upon issuance of notice of event of default. The matter is currently pending.

20. Our Company has filed an application dated May 20, 2025 before the Debt Recovery Tribunal – III, New Delhi against Gensol Engineering Limited ("**GEL**") and others under Section 19 of the Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993 for recovery of ₹ 510.00 crores, due as on May 16, 2025, along with accrued interest, default interest, *pendente lite* interest, future interest, liquidated damages, costs and other charges. Our Company has alleged that GEL has failed to honor the terms and conditions of the various facility agreements, pursuant to which funds were advanced by our Company to GEL, and defaulted in making payments and repayments thereunder. The matter is currently pending.

21. Our Company has filed an application dated May 15, 2025 before the National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad against Gensol EV Lease Limited (*formerly known as Gensol EV Lease Private Limited*) (the "**Corporate Debtor**") under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 for initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process on account of default in payment/ repayment of loan advanced by our Company. The Corporate Debtor defaulted in making payment under all the three facilities (collectively, the "**Facilities**") sanctioned by our Company. Additionally, Gensol Engineering Limited ("**GEL**") defaulted in repayment of ₹ 29.98 crores, which was overdue since March 31, 2025, and ₹ 71.34 crores, which was overdue since April 19, 2025, under the respective facilities sanctioned by our Company, resulting in cross-default under the Facilities. Our Company issued a notice of event of default, under the relevant clauses of the Facilities, on account of such cross-default, for an amount of ₹ 218.95 crores, along with interest, default interest and other charges, as on April 30, 2025 and such amount continued to remain in default as on May 13, 2025. The matter is currently pending.

22. Our Company has filed an application dated May 20, 2025 before the Debt Recovery Tribunal – III, New Delhi against Gensol EV Lease Limited (*formerly known as Gensol EV Lease Private Limited*) ("**GEVL**"), Gensol Engineering Limited ("**GEL**") and others under Section 19 of the Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993 for recovery of ₹ 218.95 crores, due as on May 16, 2025, along with accrued interest, *pendente lite* interest, future interest, liquidated damages, costs and other charges, on account of default in the Facilities (*as defined hereinafter*). Our Company has alleged that GEVL has failed to honor the terms and conditions of the facility agreements (the "**GEVL Facility Agreements**"), pursuant to which funds were advanced by our Company to GEVL, and defaulted in making payments and repayments thereunder. Our Company has also alleged that GEL has defaulted in repayment of ₹ 29.98 crores, which was overdue since March 31, 2025, and ₹ 71.34 crores, which was overdue since April 19, 2025, under the respective facilities (together with the GEVL Facility Agreements, the "**Facilities**"), resulting in cross-default under the GEVL Facility Agreements. The matter is currently pending.

E. Material tax proceedings involving our Company

Nil

F. Statutory and regulatory proceedings by our Company

1. Our Company granted certain facilities to Gangakhed Sugar and Energy Limited (the "**Borrower**") (the "**Loan**") for installation of 30.00 MW bagasse-based cogeneration plant at Vijaynagar-Makhani, Gangakhed, Maharashtra. The Loan was secured by way of creation of charge on several properties of the Borrower and others in favour of our Company (the "**Properties**"). The Deputy Director, Directorate of Enforcement, Mumbai passed a provisional attachment order dated December 23, 2020 (the "**PAO**") directing the provisional attachment of all charged Properties on account of being in involved in money laundering under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (the "**PMLA**"). The PAO was further confirmed by the Adjudicating Authority under the PMLA by order dated December 13, 2021 passed in original complaint dated January 21, 2021 (the "**Impugned Order**"). Our Company has filed an appeal dated February 10, 2022 before the Appellate Tribunal under the PMLA against the Impugned Order. The matter is currently pending.

2. Our Company established a 50.00 MW solar photovoltaic project in Kasaragod Solar Park, Kerala (the "**Project**"). The Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (the "**KSERC**") had, through its order dated February 6, 2019

(the "**Order**"), approved a tariff at ₹ 3.83 per unit for the Project and lowered certain capital costs that our Company had claimed from subsisting arrangements in the Project. Consequently, our Company filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (the "**APTEL**") against the Order. The APTEL, through its order dated February 10, 2022, disposed off our appeal (the "**Impugned Order**"). Our Company has filed a review petition dated April 5, 2022 before the APTEL challenging the Impugned Order. Additionally, our Company has also filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of India on June 8, 2022 against the Impugned Order. The matters are currently pending.

G. *Statutory and regulatory proceedings against our Company*

1. The Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (the "**MCA**") passed an order dated September 30, 2022 (the "**Order**") imposing a penalty amounting to ₹ 0.03 crores (the "**Penalty**") on our Company for violation of Section 149(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our Company has filed an appeal against the Order before the office of Regional Director (Northern Region), MCA, through its reply dated October 11, 2022 (the "**Appeal**"). Through the Appeal, our Company has sought a waiver of the penalty on grounds that as a government company, the power to appoint directors on the Board of our Company vests with the MNRE. Our Company, through various letters, has requested MNRE to induct requisite number of independent directors on the Board of our Company, as mandated under the Companies Act. The Appeal is currently pending.

2. Our Company has received an email dated December 19, 2024 (the "**Email**") from SEBI requesting for information and confirmations in relation to an ongoing investigation for suspected insider trading in the securities of our Company by certain individuals (the "**Involved Persons**") for the period from October 1, 2023 to April 30, 2024 (the "**Investigation Period**"). Amongst other information sought by SEBI, it has specifically sought for confirmation regarding connection or association, directly or indirectly, of our Company or our Promoter, Directors, KMPs, insiders, designated persons, auditors, etc. with the Involved Persons. Our Company has responded to the Email on January 10, 2025 with the requisite information and confirmations. The matter is currently pending.

3. The Deputy Director, Enforcement Directorate (the "**ED**"), has filed an appeal dated November 25, 2020 before the Appellate Tribunal under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 against Chanda Kochhar, and certain other parties, including our Company and Echanda Urja Private Limited ("**Echanda**"), against the order dated November 6, 2020 passed by the adjudicating authority, in the complaint dated February 3, 2020 (the "**Complaint**") under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, wherein the adjudicating authority upheld the validity of loan provided to various companies in the Videocon group, dismissed the Complaint and did not confirm the provisional attachment order dated January 10, 2020 issued by the Enforcement Directorate. Our Company has filed a reply to the appeal on July 5, 2023 and an application dated December 29, 2020 on the maintainability of the appeal has also been filed by Echanda. The matters are currently pending.

II. Litigation involving our Subsidiary

A. Outstanding criminal litigation involving our Subsidiary

NIL

B. Material civil proceedings involving our Subsidiary

NIL

C. Material tax proceedings involving our Subsidiary

NIL

D. Statutory and regulatory proceedings involving our Subsidiary

NIL

III. Tax litigation

As on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, except as disclosed below, there are no outstanding tax litigations, involving our Company:

Nature of case	Number of cases	Amount involved* (*in ₹ crores*)
Involving our Company		
Direct tax	18	271.48
Indirect tax	3	189.06
Total	**21**	**460.54**
Involving our Subsidiary		
Direct tax	NIL	NIL
Indirect tax	NIL	NIL
Total	**NIL**	**NIL**

* *To the extent quantifiable, including interest and penalty thereon.*

IV. Details of inquiries, inspections or investigations initiated or conducted under the Companies Act, 2013 or the Companies Act, 1956 in the last three years involving the Relevant Parties, or any prosecutions filed (whether pending or not), fines imposed, compounding of offences in the last three years involving the Relevant Parties

Except as disclosed under "– *Litigations involving our Company – Statutory and regulatory proceedings against our Company*" on page 344, there have been no inquiries, inspections or investigations involving the Relevant Parties initiated or conducted under the Companies Act, 2013 or the Companies Act, 1956 or any prosecutions filed (whether pending or not), fines imposed or compounding of offences involving the Relevant Parties in the three years preceding the year of this Preliminary Placement Document.

V. Default, if any, by our Company, including therein the amount involved, duration of default and present status, in repayment of (a) statutory dues; (b) debentures and interests thereon; (c) deposits and interest thereon; and (d) any loan from any bank or financial institution and interest thereon

As on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, our Company has no outstanding defaults in relation to repayment of statutory dues, debentures and interest thereon, deposits and interest thereon or in repayment of any loan obtained from any bank or financial institution and interest thereon.

VI. Details of acts of material frauds committed against our Company in the last three years, if any, and if so, the action taken by our Company

Except as disclosed below, there have been no material frauds committed against our Company in the last three years preceding the date of this Preliminary Placement Document:

Particulars	From April 1, 2025 till the date of filing of this Preliminary Placement Document	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Number of material frauds#	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aggregate amount involved (*in ₹ crores*)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Corrective actions taken by our Company	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Any fraud amounting to more than ₹ 0.01 crores shall be considered material for the purpose of this disclosure.

VII. Defaults in annual filing of our Company under the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder

As on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, our Company has not made any default in annual filings under the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

VIII. Reservations, qualifications or adverse remarks of auditors in the last five Fiscals immediately preceding the year of issue of this Preliminary Placement Document and their impact on the financial statements and financial positions of our Company and the corrective steps taken and proposed to be taken by our Company for each of the said reservations or qualifications or adverse remarks

Except as disclosed in "*Risk Factors – Internal Risks – 11. Our Statutory Auditors and Erstwhile Statutory Auditors have included observations and certain emphasis of matters in the audit reports on the Audited Financial Statements of our Company as at and for the years ended March 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. Further, our Statutory Auditors and Erstwhile Statutory Auditors have included certain remarks in connection with the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020/ Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016.*", and "*Financial Information*" on pages 70 and 348, respectively, there are no reservations, qualifications or adverse remarks or emphasis of matter in the financial statements of our Company in the last five Fiscals immediately preceding the year of issue of this Preliminary Placement Document.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Our Company's current Statutory Auditors, Shiv & Associates, Chartered Accountants, are the independent auditors with respect to our Company, as required by the Companies Act, 2013 and in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the ICAI, and have been appointed as the statutory auditors of our Company pursuant to the approval of the Shareholders of our Company at their annual general meeting held on June 24, 2024.

The peer review certificate of our Statutory Auditors, Shiv & Associates, Chartered Accountants, is valid till July 31, 2027.

The 2024 Audited Standalone Financial Statements and the 2023 Audited Standalone Financial Statements, together with the audit reports issued thereon dated April 19, 2024 and April 25, 2023, respectively, prepared by our Erstwhile Statutory Auditors, DSP & Associates, Chartered Accountants, the 2025 Audited Standalone Financial Statements and the 2025 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, together with the audit reports issued thereon dated April 15, 2025, respectively, prepared by our Statutory Auditors, Shiv & Associates, Chartered Accountants, have been included in this Preliminary Placement Document.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

DSP & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited** ("the Company"),which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and Other Explanatory information prepared in accordance with the requirement of 'the Companies Act 2013 (as amended) (the Act) (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act ("SAs"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on Financial Statements.

Emphasis of Matter

1. As described in Note 38 (42) to the Financial Statements, the company has classified certain accounts required to be classified as stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II / Standard aggregating to Rs. 89312.93 Lacs in terms of Interim order of Hon'ble High Court of

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Andhra Pradesh. The statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") has been recognized on collection basis and allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly.

2. As described in Note 38 (40) to the Financial Statements, the company has considered possible effects from COVID-19 pandemic on Company's financial performance including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non- financial assets.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have considered the matters described below to be the Key Audit Matters for incorporation in our Report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1.	**Impairment of Loan Assets – Expected Credit loss** Refer Note no. 38 (37 (A) (a) (ii)) to the Financial Statements read with accounting policy No.5(ii)– 'Financial Instruments') Financing is principal business of the Company and disclosure of Loan assets at fair value considering the provision for loss due to impairment is most significant.	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for Impairment of Loan Assets - Expected Credit loss include the following:** We have obtained an understanding of the guidelines as specified in Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments", various regulatory updates, guidance of ICAI and internal instructions and procedures of the Company in respect of the ECL and adopted the following audit procedures:
	The Company follows a Board approved methodology wherein assessment for allowance is carried out by an external agency for impairment based on certain criterion / framework classifying the assets into various stages depending upon credit risk and level of evidence of impairment. The measurement of an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) for financial assets measured at amortized cost requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit	Evaluation and testing of the key internal control mechanisms with respect to the loan assets monitoring, assessment of the loan impairment including testing of relevant data quality, and review of the real data entered. Recoveries in the loan assets are verified to ascertain level of stress thereon and impact on impairment allowance in financial statements.

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	behaviour (e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and resulting losses). The Company makes significant judgments while assessing ECL and the assumptions underlying the ECL are monitored and reviewed on an on-going basis. The proper application of such assumptions is material for statement of the Loan Assets. In view of the significance of the amount of loan assets in the Financial Statements, the loss due to impairment of loan assets has been considered as Key Audit Matter in our audit.	Verification / review of the documentation, operations / performance, valuation of available securities and monitoring of the loan assets, especially large and stressed loan assets, to ascertain any overdue, unsatisfactory conduct or weakness in any loan asset account. The company avails services of third party for evaluation of ECL Components. The calculations in the study for impairment allowance carried out by third party are relied upon by us and test checks are carried out for the same. The data shared with the third party is verified by us for correctness of material components being submitted. Our audit procedure in the same are limited in view of not sharing certain parameters and software used for study of such data being considered confidential by such third party. We also compared ECL with the provisioning as required by the applicable directions of the Reserve Bank of India and ensured adequacy of impairment allowance accordingly.
2.	**Fair valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments** (Refer Note No. 38 (36) to the Financial Statement read with accounting policy No. 5 (ii). To mitigate the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate, non-Rupee cash flows are monitored and derivative contracts are entered for hedging purpose. The derivatives are measured at fair value as per Ind AS 109. To qualify for hedge accounting. The hedging relationship must meet certain specified requirements as per Ind As. Hedge accounting results in significant	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for derivatives include the following:** Discussing and understanding management's perception and studying policy of the company for risk management. Verification of fair value of derivative in terms of Ind AS 109, testing the accuracy and completeness of derivative transactions. Evaluation of management's key internal controls over classification, valuation, and valuation models of derivative instruments.

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	certain issues and recently raised demands for several past periods, which are being contested. Possible outcome of these demands is substantial. In view of this we have identified it as a key audit matter.	
4.	**Accounting of Grants and subsidies for Renewable Energy** The company is being engaged by the Indian Government and other organizations as well as International Agencies for implementing and monitoring various programs in the field of renewable energy. This involves accounting of such transactions separately from regular business transactions, Revenue Recognition and evaluation of tax implication under Indian Tax laws. The frequency and quantum of such transactions is increasing in view of which, we have identified it as Key Audit Matter.	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for grants and subsidies include the following:** Understanding the terms of reference for various such programs and their implications in accounting. Analysing the tax implications and accounting in terms of Ind AS 20- Accounting for Government Grant and Disclosure of Government Assistance

Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Directors' Report, Management Discussion and Analysis Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information as stated above is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available, and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the other information as stated above and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe necessary actions required as per applicable laws and regulations.

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	impact on financial statements together with complexity of its accounting/assumptions and numerous parameters therein for establishing hedge relationship. Gain/Loss on these derivatives is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit and loss as provided by Ind AS. The magnitude of such transactions is significant as per the operation of the company. In view of facts of the matter we have identified it as a key audit matter.	Obtained details of various financial derivatives contracts as outstanding/pending for settlement as on 31st March, 2023. Verification of underlying assumptions in estimating the fair valuation arrived at for those financial derivative contracts. Appropriateness of the valuation methodologies applied and testing the same on sample basis for the derivative instruments. Additionally, we verified the accounting of gain/loss on derivatives in the other comprehensive income or Profit & Loss Account. Reviewed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures by the management as required in terms of Ind AS 109.
3.	**Liability for Taxation including Income Tax** Refer note 38 (3 a) The company has material uncertain tax demands in respect of matters under dispute which involves significant judgement to determine the possible outcome of these disputes. The income tax cases for Financial Year (FY) 1997-1998 to FY 2008-2009 were referred back on direction of Hon'ble High Court / ITAT and for FY 2009-10 to 2017-18 are pending with Appellate authorities. For FY 2020-21& 2021-22 substantial demands have been made by way of additions which are apparent mistakes and are yet to be rectified. Appropriate provision and disclosure of such liabilities is material to the presentation of financial statements. Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) Authorities have also raised	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for Liability for Income Tax include the following:** Our audit procedure includes review of various orders passed by Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble ITAT on the subject matter in dispute with Department of Income Tax. We undertook procedure to evaluate management position on these uncertain tax positions. For other tax matters, the facts and the legal pronouncements were analyzed and reviewed. We reviewed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures by the management as required in terms of Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets "

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), Profit or Loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our 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.

Reports on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure-A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to extent applicable and in terms of sub-section (5) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure-B**" information in respect of the directions issued by Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in respect of the company .

2. As required by section 143(3) of the act, we report that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;

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c) The balance sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

e) In terms of Notification no. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 05th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, provisions of Section 164(2) of the Act regarding disqualifications of the Directors, are not applicable as it is a government Company;

f) As per notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act as regards the managerial remuneration is not applicable to the Company, since it is a Government Company.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure-C**".

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

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 38 (3) to Financial Statements.

   ii. The Company has made due provision as required under the applicable law or Indian Accounting Standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivatives contracts: - Refer note 38(37)(C) (II) (c) to the financial statements.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. (a) The management has represented (Refer note 38(53)) that to the best of its knowledge and belief , no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

   (b) The management has represented (Refer note 38(53)) that to the best of its knowledge and belief , no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, 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 audit procedure performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

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v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the company.

vi. During the year, the company was not required to use a software for maintaining books of accounts having feature of recording Audit Trail (edit log) in terms of Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 (as amended), in view of this we are unable to report on the same under clause 11(g) of Audit Rules.

For DSP & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES
FRN:006791N
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(SANJAY JAIN)
Partner
Membership No 084906

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25th April 2023

UDIN: 23084906BGWRRB6185

Annexure-A to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date

Annexure "A" Report under Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') referred to in paragraph 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(i) (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(B) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;

(b) As per the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Property, Plant and Equipment, have been physically verified by the management annually, which in our opinion is reasonable. Having regard to the size of Company and nature of its business the discrepancies noticed on physical verification and consequential adjustments are carried out in books of accounts. According to information and explanations given by the management and in our opinion, the same is not material and properly dealt with in books of accounts;

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the Title deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company except as stated below: -

Sr. no.	Description of property {Nature}	Gross carrying value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of company
1	Office premises- India Habitat Centre Complex (IHC) {Right of use Assets}	172.34	Occupied on basis of Allotment letter by IHC	No	Allotment letter dt. 12.04.1993	The execution of Tripartite Conveyance Deed / Agreement by India Habitat Centre (IHC) [between Land & Development Office (L&DO) , IHC and allottee institutions] is pending in respect of all allottee institutions at IHC including IREDA. IHC is following with L&DO for execution of lease deed. Draft of lease deed has been cleared by L&DO.

DSP & ASSOCIATES FRN:006791N NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

2	Office Premises at August Kranti Bhawan (AKB) {Right of use Assets}	2110.10	Occupied on the basis of perpetual lease deed by HUDCO	No.	Allotment letter dt. 04.12.2006	The transfer of property rights is being followed with Housing Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO).
3.	Residential flat at Jangpura Delhi (held as Investment Property)	8.75	Occupied on the basis of Agreement to sell by HPL	No	23.06.1994	The transfer of property is being followed by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) with L&DO. Thereafter, the execution of Deed will take place.

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year;

(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 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not hold any inventories hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of certain current assets and the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of its transactions during the year, the Company has not made any investments in but being a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) provided guarantee and security, granted secured and unsecured loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships and other parties. In this regard, we report as under –

(a) The Company being an NBFC whose principal business is to give loans, this clause for reporting on loans or any advances in the nature of loans, or standing as guarantor, or provision of security, is not applicable. In view of this reporting required under clause 3(iii) (a) (A) & (B) of the Order is not applicable;

(b) In our opinion and based on audit procedures performed by us, the guarantees provided, security given and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the interest of the company;

(c) Based on audit procedures performed by us, in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments are generally regular except in cases identified as Stage 2 & Stage 3 and certain cases disclosed as Stage 1 but not disclosed as Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in view of orders of the court [Refer Note 38(58) L & 38(42) respectively to Financial Statements];

DSP & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * FRN:006791N NEW DELHI

(d) Based on the audit procedures performed by us and as disclosed in Note 38 (58) L of financial statements, the total amount overdue for more than ninety days is Rs. 1,51,335.42 Lakhs. In our opinion, the steps taken by the company being an NBFC, for recovery of the principal and interest are generally in accordance with policies framed by it and are reasonable;

(e) The company being an NBFC whose principal business is to give loans, this clause 3(iii) (e) for reporting on loans etc. falling due during the year and renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given, is not applicable to the Company;

(f) Based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company, during the year, has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. In view of this, the other reporting requirements regarding loans to related parties as per this clause 3(iii)(f) are not applicable;

(iv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed, the company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities provided by the Company as specified under sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, further reporting required as per clause 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public, hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the company. In view of this, the reporting required regarding contravention of such provisions or any order passed by the authorities / Tribunal as per clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) 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 under Section 148 (1) of the Act in respect of business of the company to which the said rules are made applicable and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have however not made a detailed examination of the said records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of above statutory dues in arrear as at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable;

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the details of above mentioned statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, as at year end are as follows :

DSP & ASSOCIATES ★ FRN:006791N NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Name of statute	Nature of taxes	Amount in dispute (Rs in Lacs)	For Financial Year	Amount Deposited+	Forum at which matter is pending
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	1344.16	2009-10	1344.16	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	1496.52	2010-11	1496.52	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	1519.54	2011-12	1519.54	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	2216.55	2012-13	2216.55	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	1547.05	2013-14	1547.05	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	2310.96	2014-15	2310.96	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	2761.20	2015-16	1904.51	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	5337.19	2016-17	1134.45	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Penalty	0.10	2016-17	-	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	2678.78	2017-18	2678.78	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	1154.23	2019-20	91.89	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	1410.20	2020-21	72.55	CIT (Appeals)
Finance Act (FA)1994, FA 2004, FA 2015	Service Tax & penalty	11709.10	2012-13 to 2015 -16	786.35	CESTAT, New Delhi
Finance Act (FA)1994, FA 2004, FA 2015	Service Tax & penalty	4145.78	2016-17 & 2017-18	338.34	CESTAT, Mumbai
CGST Act 2017 & Delhi Goods & Service Tax Act ,2017	GST & penalty	3050.66	2017-18 & 2018-19	197.21	Appeal to file within statutory period
The Companies Act,2013	Penalty	2.62	2021-22 & 2022-23	-	Appeal filed with Regional Director (NR), Delhi

+ Deposited under protest / prepaid taxes

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the year, there are no transactions which have been surrendered or disclosed as income in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). In view of this, there are no transactions of previously unrecorded income in terms of clause 3 (viii) of the Order .

(ix) (a) 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 defaulted in repayment of any loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. In view of this, other reporting required under clause 3(ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained. In view of this the reporting required under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company. In view of this the reporting required under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

DSP & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * FRN:006791N NEW DELHI

(e) During the year ,the company has no subsidiaries , joint ventures or associates . In view of this the reporting required under clause 3(ix)(e) & 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer of shares. Money raised by the Company by way of debt instruments (public offer or otherwise) during the year was applied for the purposes for which those were raised.

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or any private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year.

(xi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, during the year, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported.

(b) During the year, no report was required to be filed by the auditors with the Central Government under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company during the year, the company has not received any whistle-blower complaints during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xiii) (a), (b) or (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards;

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports of internal auditors of the company issued till date, for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. In view of this the reporting required under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) (a) The company is required and is registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act,1934(2 of 1934) for conducting Non-Banking Financial activities.

(b) The Non-Banking Financial activities carried by the company are under a valid Certificate of Registration.

(c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting required under clause 3(xvi) (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable;

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN:006791N NEW DELHI

(xvii) The company has neither incurred cash losses in this financial year nor in the immediately preceding financial year;

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting required under this clause is not applicable;

(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 accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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 further state that our reporting is based on facts upto the date of our 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) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the company is not required to transfer any unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act;

(b) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, amount remaining unspent pursuant to any ongoing project amounting to Rs 275.99 Lacs is to be transferred to a special account in compliance of the provisions of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Companies Act,2013 [Refer note No. 38(27) to financial statements]

(xxi) The company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For DSP & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN:006791N NEW DELHI

(SANJAY JAIN)
Partner
Membership No 084906

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25th April 2023

Annexure-B to the Independent Auditor's Report

Directions under section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

1. Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT System on the integrity of accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.

Answer:

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, all accounting transactions are routed through IT system implemented by the Company except accounting of certain specified category of borrower Accounts (less than 1% of total advances). Period end Financial Statements are compiled offline based on balances and transactions generated from the IT system. We have neither been informed nor have we come across during the course of our audit any accounting transactions having impact on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications which have been processed outside the IT system. However, it is preferable to modify the system so that such transactions are also processed through the IT system based on standard instructions so that chances of misreporting are mitigated.

2. Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc., made by a lender to the Company due to the Company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case lender is a government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of Lender Company.

Answer:

i. According to information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, there is no case of restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/ write off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. made by any lender to the Company.

ii. In respect of operations of the company as a lender, being a Government Company, the company has properly accounted for such cases where existing loans given are restructured or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest etc. and there is no material financial impact of such cases.

3. Whether the funds received/ receivable for specific schemes form Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation.

Answer:

According to information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the Company has accounted for and utilized the funds received for specific schemes from Central/ State agencies as per the terms and conditions of the schemes.

For DSP & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES * FRN:006791N NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(SANJAY JAIN)
Partner
Membership No 084906
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25th April 2023

Annexure-C to the Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (1) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act)

We have audited the internal financial controls over standalone financial reporting of Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, (the Company) as March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial

DSP & ASSOCIATES
FRN:006791N
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and

3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, in addition to the matters stated hereunder , the Company needs to further improve, in all material respects, its internal financial controls system over financial reporting as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India :

a) Information technology system for maintenance of Ind AS accounting records to be fully implemented to enable better control in various areas.
b) Preparation of IT enabled process in respect of income under miscellaneous heads and Asset Liability Management (ALM) is in progress.

For DSP & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES
FRN:006791N
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(SANJAY JAIN)
Partner
Membership No 084906
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25th April 2023

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN: U65100DL1987GOI027265

Balance Sheet as at March 31st, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	Note No.	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
I	**ASSETS**			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents	2	13,853.08	13,117.48
	(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	3	81,624.05	39,551.85
	(c) Derivative financial instruments	4	57,405.20	39,833.00
	(d) Receivables			
	(I) Trade Receivables	5	491.42	452.68
	(e) Loans	6	46,22,692.33	33,17,444.77
	(f) Investments	7	9,930.26	9,926.84
	(g) Other financial assets	8	3,180.56	3,182.09
	Total (A)		**47,89,176.90**	**34,23,508.71**
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	14,392.42	12,984.52
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	10	30,100.18	32,205.88
	(c) Investment Property	11	2.97	3.55
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	12	21,284.30	23,010.64
	(e) Capital Work-in-progress	13	13,926.35	12,833.28
	(f) Right of use asset	14	1,585.82	1,765.30
	(g) Intangible assets under development	15	485.57	311.16
	(h) Intangible assets	16	1.44	4.50
	(i) Other non-financial assets	17	1,73,742.39	1,64,212.81
	Total (B)		**2,55,521.44**	**2,47,331.64**
	Total Assets (A+B)		**50,44,698.34**	**36,70,840.35**
II	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative financial instruments	4	15,146.86	18,257.49
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	18		
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		25.25	62.26
	(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		465.90	454.69
	(c) Debt Securities	19	10,84,328.34	9,22,913.87
	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	20	28,67,266.36	17,73,467.47
	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	21	64,933.29	64,925.97
	(f) Other financial liabilities	22	1,33,500.73	83,559.91
	Total(A)		**41,65,666.73**	**28,63,641.67**
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	23	1,11,815.80	1,05,596.56
	(b) Other non-financial liabilities	24	1,73,698.86	1,74,790.81
	Total(B)		**2,85,514.66**	**2,80,387.37**
C	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	25	2,28,460.00	2,28,460.00
	(b) Other Equity	26	3,65,056.95	2,98,351.31
	Total(C)		**5,93,516.95**	**5,26,811.31**
	Total Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)		**50,44,698.34**	**36,70,840.35**

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As per our Report of even date
For DSP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No. - 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN:006791N NEW DELHI

Sanjay Jain
Partner
M.No.- 084906

Place : New Delhi
Date : 25.04.2023

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi

Padam Lal
Director (Government Nominee)
DIN No. 10041387

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Dr. R. C. Sharma
GM (Finance) & CFO

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS. No. 23391

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN: U65100DL1987GOI027265

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31st, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
I	**Revenue from Operations**			
i)	Interest Income	27	3,37,382.67	2,71,322.13
ii)	Fees and Commission Income	28	3,733.28	10,638.61
iii)	Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes on derivatives	29	1,242.79	-147.35
iv)	Other Operating Income	30	5,838.75	4,176.55
	Total Revenue from operations (I)		**3,48,197.49**	**2,85,989.94**
II	Other Income	31	106.93	1,425.54
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**3,48,304.42**	**2,87,415.48**
IV	**Expenses**			
i)	Finance Cost	32	2,08,843.82	1,58,725.13
ii)	Net translation/ transaction exchange loss	33	2,402.56	4,588.99
iii)	Impairment on financial instruments	34	6,657.91	17,989.84
iv)	Employee Benefits Expenses	35	6,309.29	5,881.83
v)	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	36	2,349.84	2,324.31
vi)	Others expenses	37	7,118.64	13,570.90
vii)	Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	38(27)	697.44	950.60
	Total Expenses (IV)		**2,34,379.50**	**2,04,031.61**
V	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		1,13,924.92	83,383.87
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	**Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)**		**1,13,924.92**	**83,383.87**
VIII	**Tax expense**			
	(i) Income tax		25,317.27	31,119.55
	(ii) Deferred tax	38(29)	2,144.82	(11,088.33)
IX	Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		86,462.83	63,352.65
X	**Profit/(loss) for the period**		**86,462.83**	**63,352.65**
XI	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
(A)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans:-		(155.44)	(72.85)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		39.12	18.34
	Subtotal (A)		**(116.32)**	**(54.52)**
(B)	(i) Items that will be classified to profit or loss :-			
	-Effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve		(5,021.14)	(10,323.14)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		1,263.72	2,598.13
	Subtotal (B)		**(3,757.42)**	**(7,725.01)**
	Other Comprehensive Income (A+B)		**(3,873.74)**	**(7,779.53)**
XII	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (X+XI) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and other Comprehensive Income for the period)**		**82,589.09**	**55,573.12**
XIII	**Earning per equity share (for continuing operations)**			
	Basic (₹)	38(13)	3.78	8.03
	Diluted (₹)		3.78	8.03

Significant Accounting Policies 1
Notes on Financial Statements 38

As per our Report of even date
For DSP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No.- 006791N

Sanjay Jain
Partner
M.No.- 084906

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN:006791N NEW DELHI

Place : New Delhi
Date : 25.04.2023

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Padam Lal
Director (Government Nominee)
DIN No. 10041387

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi-66

Dr. R. C. Sharma
GM (Finance) & CFO

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS. No. 23391

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN: U65100DL1987GOI027265

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023		For the year ended 31.03.2022	
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities:**				
	Profit Before Tax	113,924.92		83,383.87	
	Adjustment for:				
	1 Loss on sale of Fixed Assets/Adjustment (Net)	13.01		4.09	
	2 Profit on sale of Investments	0.00		(12.00)	
	3 Impairment of Financial Assets	6,657.91		17,989.84	
	4 Depreciation and Amortization	2,349.84		2,324.31	
	5 Interest on lease liability	38.24		6.69	
	6 Net translation/ transaction exchange loss	2,402.56		4,588.99	
	7 Provision Written Back	-		(6.55)	
	8 Bad debts	0.00		1,301.96	
	9 Amounts Written Off	1.21		1,410.31	
	10 Provisions for Employee Benefits	87.67		295.58	
	11 Effective Interest Rate on Debt securities	136.41		287.71	
	12 Effective Interest Rate on other than Debt Securities	1.39		2.05	
	13 Effective Interest Rate on Sub debt	7.33		6.77	
	14 Effective Interest Rate on Loans	6,468.14		2,967.82	
	15 Provision for Indirect Tax & other (on Guarantee Commission)	900.56		7,411.15	
	16 Net gain on fair value changes on derivatives	1,242.79		147.35	
	Operating profit before changes in operating assets/liabilities	**134,231.98**		**122,109.94**	
	Increase / (Decrease) in operating assets / liabilities				
	1 Loans	(1,313,299.25)		(612,690.01)	
	2 Other Financial Assets	(18,816.88)		(601.67)	
	3 Other Non Financial Assets	(9,529.57)		(100.86)	
	4 Trade Receivable	(38.75)		(155.63)	
	5 Other non-financial liabilities	(1,091.96)		2,663.91	
	6 Other financial liability	41,809.04		(2,924.00)	
	7 Lease Liability	(12.97)		-	
	8 Trade Payable	(25.80)		(1,731.03)	
	9 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalent	(42,072.20)		(1,322.56)	
		(1,343,078.35)		**(616,861.84)**	
	Cash Flow Before Exceptional Items	**(1,208,846.37)**		**(494,751.90)**	
	Exceptional Item	-		-	
	Cash Generated from Operations before Tax	**(1,208,846.37)**		**(494,751.90)**	
	Income Tax	(25,461.44)		(30,659.93)	
	Net Cash Generated from Operations		**(1,234,307.81)**		(525,411.83)
B	**Cash Flow From Investing Activities**				
	1 Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(462.66)		(501.77)	
	2 Purchase of Intangible assets	(0.59)		-	
	3 Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	9.86		3.72	
	4 Intangible asset under development	(174.41)		(311.16)	
	5 Investment in Securities	-		(9,902.84)	
	6 Advance for Capital Expenditure/CWIP	(1,093.06)		0.00	
	Net Cash flow from Investing Activities		**(1,720.87)**		(10,712.05)
C	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**				
	1 Equity Contribution	-		150,000.00	
	2 Issue of Debt Seurities (Net of redemption)	161,278.06		10,600.00	
	3 Raising of Loans other than Debt Securities (Net of repayments)	1,075,511.48		366,620.87	
	4 Payment for Lease Liability	(25.27)		(81.35)	
	Net Cash flow from Financing Activities		**1,236,764.27**		527,139.53
	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**735.59**		**(8,984.35)**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning		13,117.48		22,101.83
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end		13,853.09		13,117.48
	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**735.59**		**(8,984.35)**
			-		(0.00)
	COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT THE END OF THE YEAR				
	In Current Accounts with Banks in Indian Branch		4,084.12		7,785.57
	In Current Accounts with Banks in Foreign Branch		2.72		2.51
	In Overdraft Accounts with Banks		9,608.77		18.35
	In Deposit Accounts with Banks		0.00		4,401.25
	In Saving Bank Accounts with Banks		157.47		909.56
	Cheques Under Collection/DD In hand and Postage imprest		0.00		0.26
	Total :		**13,853.09**		**13,117.48**

Notes to the Cash Flow statement.

1 The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'

2 May refer Note 38 (27) for amounts spend on construction / acquisition of assets and other purposes related to CSR activities

3 Previous years figures have been rearranged and regrouped wherever necessary

As per our Report of even date
For DSP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No - 006791N

Sanjay Jain
Partner
M.No - 084906

DSP & ASSOCIATES
FRN:006791N
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : New Delhi
Date : 25.04.2023

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Padam Lal
Director (Government Nominee)
DIN No. 10041387

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.
IREDA
3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan
Bhikaji Cama Place
New Delhi-66

Dr. R. C. Sharma
GM (Finance) & CFO

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS No. 23391

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN: U65100DL1987GOI027265

Statement Of Changes In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 01.04.2021	78,460.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance at at 01.04.2021	78,460.00
Changes during the year	1,50,000.00
Balance as at 31.03.2022	2,28,460.00
Balance as at 01.04.2022	2,28,460.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance at at 01.04.2022	2,28,460.00
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	2,28,460.00

B Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus						Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Total
	General Reserve	Special Reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961	Debenture Redemption Reserve	NBFC Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve		
Balance as at 01.04.2021	**1,07,798.33**	**1,04,590.98**	**30,539.26**	**16,182.69**	**233.40**	**(63,875.83)**	**25,589.66**	**2,21,058.50**
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01.04.2021	1,07,798.33	1,04,590.98	30,539.26	16,182.69	233.40	(63,875.83)	25,589.66	**2,21,058.50**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	63,352.65	-	-	**63,352.65**
Remeasurment of defined benefit plans (Net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	(54.52)	-	-	**(54.52)**
Fair value changes relating to own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Recognition through Other Comprehensive Income (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-		-	(7,725.01)	**(7,725.01)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31.03.2022	-	-	-	-	63,298.13	-	(7,725.01)	**55,573.12**
Transfer to Reserves during the year	34,500.00	11,564.29	4,629.11	12,700.00	(63,393.40)	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation Loss on long term monetary items during the year	-	-	-	-	-	17,133.73	-	**17,133.73**
Amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	4,585.96	-	**4,585.96**
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2022	**1,42,298.33**	**1,16,155.27**	**35,168.37**	**28,882.69**	**138.14**	**(42,156.14)**	**17,864.65**	**2,98,351.31**
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01.04.2022	1,42,298.33	1,16,155.27	35,168.37	28,882.69	138.14	(42,156.14)	17,864.65	**2,98,351.31**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	86,462.83	-	-	**86,462.83**
Remeasurment of defined benefit plans (Net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	(116.32)	-	-	**(116.32)**
Fair value changes relating to own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Recognition through OCI (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-		-	(3,757.42)	**(3,757.42)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31.03.2023	-	-	-	-	86,346.51	-	(3,757.42)	**82,589.09**
Transfer to Reserves during the year	48,750.00	15,555.00	4,629.11	17,300.00	(86,234.11)	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation Loss on long term monetary items during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(17,889.10)	-	**(17,889.10)**
Amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,005.65	-	**2,005.65**
Dividend Paid					-			-
Corporate Dividend Tax					-			-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**1,91,048.33**	**1,31,710.27**	**39,797.48**	**46,182.69**	**250.54**	**(58,039.59)**	**14,107.22**	**3,65,056.95**

Significant Accounting Policies — Note No. 1
Notes on Financial Statements — Note No. 38

As per our Report of even date
For D S P & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No - 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES
FRN:006791N
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sanjay Jain
Partner
M No - 084906

Place : New Delhi
Date : 25.04.2023

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.
IREDA
3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan
Bhikaji Cama Place
New Delhi-66

Padam Lal
Director (Government Nominee)
DIN No. 10041387

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Dr. R. C. Sharma
GM (Finance) & CFO

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS. No. 23391

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

1) Corporate Information

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) is a Mini Ratna (Category – I) Government of India enterprise under the administrative control of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). IREDA is a Public Limited Government Company. The company is registered with Reserve Bank of India under Section 45-IA of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as non-deposit taking non-banking financing company (NBFC). Since 1987, IREDA is engaged in promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for setting up projects relating to new and renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency/conservation with the motto: "ENERGY FOR EVER". The Company owns 50 MW Solar project situated at Kasargod in the state of Kerala.

2) Basis of Preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Sec. 133 of the Companies Act 2013 and in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as further amended.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis and on accrual basis of accounting. The Company has adopted historical cost convention except for certain items which have been measured on a different basis and such basis is disclosed in the relevant accounting policy.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use .

(ii) Use of estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of financial statement are prudent and reasonable. Future result could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimate is recognized prospectively in current and future period.

Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies and estimation of uncertainty

(A) Significant management judgments

Recognition of deferred tax assets/ liability – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. Further, the Company Management has no intention to make withdrawal from the Special Reserve created and maintained under section 36(1)(viii) of the Income tax Act, 1961 and thus, the special reserve created and maintained is not capable of being reversed. Hence, the company does not create any deferred tax liability on the said reserve.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of the applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of the recoverable amount of the assets.

Non recognition of Interest Income on Credit Impaired Loans - Interest income on credit-impaired loan assets is not being recognised as a matter of prudence, pending the outcome of resolutions of stressed assets.

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi-66

DSP & ASSOCIATES FRN:006791N NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

Materiality of Prior Period item

Prior period items which are not material are not corrected retrospectively through restatement of comparative amounts and are accounted for in current year.

Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The combination of size and nature of the items are the determining factor.

(B) Significant estimates

Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Fair value measurements – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent it is available. In case of non-availability of market-observable data, Level 2 & Level 3 hierarchy is used for fair valuation.

Income Taxes – Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions and in respect of expected future profitability to assess deferred tax asset.

Expected Credit Loss ('ECL') – The measurement of an expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and resulting losses).The Company makes significant judgments about the following while assessing expected credit loss to estimate ECL:

- Determining criteria for a significant increase in credit risk;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/ market and the associated ECL;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets to measure ECL ; and
- Estimating the probability of default and loss given default (estimates of recoverable amounts in case of default) .

Provisions: The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi-66

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN:006791N NEW DELHI

(iii) Functional and Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR') which is the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates, values being rounded in lakhs to the nearest two decimals except when stated otherwise.

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Tangible Assets (PPE)

The PPE (Tangible assets) is initially recognized at cost.

The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises of its purchase price, including import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Stores and spares which meet the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of the underlying asset.

The Company has adopted the cost model of subsequent recognition to measure the Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, all Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

De-recognition

An item of PPE is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a PPE measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the Carrying amount of the asset are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Capital Work-in-Progress

The cost of PPE under construction at the reporting date is disclosed as 'Capital work-in-progress.' The cost comprises purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Advances paid for the acquisition/ construction of PPE which are outstanding at the balance sheet date are classified under 'Capital Advances.'

(ii) Intangible Assets and Amortisation

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Such assets are recognized where it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow to the Company.

All intangible assets with finite useful life are subsequently recognized at cost model. These intangible assets are carried subsequently at its cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss if any.

Intangible Assets under Development

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalization under intangible assets is carried as 'Intangible assets under development' till they are ready for their intended use.

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. IREDA 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi-66

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN:006791N NEW DELHI

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

(iii) Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation on Tangible PPE is provided in accordance with the manner and useful life as specified in Schedule –II of the Companies Act 2013, on Written Down Basis (WDV) except for the assets mentioned as below:

- Depreciation on Library books is provided @ 100% in the year of purchase.
- Depreciation on PPE of Solar Power Project is provided on Straight Line Method at rates/methodology prescribed under the relevant Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and relevant state Commission Tariff Orders.
- Depreciation is provided @100% in the financial year of purchase in respect of assets of Rs. 5,000/- or less.
- Amortization of intangible assets is being provided on straight line basis.
- Useful lives for all PPE & Intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Changes, if any, are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.
- **Useful life of assets as per Schedule II:**

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value as a %age of original cost
Building	60 years	5%
Computers and Data Processing Units		
-Laptops / Computers	3 years	5%
-Servers	6 years	5%
Office Equipment's	5 years	5%
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years	5%
Vehicles	8 years	5%
Intangible Assets	5 years	0%

- **Useful life of assets as per CERC order**

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value as a %age of original cost
Solar Plant	25 years	10%

(iv) Government and Other Grants / Assistance

The Company may receive government grants that require compliance with certain conditions related to the Company's operating activities or are provided to the Company by way of financial assistance on the basis of certain qualifying criteria.

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will be able to comply with the conditions attached to them. These grants are classified as grants relating to assets and revenue based on the nature of the grant.

Government grants with a condition to purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long term assets are initially recognised as deferred income. Once recognised as deferred income, such grants are

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. ★ इरेडा IREDA 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi-66

DSP & ASSOCIATES ★ FRN:006791N NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Changes in estimates are recognized prospectively over the remaining life of the asset.

Grant related to subsidy are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Grant-in-aid for financing projects in specified sectors of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) is treated and accounted as deferred income.

The expenditure incurred under Technical Assistance Programme (TAP) is accounted for as recoverable and shown under the head 'Other Financial Assets'. The assistance reimbursed from Multilateral/Bilateral Agencies is credited to the said account.

(v) Leases

- **As a lessee**

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

i. The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii. The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease, and
iii. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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 recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use 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. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The incremental borrowing rate is the SBI MCLR rate for the period of the loan if the loan is up to 3 years. For a period, greater than 3 years, SBI MCLR rate for 3 years may be taken.

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

Lease payments on short-term leases (which has a lease term of up to 12 months) and leases of low value assets (asset value up to Rs. 10,00,000/-) are recognised as expense over the lease term. Lease term is determined by taking non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both:

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. IREDA 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi-66

DSP & ASSOCIATES FRN:006791N NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

a) Periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
b) Periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

❑ **As a lessor**

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease, if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of the assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset. If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers" to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating lease as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of "Revenue from operations".

(vi) Investments in Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Venture

- The company accounts investment in subsidiary, joint ventures, and associates at cost. An entity controlled by the company is considered as a subsidiary of the company. Investments in subsidiary company outside India are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of acquisition.
- Investments where the company has significant influence are classified as associates. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.
- A joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement is classified as a joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

❑ Impairment Loss on Investment in Associate or joint Venture

If there is an indication of impairment in respect of entity's investment in associate or joint venture, the carrying value of the investment is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount with its carrying value and any resulting impairment loss is charged against the carrying value of investment in associate or joint venture.

(vii) Impairment of Non-Financial Asset

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 Group of assets. When 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.

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 fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(viii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash in hand, cash at bank including debit balance in bank overdraft, if any, demand deposits with banks, commercial papers and foreign currency deposits. Cash equivalents are short term deposits (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly

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liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(ix) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalized up-to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use after netting off any income earned on temporary investment of such funds.

To the extent that the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for Capitalisation are determined by applying a Capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(x) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and the re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at period-end exchange rates are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve Account (FCMITR) represents unamortized foreign exchange gain/loss on Long-term Foreign Currency Borrowings that are amortized over the tenure of the respective borrowings. IREDA had adopted exemption of para D13AA of Ind AS 101, according to which it may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, all transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. The exchange differences arising on reporting of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31, 2018, at rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period, different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous financial statements, are accumulated in FCMITR Account, and amortized over the balance period of such long-term monetary item, by recognition as income or expense in each of such period. Long-term foreign currency monetary items are those which have a term of twelve months or more at the date of origination.

Short-term foreign currency monetary items (having a term of less than twelve months at the date of origination) are translated at rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. The resultant exchange fluctuation is recognized as income or expense in each of such periods.

As per Para 27 of Ind AS 21, exchange difference on monetary items that qualify as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent hedge is effective. Accordingly, company recognize the exchange difference due to translation of foreign currency loans at the exchange rate prevailing on reporting date in cash flow hedge reserve.

(xi) Earnings per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing adjusted net profit after tax by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits /

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reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

(xii) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation (Legal or Constructive) as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

(xiii) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in Notes when the company has possible obligation due to past events and existence of the obligation depends upon occurrence or non-occurrence of future events not wholly within the control of the company and Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent liabilities are assessed continuously to determine whether outflow of Economic resources have become probable. If the outflow becomes probable, then relative provision is recognized in the financial statements.

(xiv) Contingent Assets

Contingent Assets are not recognized but disclosed in Notes which usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits.

Contingent assets are assessed continuously to determine whether inflow of economic benefits becomes virtually certain, then such assets and the relative income will be recognised in the financial statements.

(xv) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of the Company have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

(xvi) Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated unless it is impracticable, in which case, the comparative information is adjusted to apply the accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

(xvii) Taxation

Current tax

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

Current tax is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax

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Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purpose.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(xviii) Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use.
After initial recognition, the company measures investment property by using cost model.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de recognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

Investment properties are depreciated in accordance to the class of asset that it belongs and the life of the asset shall be as conceived for the same class of asset at the Company.

Though investment property is measured using cost model, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

(xix) Employee Benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits including salaries, short term compensated absences (such as a paid annual leave) where the absences are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, profit sharing and bonuses payable within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services and non-monetary benefits for current employees are estimated and measured on an undiscounted basis.

b) Post-employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

(i) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions in respect of the employees into a separate fund. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions after its payment of the fixed contribution. The contributions made by the Company towards defined contribution plans are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period to which the contributions relate.

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(ii) Defined benefit plan

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB) and Other Defined Retirement Benefit (ODRB) which are being considered as defined benefit plans covering eligible employees. Under the defined benefit plans, the amount that an employee will receive on retirement is defined by reference to the employee's length of service, final salary, and other defined parameters. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with the Company, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been set aside.

The Company's obligation towards defined benefit plans is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position for defined benefit plans is the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets. Management estimates the DBO annually with the assistance of independent actuaries.

Actuarial gains/losses resulting from re-measurements of the liability/asset are included in Other Comprehensive Income.

The liability for retirement benefits of employees in respect of provident fund, benevolent fund, superannuation fund and Gratuity is funded with separate trusts.

The company's contribution to Provident Fund / Superannuation Fund is remitted to separate trusts established for this purpose based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary and debited to Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Other long-term employee benefits:

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one-year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to statement of profit and loss in the period in which such gains or losses are determined.

(xx) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL or equity instruments at FVOCI are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied to each category of financial assets, which are described below.

❑ Loan at Amortised Cost

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Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

Loans (financial asset) are measured at amortized cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) if both of the following conditions are met:

a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

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

A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized on financial assets carried at amortized cost.

- Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
  Financial assets at FVTPL include all derivative financial instruments except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements are being applied. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

- Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
  Financial assets at FVOCI comprise of equity instruments measured at fair value. An equity investment classified as FVOCI is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and reported within the FVOCI reserve within equity, except for dividend income, which is recognized in profit or loss. There is no recycling of such gains and losses from OCI to Statement of Profit & Loss, even on the derecognition of the investment. However, the Company may transfer the same within equity.

De-recognition of financial assets
Financial assets (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) are derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. The Company also derecognizes the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for derivative financial liabilities which are carried at FVTPL, subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit and loss. (FVTPL)

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets and liabilities. The Company limits the effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies including the use of derivatives.

The Company use Derivative instrument includes principal swap, Cross Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS), forwards, interest rate swaps, currency and cross currency options, structured product, etc. to hedge foreign currency assets and liabilities.

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Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value (MTM). Attributable transaction costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as cost.

De-recognition of Financial asset:
Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial assets expires or transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Hedge Accounting

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) except for derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships, which require a specific accounting treatment. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet all of the following requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The Company has designated mostly derivative contracts as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships. These arrangements have been entered into to mitigate foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk arising against which debt instruments denominated in foreign currency.

- Cash Flow hedging is done to protect cash flow positions of the company from changes in exchange rate fluctuations and to bring variability in cash flow to fixed ones.
- The Company enters into hedging instruments in accordance with policies as approved by the Board of Directors; provide written principles which are consistent with the risk management strategy/policies of the Company.
- All derivative financial instruments used for hedge accounting are recognised initially at fair value and reported subsequently at fair value in the balance sheet.

The hedge instruments are designated and documented as hedges at the inception of the contract. The effectiveness of hedge instruments is assessed and measured at inception and on an on-going basis. The effective portion of change in the fair value as assessed based on MTM valuation provided by respective banks/third party valuation of the designated hedging instrument is recognized in the "Other Comprehensive Income" as "Cash Flow Hedge Reserve". The ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when occurs.

At the time the hedged item affects profit or loss, any gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income.

If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve remains in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve till the period the hedge was effective. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction.

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Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

Impairment

Impairment of financial assets

❑ Loan assets

The Company follows a 'three-stage' model for impairment of loan asset carried at amortized cost based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- Stage 1 includes loan assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date.

- Stage 2 includes loan assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment.

- Stage 3 includes loan assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured at 12-month ECL for Stage 1 loan assets and lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and Stage 3 loan assets. ECL is the product of the Probability of Default, Exposure at Default and Loss Given Default, defined as follows:

Probability of Default (PD) - The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12 months PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

Loss Given Default (LGD) – LGD represents the Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type, and preference of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support.

Exposure at Default (EAD) – EAD is based on the amount of outstanding exposure as on the assessment date on which ECL is computed.

Forward-looking economic information is included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. The assumptions underlying the expected credit loss are monitored and reviewed on an on-going basis.

❑ Financial Instruments other than Loans consist of :-

- Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances.
- Financial liabilities include borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables.

Non derivative financial instruments other than loans are recognized initially at fair value including any directly attributable transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured as prescribed below:

a) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, at bank, demand deposits with banks, cash credit, fixed deposits and foreign currency deposits, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's

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cash management system. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings.

b) Trade Receivable
The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company determines impairment loss allowance based on individual assessment of receivables, historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

c) Other payables
Other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

(xxi) Dividend

Proposed dividends and interim dividends payable to the shareholders are recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Board of Directors and in the shareholders' meeting respectively.

(xxii) Fair Value Measurement & Disclosure

The Company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives at fair value at each reporting 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, including assumptions about risk, 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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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

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- 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 recognized in the financial statements regularly, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(xxiii) Revenue Recognition

❑ Interest Income

Interest income is accounted on all financial assets (except company is not recognizing interest income on credit impaired financial assets) measured at amortized cost. Interest income is recognized using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method in line with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The Effective Interest Rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. The EIR is calculated by taking into account transactions costs and fees that are an integral part of the EIR in line with Ind AS 109. Interest income on credit impaired assets is recognized on receipt basis.

Rebate on account of timely payment of interest by borrowers is recognized on receipt of the entire interest amount due in time, in accordance with the terms of the respective contract and is netted against the corresponding interest income.

Unless otherwise specified, the recoveries from the borrowers are appropriated in the order of (i) incidental charges (ii) penal interest (iii) overdue interest and (iv) repayment of principal; the oldest being adjusted first. The recovery under One Time Settlement (OTS)/ Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) proceedings is appropriated first towards the principal outstanding and remaining recovery thereafter, towards interest and other charges, if any.

❑ Other Revenue

- Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) are recognised as per Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the principle laid down in Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers .

- Revenue from contract with customers is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the Contract. Transaction Price excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties (e.g., taxes collected on behalf of government) and includes/adjusted for variable consideration like rebates, discounts, only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

❑ Revenue from solar plant

Income from solar plant is recognised when the performance obligation are satisfied over time. Rebate given is disclosed as a deduction from the amount of gross revenue.

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Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

- Revenue from Fees and Commission

- Revenue from Fee & Commission

  Fees and commission are recognised on a point in time basis when probability of collecting such fees is established.

- Revenue from Implementation of Government Schemes & Projects

  The company besides its own activities also acts as implementing agency on behalf of various Government / Non-Government Organizations on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) entered into between the company and such organization. The details of such activities are disclosed by the way of Notes to the Financial Statements.

  Wherever any funds are received under trust on the basis of such MoUs entered, the same is not included in Cash and Cash Equivalents and any income including interest income generated out of such funds belonging to such organizations is not accounted as revenue of the company.

  Service charges earned from such schemes implemented by the company are recognised at a point in time basis when certainty of collecting such service charges is established.

(xxiv) Expense

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis. Prepaid expenses upto Rs. 5,00,000/- per item are charged to Statement of Profit & Loss as and when incurred/adjusted/received.

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Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2 : Cash and Cash Equivalents **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
I. Cash and cash equivalents		
(A) Cash in hand	-	-
(B) Balances with Banks :-		
(a) Current Account with banks		
- In Indian Branches	4,084.12	7,785.57
- In Foreign Branches		
(i) In USD	2.72	2.51
(ii) In EURO	-	-
(b) Deposit Account		
Short term Deposits	-	4,401.25
(c) Savings Bank Account		
- In Indian Branches	157.47	909.56
(C) Cheques/DD on hand and Postage imprest	-	0.26
(D) In Overdraft Accounts	9,608.77	18.35
Total (A+B+C+D)	**13,853.08**	**13,117.48**

There are no repatriation restrictions with respect to Cash and Cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting periods presented above.

Also refer Note 38(58M) for disclosure regarding High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA).

Note 3 : Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
a. Earmarked Balances with Banks		
A) In Current Account		
- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)	2.15	2.15
- MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bond (Refer Note 38(32))	352.53	352.53
- IREDA (Interest on Bonds & Dividend a/c)	80.52	67.11
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(31))	19,523.22	0.00
Sub total (A)	**19,958.43**	**421.79**
B) In Saving Account		
- IREDA National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	71.24	8,994.29
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(31))	13,399.77	1,354.65
Sub total (B)	**13,471.00**	**10,348.94**
C) In Deposit Account (INR)		
- IREDA [1]	42.63	40.50
- MNRE	17.25	17.25
- MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bond (Refer Note 38(32))	928.70	885.75
- IREDA National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	36,153.30	25,169.00
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(31))	5,921.98	1,992.92
- Default Risk Reduction for Access to Energy Projects (KFW VI) [2]	924.17	675.68
Sub total (C)	**43,988.04**	**28,781.11**

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D) In Deposit Account (Forex)		
- Dollar Deposit (ADB)	-	-
Sub total (D)	-	-
Sub total (a)=(A+B+C+D)	**77,417.47**	**39,551.85**
b. Deposit Account (Original maturity more than 3 months)		
- INR Term Deposit	4,206.58	0.00
Sub total (b)	**4,206.58**	**0.00**
Total	**81,624.05**	**39,551.85**

The Company is the implementing agency for certain schemes of the Government Of India .The funds received for disbursement to various agencies under the scheme are kept in a separate bank account. The undisbursed funds for the scheme (including interest thereon, if any) are presented as designated funds of the Scheme . Refer Note 38 (31).

[1] An amount of ₹ 42.63 Lakhs (As on 31.03.2022 : ₹ 40.50 Lakhs) kept as FDR including interest with Bank of Baroda, Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi against two Bond holders payments i.e. M/s The Bengal Club Ltd and Ms. Maya M. Chulani as per the order dated 31.7.2009 passed in Civil Misc Writ petition No. 28928 of 2009 passed by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court .

[2] Provided by KfW to cover up to 70% default risks of the overall 'Access to Energy' portfolio of the Comapny under KfW VI line of credit by establishment of a portfolio risk reserve account (PRRA). The said amount shall be utilised to recover up to 70% of outstanding debt service obligation of the borrower, after exhausting Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA), upon being declared NPA .

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Note 4 : Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into derivative contracts for hedging Foreign Exchange and Interest Rate risk. Derivative transactions include forwards, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps etc. to hedge the liabilities. These derivative transactions are done for hedging purpose and not for trading or speculative purpose.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023			As on 31.03.2022		
Part I	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**
(i) Currency derivatives:-						
Principal only swap (POS)	8,25,452.87	50,547.63	15,182.98	8,24,872.43	36,633.85	18,257.49
Foreign exchange forward contract	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (i)	**8,25,452.87**	**50,547.63**	**15,182.98**	**8,24,872.43**	**36,633.85**	**18,257.49**
(ii) Interest rate Derivatives :-						
Cross currency interest rate swap (CCIRS)	49,016.48	6,857.57	-	49,854.29	3,199.15	-
Sub-total (ii)	**49,016.48**	**6,857.57**	-	**49,854.29**	**3,199.15**	-
Total Derivative financial Instruments (i+ii)	**8,74,469.35**	**57,405.20**	**15,182.98**	**8,74,726.72**	**39,833.00**	**18,257.49**

Part II	As on 31.03.2023			As on 31.03.2022		
	Notional amounts	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**
Included in above (Part I) are derivatives held for hedging and risk management purposes as follows:-						
(i) Cash flow hedging:-						
Currency Derivatives (POS)	7,83,068.24	47,732.37	14,844.15	7,99,305.46	35,364.09	18,257.49
Interest rate Derivatives (CCIRS)	49,016.48	6,857.57	-	49,854.29	3,199.15	
Subtotal (i)	**8,32,084.72**	**54,589.94**	**14,844.15**	**8,49,159.75**	**38,563.24**	**18,257.49**
(ii)Undesignated Derivatives:-						
Currency Derivatives (POS)	42,384.63	2,815.26	302.71	25,566.97	1,269.76	-
Interest rate Derivatives (CCIRS)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (ii)	**42,384.63**	**2,815.26**	**302.71**	**25,566.97**	**1,269.76**	-
Total Derivative Financial Instruments (i) + (ii)	**8,74,469.35**	**57,405.20**	**15,146.86**	**8,74,726.72**	**39,833.00**	**18,257.49**

For Disclosures on Risk Exposure refer Note 38 (36) & 38(37)

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Note 5 : Receivables

Trade Receivables (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
A Trade Receivables		
(a) Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
(b) Receivables considered good - Unsecured	491.42	452.68
(c) Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(d) Receivables credit impaired	-	-
Sub Total (A)	491.42	452.68
Allowance for Impairment loss (B)	-	-
Total (A-B)	**491.42**	**452.68**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule
As at 31.03.2023 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	331.19	-	160.19	-	-	0.04	-	**491.42**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31.03.2022 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	272.61	-	180.03	-	0.04	-	-	**452.68**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disclosure is from the date of the transaction.
Refer Note 38(23) for details on unbilled dues

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Note 6 : Loans

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
	At Amortised Cost	**At Amortised Cost**
A) Loans		
(i) Term Loans		
Term Loans	47,07,552.05	33,93,060.62
Interest Accrued and due on Loans	2,235.30	5,159.56
Liquidated Damages Accrued and due	26.92	125.38
Interest Accrued but not due on Loans	2,014.25	1,170.23
Front End Fee adjustment	-16,609.63	-10,141.49
Gross Term Loans at amortised cost	**46,95,218.90**	**33,89,374.30**
(ii) Others		
Loans to constituents of MNRE	664.69	664.69
Interest Accrued and due on MNRE Loans	254.77	254.77
Loans to staff	1,749.89	826.31
Loans to related parties	-	12.00
Interest Accrued but not due on staff loans	255.90	175.01
Interest Accrued but not due on staff loans of Related Party	20.82	27.98
Total (A) - Gross Loans	**46,98,164.96**	**33,91,335.06**
Less: Impairment loss Allowance	75,472.64	73,890.29
Total (A) - Net Loans	**46,22,692.33**	**33,17,444.77**
(B) Sub-classification of above :		
Security-wise classification		
(i) Secured by tangible assets		
Term Loans	39,41,012.02	24,99,026.52
Loans to staff	1,749.89	826.31
Loans to related parties	-	12.00
Interest Accrued and due on Loans	2,235.30	5,159.56
Liquidated Damages Accrued and due	26.92	125.38
Interest Accrued but not due on Loans	2,270.15	1,345.24
Interest Accrued but not due on loans of related party	20.82	27.98
Loans to constituents of MNRE		
Loans to constituents of MNRE	664.69	664.69
Interest Accrued and due on MNRE Loans	254.77	254.77
(ii) Secured by intangible assets	-	-
(iii) Covered by Bank/Government Gurantees		
Term Loans Secured by Bank Guarantee /Government Gurantees	3,54,481.58	4,36,420.85
(iv) Unsecured		
Term Loans	3,95,448.82	4,47,471.76
Total (B) - Gross	**46,98,164.96**	**33,91,335.06**
Less: Impairment loss allowance	75,472.64	73,890.29
Total (B) - Net	**46,22,692.33**	**33,17,444.77**

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(C) (I) Loans in India		
(i) Public Sector	12,63,995.26	11,47,658.47
(ii) Others	34,34,169.70	22,43,676.59
Total (C) (I) Gross	**46,98,164.96**	**33,91,335.06**
Less: Imapirment loss allowance	75,472.64	73,890.29
Total (C) (I) - Net	**46,22,692.33**	**33,17,444.77**
(C) (II) Loans outside India		
Less: Imapirment loss allowance	-	-
Total (C) (II)- Net	-	-
Total C (I) and C(II)	**46,22,692.33**	**33,17,444.77**

Out of the total unsecured loans of ₹ 3,95,448.82 Lakhs as on 31.03.2023 (As on 31.03.2022 : ₹ 4,47,471.76 Lakhs), Loans amounting to ₹ 3,95,222.01 Lakhs as on 31.03.2023 (As on 31.03.2022 : ₹ 447,154.80 Lakhs) are secured by intangible security by way of exclusive charge on Default Escrow Account by earmarking unencumbered specific revenue stream for repayment of IREDA loans.

During the year , the Company has sent letters to borrowers, except where loans have been recalled or pending before court/NCLT, seeking confirmation of balances as at 31.03.2023 to the borrowers. Confirmations for 4.68% (previous year :9.75%) of the said balances have been received . Out of the remaining loan assets amounting to ₹ 44,87,229.29 Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 3,062,319.72 Lakhs) for which balance confirmations have not been received, 82.63% loans (previous year : 68.80%) are secured by tangible securities, 12.69% (previous year : 31.20%) by way of Government Guarantee/ Loans to Government and balance are unsecured loans.

For Disclosures on Credit Risk , refer Note 38 (37).

Note 7 : Investments **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	**As on 31.03.2023**	**As on 31.03.2022**
(A) Investments		
Investment in associate measured at cost as per Ind AS 28		
Investment in MP Wind Farms Ltd. (having 24% equity)*	-	-
At Amortised Cost		
Investment in GOI Securities (Quoted)	9,930.26	9,926.84
(6.67% GOI 2035 F.V. : ₹ 10,000.00 Lakhs)		
Total - Gross (A)	**9,930.26**	**9,926.84**
(B) Sub-classification of above :		
(i) Investment outside India	-	-
(ii) Investment in India	9,930.26	9,926.84
Total (B)	**9,930.26**	**9,926.84**
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)	-	-
Total - Net (D)=(A)-(C)	**9,930.26**	**9,926.84**

*Refer Note No. 38(20) and 38(25)

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Note 8 : Other Financial Assets (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Security Deposits	63.19	61.26
Advances to staff	640.46	499.89
Advances to related parties	18.75	25.00
Other receivables :		
FDRs - Borrowers	2,016.65	1,978.73
Commercial papers	6,899.11	6,899.11
Less: Impairment loss allowance on Commercial Papers	-6,899.11	-6,899.11
GEF -MNRE -United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Project (Refer Note 38(31))	-	301.06
Others	441.52	316.15
TOTAL	**3,180.56**	**3,182.09**

Note 9 :Current Tax Assets (Net) (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Prepaid Income Taxes (a)	1,94,656.78	1,69,195.33
Less : Provision for Income Tax (b)	1,80,264.36	1,56,210.81
Total (a-b)	**14,392.42**	**12,984.52**

Note 10 :Deferred Tax Assets/ Liability (Net) (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Profit and Loss section & OCI		
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provision for Indirect Tax and Other on Guarantee Commission	2,091.89	1,865.24
Provision for Service Tax and Other	295.67	277.20
Provision for Leave Encashment	175.45	167.26
Provision for Gratuity	-	-
Provision for Post Retirement Medical Benefit	348.41	290.31
Provision for Sick Leave	104.34	109.63
Provision for Baggage Allowance	5.44	5.29
Provision for Farewell Gift	2.77	2.71
Provision for Performance Incentive	305.39	202.02
Provision for Impairment	39,363.02	38,888.74
Front End Fee - deferred in Books	4,894.63	2,953.90
Sub total	**47,587.00**	**44,762.30**
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Depreciation	4,574.95	4,907.50
Forex loss translation difference	12,850.32	7,589.05
Transaction cost of Bonds	61.37	59.87
Loans	0.18	-
Sub total	**17,486.82**	**12,556.42**
Total	**30,100.18**	**32,205.88**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**30,100.18**	**32,205.88**

For movement of Deferred Taxes, refer Note 38(29)

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Note 11 : Investment Property (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount*
Gross Block	
Balance as at 01.04.2021	**8.75**
Additions	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as at 31.03.2022	**8.75**
Additions	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**8.75**
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as at 01.04.2021	**4.50**
Depreciation expense	0.70
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as at 31.03.2022	**5.20**
Depreciation expense	0.59
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**5.78**
Carrying Amount	
As at 31.03.2022	3.55
As at 31.03.2023	2.97

*Relates to Investment Property (Building - residential). Refer Note 38(19).

Fair Value of Investment Property	(₹ in Lakhs)
As at 31.03.2022	230.00
As at 31.03.2023	258.16

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Note 12 : Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Buildings		Plant and Machinery		Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Library	Total
	Office Space at Chennai	Solar plant	Solar plant	Computer					
Gross Block									
Balance as on 01.04.2021	129.93	2,239.49	29,391.30	572.34	55.89	92.93	65.91	0.02	32,547.81
Additions during the period	-	-	-	239.31	-	68.01	194.33	0.11	501.77
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of change due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer during the year	-	-	-	118.93	-	3.49	1.42	-	123.84
Balance as on 31.03.2022	129.93	2,239.49	29,391.30	692.73	55.89	157.45	258.81	0.13	32,925.74
Balance as on 01.04.2022	129.93	2,239.49	29,391.30	692.73	55.89	157.45	258.81	0.13	32,925.74
Additions during the period	-	-	-	58.91	73.98	78.67	251.06	0.05	462.66
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of change due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer during the year	-	-	-	16.75	41.76	14.88	22.73	-	96.12
Balance as on 31.03.2023	129.93	2,239.49	29,391.30	734.88	88.12	221.24	487.14	0.18	33,292.28
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as on 01.04.2021	42.77	526.30	6,854.34	376.94	41.22	52.64	15.94	0.02	7,910.18
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	8.28	132.77	1,729.11	193.47	4.33	12.19	40.70	0.11	2,120.96
Depreciation adjustment due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-	-	-	112.79	-	3.03	0.22	-	116.04
Balance as on 31.03.2022	51.05	659.07	8,583.45	457.62	45.55	61.80	56.42	0.13	9,915.10
Balance as on 01.04.2022	51.05	659.07	8,583.45	457.62	45.55	61.80	56.42	0.13	9,915.10
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.74	-0.04	1.70
Depreciation expense	7.49	132.77	1,729.11	151.92	2.92	26.53	115.30	0.09	2,166.13
Depreciation adjustment due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-	-	-	14.10	38.90	9.87	12.07	-	74.95
Balance as on 31.03.2023	58.55	791.84	10,312.56	595.44	9.56	78.46	161.39	0.18	12,007.98
Carrying Amount									
As on 31.03.2022	78.88	1,580.42	20,807.84	235.11	10.35	95.65	202.39	-	23,010.64
As on 31.03.2023	71.39	1,447.65	19,078.73	139.44	78.56	142.78	325.75	0.00	21,284.30

For information on Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company, refer Note 38(45).

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Note 13 : Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP) (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Capital work in progress - Building	
Balance as on 01.04.2021	0.86
Additions during the year	12,832.42
Borrowing cost capitalised	-
Less: Transfer to Property Plant & Equipment/ Investment property	-
Balance as on 31.03.2022	**12,833.28**
Additions during the year	1,093.06
Borrowing cost capitalised	-
Less: Transfer to Property Plant & Equipment/ Investment property	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	13,926.35

(i) Ageing schedule of Capital-work-in progress (including the project whose completion is overdue)

(a) Capital-work-in progress (Within scheduled completion)

(₹ in Lakhs)

As on 31.03.2023	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	1,093.06	12,832.42	-	0.86	13,926.35
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2022	**Amount in CWIP for a period of**				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	12,832.42	-	-	0.86	12,833.28
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Capital-work-in progress (completion overdue / exceeded cost compared to its original plan)

(₹ in Lakhs)

As on 31.03.2023	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Project 1	12,832.42	-	-	-
Project 2	-			
As on 31.03.2022	**To be completed in**			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Project 1	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-			

i) The possession of the NBCC premises was delayed due to Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed in the National Green Tribunal, thus not considered as delayed w.r.t. the original plan.

ii) IREDA has taken over the possession of office space at NBCC Building, Kidwai Nagar on 06.07.21 & 2 residential flats at NBCC Building, Kidwai Nagar on 15.07.21 The MoU has been signed with NBCC-NSL limited on 27.7.2022 for award of interior work for IREDA office space.

iii) The matter for payment of property tax is also under discussions with NDMC and upon finalisation of demand by NDMC for IREDA as well as other institutions, the same will be paid.

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Note 14 : Right of use asset

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount		
Right of use asset	**Building**	**Land**	**Total**
Gross Block			
Balance as on 01.04.2021	**2,391.72**	**433.34**	**2,825.06**
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2022	**2,391.72**	**433.34**	**2,825.06**
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**2,391.72**	**433.34**	**2,825.06**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as on 01.04.2021	**854.13**	**9.08**	**863.22**
Depreciation expense	178.10	18.45	196.54
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2022	**1,032.23**	**27.53**	**1,059.76**
Depreciation expense	161.03	18.45	179.48
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**1,193.26**	**45.98**	**1,239.24**
Carrying Amount			
As on 31.03.2022	**1,359.49**	**405.81**	**1,765.30**
As on 31.03.2023	**1,198.46**	**387.36**	**1,585.82**

Refer Note 38(12) for details on right of use assets

Note 15: Intangible assets under development

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount*
Balance as on 01.04.2021	-
Additions during the year	311.16
Less : Transfer to intangible assets	-
Balance as on 31.03.2022	**311.16**
Additions during the year	174.41
Less : Transfer to intangible assets	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**485.57**

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i) Ageing schedule of Intangible assets under development (including the project whose completion is overdue)

(a) Intangible assets under development (Within scheduled completion)

(₹ in Lakhs)

As on 31.03.2023	Amount in Intangible asset underdevelopment for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	174.41	311.16	-	-	485.57
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2022	**Amount in Intangible asset underdevelopment for a period of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	311.16	-	-	-	311.16
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Intangible assets under development (completion overdue / exceeded cost compared to its original plan)

(₹ in Lakhs)

As on 31.03.2023	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Implementation of ERP - D365	52.20	682.80	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2022	**To be completed in**			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Implementation of ERP - D365	682.80	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-

The project (Implementation of ERP - D365) was supposed to go live on 31.07.2021, but due resons beyond the control of the Company (as COVID-19, high attrition in the consulting firm etc) the project got delayed. The same is expected to Go -Live in FY 2022-23.

Note 16 :Intangible assets (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount*
Gross Block	
Balance as on 01.04.2021	**43.99**
Additions during the year	-
Amount of change due to revaluation	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2022	**43.99**
Additions during the year	0.59
Amount of change due to revaluation	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**44.58**
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as on 01.04.2021	**33.40**
Amortisation expenses	6.11
Amortisation adjustment due to revaluation	-
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2022	**39.49**
Amortisation expenses	3.64
Amortisation adjustment due to revaluation	-
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**43.14**
Carrying Amount	
As on 31.03.2022	**4.50**
As on 31.03.2023	**1.44**

*Pertains to Computer Software

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Note 17 :Other non financial assets (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Advance for capital expenditure	-	-
GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Money Receivable (Refer Note 38(32))	1,63,879.20	1,63,879.20
Other Receivables	1,171.05	216.92
Other Advances	8,692.13	116.69
Total	1,73,742.39	1,64,212.81

Note 18 : Payables (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Trade Payables		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	25.25	62.26
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	465.90	454.69
Total	491.15	516.95

Trade Payables ageing schedule
As on 31.03.2023 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment*				
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	18.02	6.02	-	-	-	-	24.03
(ii) Others	88.26	147.91	196.93	-	-	-	433.10
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	-	-	-	-	1.22	-	1.22
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	32.80	32.80

*Where no due date of payment is specified in that case disclosure has been made from the date of the transaction

As on 31.03.2022 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment*				
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	57.05	2.11	-	-	-	-	59.16
(ii) Others	229.24	-	188.37	-	5.95	-	423.56
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	-	-	-	1.22	1.88	-	3.10
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	31.13	31.13

*Where no due date of payment is specified in that case disclosure has been made from the date of the transaction

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Note 19 :Debt Securities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023 At Amortised Cost	As on 31.03.2022 At Amortised Cost
Bonds:-		
(I) Taxfree Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)		
(Secured by pari-passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) of the company)		
(i) 8.16% Tax free Bonds	7,575.90	7,575.90
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IA- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2024)		
(ii) 8.41% Tax free Bonds	10,529.14	10,529.14
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2024)		
(iii) 7.17% Tax free Bonds	28,400.00	28,400.00
(Series XIV Private IC- 2015-16) (Repayable on 01.10.2025)		
(iv) 7.28 % Tax free Bonds	10,889.06	10,889.06
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2026)		
(v) 7.53 % Tax free Bonds	12,788.59	12,788.59
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2026)		
(vi) 8.55% Tax free Bonds	12,307.69	12,307.69
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIA- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2029)		
(vii) 8.80% Tax free Bonds	23,455.08	23,455.08
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2029)		
(viii) 8.56% Tax free Bonds	3,600.00	3,600.00
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IC- 2013-14) (Repayable on 27.03.2029)		
(ix) 7.49 % Tax free Bonds	88,426.52	88,426.52
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2031)		
(x) 7.74 % Tax free Bonds	48,351.53	48,351.53
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2031)		
(xi) 8.55% Tax free Bonds	3,881.23	3,881.23
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIIA- 2013-14) (Repayable on 21.01.2034)		
(xii) 8.80% Tax free Bonds	14,416.42	14,416.42
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIIB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 21.01.2034)		
(xiii) 7.43 % Tax free Bonds	3,644.42	3,644.42
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIIA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2036)		
(xiv) 7.68 % Tax free Bonds	7,499.88	7,499.88
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIIB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2036)		
Sub-Total(A)	**2,75,765.46**	**2,75,765.46**
(II) Taxable Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures(Secured)*		
(Secured by negative lien on Loans and Advances (Book Debts) of the company.)		
(i) 9.49% Taxable Bonds	-	30,000.00
(Series IV- 2012-13) (Repayable on 04.06.2022)		
(ii) 8.44% Taxable Bonds	30,000.00	30,000.00
(Series VA- 2013-14) (Repayable on 10.05.2023)		
(iii) 9.02% Taxable Bonds	25,000.00	25,000.00
(Series III- 2010-11 - Tranche II)(Repayable on 24.09.2025)		
(iv) 8.12% Taxable Green Bonds	20,000.00	20,000.00
(Series VI A - 2016-17) (Repayable on 24.03.2027)		
(v) 8.05% Taxable Green Bonds	50,000.00	50,000.00
(Series VI B - 2016-17) (Repayable on 29.03.2027)		
(vi) 8.49% Taxable Bonds	20,000.00	20,000.00
(Series VB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 10.05.2028)		
(vii) 8.51% Taxable Bonds	27,500.00	27,500.00
(Series VIIA- 2018-19) (Repayable on 03.01.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	16.79	18.99
	27,483.21	27,481.01

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(viii) 8.47% Taxable Bonds	59,000.00	59,000.00
(Series VIIB- 2018-19) (Repayable on 17.01.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	16.87	19.06
	58,983.13	58,980.94
(ix) 8% Taxable Bonds	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
(Series IX A- 2019-20) (Repayable on 24.09.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	18.27	20.36
	99,981.73	99,979.64
(x) 7.40% Taxable Bonds	80,300.00	80,300.00
(Series IX B- 2019-20) (Repayable on 03.03.2030)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	35.46	39.28
	80,264.54	80,260.72
Sub-Total(B)	**4,11,712.61**	**4,41,702.30**
(III) Taxable Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Unsecured)*		
(i) 5.98% Taxable Bonds	10,600.00	10,600.00
(Series XI A- 2021-22) (Repayable on 16.04.2025)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.59	0.86
	10,599.41	10,599.14
(ii) 7.46% Taxable Bonds	64,840.00	-
(Series XII A- 2022-23) (Repayable on 12.08.2025)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	9.52	-
	64,830.48	-
(iii) 7.85% Taxable Bonds	1,20,000.00	-
(Series XII B- 2022-23) (Repayable on 12.10.2032)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	17.67	-
	1,19,982.33	-
(iv) 7.79% Taxable Bonds	51,500.00	-
(Series XII C- 2022-23) (Repayable on 07.12.2032)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	8.00	-
	51,492.00	-
(v) 7.94% Taxable Bonds	1,50,000.00	-
(Series XII D- 2022-23) (Repayable on 27.01.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	53.95	-
	1,49,946.05	-
Sub-Total(C)	**3,96,850.27**	**10,599.14**
IV) Masala Bonds (Unsecured)		
(i) 7.125% Green Masala Bond	-	1,95,000.00
Less :Transaction Cost on above	-	153.03
	-	1,94,846.97
Sub-Total(D)	-	**1,94,846.97**
Total Bonds(A+B+C+D)	**10,84,328.34**	**9,22,913.87**
Debt securities in India	10,84,328.34	7,28,066.90
Debt securities oustide India	-	1,94,846.97
Total	**10,84,328.34**	**9,22,913.87**

Notes :

1 *The taxable bonds issued by IREDA have the clause in the Information Memorandum of respective bonds for the reissue of bonds.

2 During the year ended 31.03.2023, the company has redeemed Taxable Bond Series IV 9.49% Taxable Bonds of ₹ 30,000.00 Lakh and 7.125% Green Masala Bond of ₹ 1,95,000.00 Lakh (year ended on 31.03.2022 : Nil). During the year ended 31.03.2023, the company has issued Series XII A, XII B, XII C and XII D of the Taxable Bonds for ₹ 3,86,340.00 Lakhs (year ended on 31.03.2022 : ₹ 10,600.00 Lakhs).

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Note 20 :Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost
(a)Term Loans-		
(I)From Banks		
A. Term Loans - secured		
(i) From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KFW) - Loan-V	**47,163.17**	53,470.35
(Secured by pari-passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts))		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2018 till 30.12.2027 in 16 installments of Euro 5,263,000 each and 3 installments of Euro 5,264,000 each)		
(ii) From HDFC Bank Limited (HDFC) - Loan-III	22,916.67	-
(Secured by Pari-passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) & receivables of the Company upto 90 days with 100% cover .)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 2,083.33 Lakhs each starting from 30.03.2023).		
(iii) From HDFC Bank Limited (HDFC) - Loan-IV	25,000.00	-
(Secured by Pari-passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) & receivables of the Company upto 90 days with 100% cover .)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 2,083.33 Lakhs each starting from 23.04.2023).		
(iv) From State Bank of India (SBI) - Loan-IV	2,50,000.00	-
(Secured by Pari-passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) & receivables of the Company upto 90 days with 100% cover.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 2,083.33 Lakhs each starting from 22.07.2023).		
(v) From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan II	1,00,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 8,333.33 Lakhs each beginning from 27.06.2023)		
(vi) From Bank of India (BOI) - Loan IV- BOI	1,00,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 5,263.15 Lakhs each beginning from 30.09.2023)		
(vii) From NaBFID - Loan I- NaBFID	1,10,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 36 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 8,333.33 Lakhs each beginning from 30.06.2024)		
(viii) From PNB Bank - Loan IV- PNB	16,500.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 10 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 13,600.00 Lakhs each beginning from 30.09.2023 and last instalments of ₹ 14,000.00 Lakhs.)		
(ix) From IOB Bank - Loan I- IOB	37,500.00	-
(Secured by first charge on pari-passu basis with other lenders under multiple banking arrangement on standard loan receivables of the company with minimum security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 3 annual instalments , two of ₹ 33,333.33 Lakhs each and one for ₹ 33,333.34 Lakhs. First instalment due on 31.03.2024)		
(x) From IDBI Bank -Term Loan Facility I	30,000.00	-
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in18 equal quarterly instalment of ₹ 2,777.77 Lakhs each beginning from 31.12.2023 and last instalment will be 31.3.2028)		
(xi) From State Bank of India (SBI) - Loan-I*	25,000.00	45,000.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of the Loans and Advances (Book Debts)of the Company subject to 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 20 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 5,000.00 Lakhs each starting from 22.09.2019.)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.73	2.12
	24,999.27	**44,997.88**

(xii) From State Bank of India (SBI-II) - Loan-II*	-	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of the Loans and Advances (Book Debts)of the Company subject to 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 20 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 5,000.00 Lakhs each starting from 27.08.2021.)		
(xiii) From Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Loan-II	1,31,547.04	1,31,398.97
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Secured by pari-passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts))		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2020 till 15.10.2034 in 29 equal installments of US$ 6,666,666.67 each and 30th installment of US$ 6,666,666.57)		
(xiv) From Bank of India (BOI) - Loan-I	68,380.55	84,299.55
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 21 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 3,419 Lakhs each starting from 22.02.2023)		
(xv) From Bank of India (BOI) - II Tranch-A	42,105.26	50,000.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security covergae of 100%)		
(Repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 2,631.57 Lakhs each starting from 30.09.2022)		
(xvi) From Punjab National Bank (PNB) - Loan-II	56,250.00	60,001.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on all present and future receivables of the Company with minimum security cover of 1 time of the outstanding loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 16 structured quarterly equal instalments. First installment of ₹ 3,751.00 Lakhs due on 21.03.2023 and remaining installments of ₹ 3,750.00 Lakhs each starting from 21.06.2023.)		
(xvii) From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-III Tranch-A	1,89,460.00	2,40,000.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of the Loans and Advances (Book Debts)of the Company subject to 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 12,635.00 Lakhs each starting from 29.12.2022 till 29.09.2026 and second last instalment on 29.12.2026 and final installment on 29.03.2027 of ₹ 6,285.00 Lakhs each) .		
(xviii) From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-III Tranch-B	53,330.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of the Loans and Advances (Book Debts)of the Company subject to 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 3,335.00 Lakhs each starting from 29.12.2022 till 29.12.2026 and final installment of ₹ 3,305.00 Lakhs on 29.03.2027)		
(xix) From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KFW) - Loan-VI	14,082.73	12,549.62
(Secured by pari-passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts))		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2021 till 30.06.2028 in 6 installments of Euro 1,428,000 each and 8 installments of Euro 1,429,000 each .)		
(xx) From Bank of India (BOI)	1,10,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100% .)		
(Repayable in 18 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 6,111.11 Lakhs each starting from 30.06.2023)		
(xxi) From Punjab National Bank (PNB)	1,50,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on all present and future receivables of the Company with minimum security cover of 1 time of the outstanding loan amount).		
(Repayable in 16 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 9,375 Lakhs each starting from 27.09.2023).		
(xxii) From Bank of India (BOI) - II Tranch-B	21,099.42	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%).		
(Repayable in 19 quarterly instalments. First instalments of ₹ 5,263.15 Lakhs on 30.09.2022 and 18 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 1,318.71 Lakhs starting from 31.12.2022).		
(xxiii) From Central Bank - I	91,666.67	-
First pari-passu charge over book debts/receivables of the company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the principal amount		
(Repayable in 12 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 8,333.33 Lakhs each starting from 29.03.2023).		
(xxiv) Short Term Loan from State Bank of India (SBI)	**50,000.00**	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%, bullet repayment on 27.06.2023).		
Sub total (A)	**17,42,000.77**	**6,76,717.37**

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B. Term Loans - Unsecured		
(i) From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KFW) - Loan-I	17,882.30	17,887.91
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2009 till 30.12.2039 in 28 installments of Euro 586,451.79 each, 32 installments of Euro 586,963.08 each and 1 installment of Euro 586,963 .)		
(ii) From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KFW) - Loan-III	16,110.55	15,783.15
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.06.2020 till 30.12.2049 in 9 installments of Euro 332,000 each & 51 installments of Euro 333,000 each.)		
(iii) From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KFW) - Loan-IV	-	18,814.82
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.06.2014 till 30.12.2022 in 16 installments of Euro 11,111,000 each and 2 installments of Euro 11,112,000 each .)		
(iv) From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KFW) - Loan-VII	14,330.94	13,213.67
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.05.2023 till 15.05.2035 in 5 installments of USD 8,912,000 each, and 20 installment of USD 8,913,000 based on sanction amount of loan)		
(v) From International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)- Loan-III	11,901.26	11,817.16
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2022 till 15.10.2035 in 27 installments of US$ 556,508.17each and 28th installment of US$ 562,743.60) based on outstanding loan)		
(vi) From International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Clean Technology Fund (CTF) -- Loan-III	4,213.47	3,884.97
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2027 till 15.10.2056 in 20 installments of US$ 51,248.27 each and 40 installments of US$ 102,496.55 each) based on outstanding loan)		
(vii) From Karnataka Bank - I	50,000.00	-
(Repayable in 10 instalments of Rs 45,45,00,000 each and 11th (last) quarterly instalment of Rs 45,50,00,000. First instalment due on 29.05.2023)		
(viii) Short Term Loan from IDBI Bank	50,000.00	-
(Interest @ 7.25% p.a., bullet repayment on 23.04.2023)		
Sub total (B)	**1,64,438.53**	**81,401.68**
Total loan from banks (C=A+B)	**19,06,439.31**	**7,58,119.06**
(II) From Others		
D. Term loans - secured		
Sub total (D)	-	-
E. Term loans - unsecured		
(i) From National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	4,765.80	5,821.67
(Repayable in 33 - 40 structured quaterly instalments.)		
(ii) From Agence Francaise De Developpement (AFD) - Loan-I	33,453.50	35,557.16
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 31.07.2016 till 31.01.2031 in 30 installments of Euro 2,333,333.33 each .)		
(iii) From Agence Francaise De Developpement (AFD) - Loan-II	58,244.94	63,494.93
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.11.2019 till 30.05.2029 in 20 installments of Euro 5,000,000 each .)		
(iv) From Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - Loan-I	1,67,312.12	1,77,583.09
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 20.6.2021 to 20.06.2041 in 1 installment of JPY 731,720,000 and 40 Installments of JPY 731,707,000 each .)		
(v) From Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - Loan-II	1,85,214.60	1,86,503.31
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 20.03.2024 to 20.03.2044 in 1 installment of JPY 731,000,000 & 40 Installments of JPY 730,975,000 each .)		
(vi) From European Investment Bank (EIB) - Loan-I	1,46,365.24	1,45,062.44
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Tranche I - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 26.09.2019 to 26.03.2035 in 32 installments of US$ 662,000 each).		
(Tranche II - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.07.2020 to 15.07.2036 in 32 installments of US$ 1,999636.36 each and 1 installment of US$ 1,999,636.48).		
(Tranche III - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 16.02.2021 to 15.08.2036 in 32 installments of US$ 4,005,375 each).		

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(vii) From European Investment Bank (EIB) - Loan-II	1,39,778.06	1,30,596.68
(Tranche I - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 27.02.2023 to 27.08.2035 in 25 instalments of US$ 2,263,653.85 each and 1 instalment of US$ 2,263,653.75).		
(Tranche II - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 09.03.2024 to 09.09.2036 in 26 instalments of US$ 4,200,740.74 each and 1 instalment of US$ 4,200,740.76).		
(viii) Loan from Government of India	25,692.78	25,584.90
(Against International Development Agency (IDA) - Second Renewable Energy Project (INR Loan)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.10.2010 to 15.04.2035 in 20 installments of US$ 625,000.00 each and 30 installments of US$ 1,250,000.00 each payable in INR .)		
(ix) From India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) - Loan-I	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
(Interest @ 5.60% p.a., bullet repayment on 26.03.2024.)		
(x) From India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) - Loan-II	-	25,000.00
(Interest @ 5.86% p.a., bullet repayment on 24.08.2024)#		
Sub-Total (E)	**9,60,827.05**	**9,95,204.18**
Toal loans from others (F=D+E)	**9,60,827.05**	**9,95,204.18**
Toal term loans (a=C+F)	**28,67,266.36**	**17,53,323.24**
(b)Loans repayable on demand :-		
Secured		
From Banks		
Bank of Baroda	-	20,144.23
(Secured by First Pari Passu charge on the book debts and receivables related to standard assets, to the extent of 125% of the loan outstanding)		
Sub total (b)	-	**20,144.23**
(c) FCNR(B) Demand Loans :-*		
Sub total (c)	-	-
Grand total(a+b+c)	**28,67,266.36**	**17,73,467.47**
Borrowings in India	18,53,973.64	7,30,264.33
Borrowings outside India	10,13,292.72	10,43,203.12
Total	**28,67,266.36**	**17,73,467.45**

i) Foreign currency borrowings from various multilateral / bilateral agencies viz. ADB, World Bank , KfW, AFD, JICA and EIB have been converted into rupee and hedging of the same is done by undertaking plain vanilla swap transaction /currency interest rate swap / principal only swap etc. with various banks with whom IREDA has signed International Swaps and Derivative Association (ISDA) Master Agreement. These derivative transactions have been entered into with the participating bank for a maturity period which may be shorter than the maturity period of the loan. The hedging of the foreign currency loan has been carried out at various intervals and in multiple tranches based on the drawl under the lines of credit. In addition to the interest cost and other financial charges, due to hedging of foreign currency loans, these loans carry hedging/derivative cost, which is tranche wise as per the drawl under the line of credit, thus the applicable rate of interest on these lines of credit has not been disclosed above.

ii) *With effect from 01.03.2021, the Term Loan Facility I and II from State Bank Of India were converted to FCNR(B) Demand Loan till 28.02.2022. The FCNR Loans had a fixed interest rate of 6.20% p.a. and other terms and conditions were same as that of erstwhile Term Loan Facility. After 28.02.2022, the FCNR Loans were converted back to Rupee Term Loan Facility.

iii) The Company raises funds through various instruments including bonds. During the year, the Company has not defaulted in servicing of any of its debt service obligations whether for principal or interest .

iv) Funds raised during the year have been utilised for the stated objects in the offer document/information memorandum/facility agreement.

v) The company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders .

vi) The statements of book debts filed by the Company with banks/ financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

vii) #The loan From India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) - Loan-II was pre-closed on 24.08.2022

viii) Term Loans from banks/ financial institutions/ Govt. as mentioned in Note No. 20 have been raised at interest rates ranging from 5.60% to 8.30% payable on monthly/quarterly/semi annual rests.

Note 21 : Subordinated Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost
A) Unsecured		
Other than Perpetual Debt Instruments / Preference Shares		
(i) 9.23% IREDA Taxable Unsecured	15,000.00	15,000.00
(Subordinated Tier-II Bonds-Series VIII- Repayable on 22.2.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	22.38	25.15
	14,977.62	14,974.85

(ii) 7.74% IREDA Taxable Unsecured	50,000.00	50,000.00
(Subordinated Tier-II Bonds - Sr-X- Repayable on 08.05.2030)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	44.32	48.88
	49,955.68	49,951.12
Total(A)	**64,933.29**	**64,925.97**
B) Location -wise classification		
Subordinated Liabilities in India	64,933.29	64,925.97
Subordinated Liabilities outside India	-	-
Total(B)	**64,933.29**	**64,925.97**

Note 22 :Other Financial Liabilities **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
(a) National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	36,754.88	34,602.08
(b) Interest & Other Charges Accrued but not due on Borrowings	44,831.04	38,785.50
(c) Other Payables :		
MNRE Programme Funds	944.85	944.85
MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(31))	2,061.40	3,344.23
GEF -MNRE -United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Project (Refer Note 38(31))	256.94	255.14
Unclaimed Bond Interest *	80.52	67.11
Payable to NCEF	22.36	89.11
Lease Liability	433.40	459.45
Others	48,115.34	5,012.44
Total	**1,33,500.73**	**83,559.91**

*Out of the same, no amount is eligible to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund .

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 23 :Provisions **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note No. 38(8))		
-Provision for Leave Encashment	697.11	664.59
-Provision for Gratuity	-	-
-Provision for Post Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB)	1,384.34	1,153.49
-Provision for Sick Leave	414.57	435.61
-Provision for Baggage Allowance	21.60	21.04
-Provision for Memento (Farewell Gift)	10.99	10.77
Others		
-Provision for Indirect Tax & other (on Guarantee Commission)	8,311.71	7,411.15
-Contingent provision on financial instruments (Loans)*	1,00,975.48	95,899.91
Total	**1,11,815.80**	**1,05,596.56**

*Including Non Fund Exposure and Except Stage 3 Provision

Note 24 :Other non-financial liabilities **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Revenue received in advance		
Front end fee received in advance	2,838.21	1,595.21
Other Advances		
Others	60.78	25.40
Others		
Provident fund payable	58.43	0.06
Statutory Dues	1,288.66	1,613.80
MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (including interest accrued) (Refer Note 38(32))	1,65,160.42	1,65,117.48
Sundry Liabilities -Interest Capitalisation (Funded Interest Term Loan)	2,942.77	5,452.00
Capital Grant from World Bank (Refer Note 38(44))	425.40	311.16
Default Risk Reduction Fund for Access to Energy Projects (KFW VI)#	924.17	675.68
Total	**1,73,698.86**	**1,74,790.81**

#Provided by KFW to cover up to 70% default risks of the overall access to energy portfolio of the Comapny under KFW VI line of credit by establishment of a portfolio risk reserve account (PRRA). The said amount shall be utilised to recover up to 70% of outstanding debt service obligation of the borrower, after exhausting DSRA, upon being declared NPA .

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Note 25 :Equity Share Capital (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
(A) Authorised Share Capital		
6,000,000,000 (Previous period 6,000,000,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	6,00,000.00	6,00,000.00
	6,00,000.00	6,00,000.00
(B)Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
2,284,600,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid up (Previous period 2,284,600,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each)	2,28,460.00	2,28,460.00
Fully Paid Up		
Total	**2,28,460.00**	**2,28,460.00**

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding:-

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023		As on 31.03.2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year (of ₹10 each)	2,28,46,00,000	2,28,460.00	78,46,00,000.00	78,460.00
Add - Shares issued & allotted during the year	-	-	1,50,00,00,000.00	1,50,000.00
Brought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year (of ₹10 each)	2,28,46,00,000	2,28,460.00	2,28,46,00,000	2,28,460.00

Details of the shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:-

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023		As on 31.03.2022	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Government of India	2,28,46,00,000	100	2,28,46,00,000	100

Details of Shares held by promoters at the end of the year:-

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023			As on 31.03.2022		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Government of India	2,28,46,00,000	100	-	2,28,46,00,000	100	-

1 The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having face value of ₹ 10 per share.
2 Equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividends which is subject to approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.
3 Equity Shareholders have full voting rights with no restrictions.
4 The company has not, for a year of 5 years immediately preceeding the balance sheet date
a) issued equity share without payment being received in cash
b) issued equity share by way of bonus share
c) bought back any of its share
5 The company has no equity share reserved for issue under options/contracts /commitment for the sale of shares or disinvestment.
6 Calls unpaid (showing aggregate value of calls unpaid by directors and officers): Nil
7 Forfeited shares (amount originally paid up): Nil
8 For Capital Management: Refer Note 38(38).
9 During the FY 2021-22 Government of India (GoI) had infused ₹ 150,000.00 Lakhs of equity contribution leading to increase in Equity Share Capital to 2,284.60 Lakhs . Refer Note 38(43).

Note 26 : Other Equity * (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
(a) Reserves and Surplus		
(i) Special Reserve	1,31,710.27	1,16,155.27
(ii) Debenture Redemption Reserve	39,797.48	35,168.37
(iii) General Reserve	1,91,048.33	1,42,298.33
(iv) Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)	-58,039.59	-42,156.14
(v) NBFC Reserve	46,182.69	28,882.69
(b) Retained Earnings	250.54	138.14
(c) Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges		
(i) Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	14,107.22	17,864.65
Total Other Equity (a+b+c)	**3,65,056.95**	**2,98,351.31**

*For changes during the year refer to Statement of Changes in Equity

Details of other equity is shown as below:

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Special Reserves		
Under Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act 1961		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,16,155.27	1,04,590.98
Add: Current year Transfer	15,555.00	11,564.29
Less: Written Back in Current year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,31,710.27**	**1,16,155.27**
Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	35,168.37	30,539.26
Add: Current year Transfer	4,629.11	4,629.11
Less: Written Back in Current year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**39,797.48**	**35,168.37**
General Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,42,298.33	1,07,798.33
Add: Current year Transfer	48,750.00	34,500.00
Less: Written Back in Current year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,91,048.33**	**1,42,298.33**

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Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-42,156.14	-63,875.83
Add:Additions during the year	-17,889.10	17,133.73
Less: Amortisation during the year	-2,005.65	-4,585.96
Balance at the end of the year	**-58,039.59**	**-42,156.14**
NBFC Reserve(Section 45-IC of RBI Act 1934)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	28,882.69	16,182.69
Add:Additions during the year	17,300.00	12,700.00
Less: Amortisation during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**46,182.69**	**28,882.69**
Retained Earnings		
Retained earning at the beginning of the year	138.14	233.40
Add : Profit for the year	86,462.83	63,352.65
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	-116.32	-54.52
Less: Transfer to Special Reserve	15,555.00	11,564.29
Less: Transfer to Debenture Redeumption Reserve	4,629.11	4,629.11
Less: Transfer to General Reserve	48,750.00	34,500.00
Less: Transfer to NBFC Reserve	17,300.00	12,700.00
Balance at the end of the year	**250.54**	**138.14**
Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges		
Cash flow hedge reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,864.65	25,589.66
Effective Portion of gain/loss on hedging instrument	-5,021.14	-10,323.14
Less : Income Tax on above	1,263.72	2,598.13
Balance at the end of the year (Net of Taxes)	**14,107.22**	**17,864.65**
Total	**3,65,056.95**	**2,98,351.31**

Nature and purpose of reserves

1 **Special Reserve** : Special reserve has been created to avail income tax deduction under section 36(1)(viii) of Income-Tax Act,1961 @ 20% of the profit before tax arrived from the business of providing long term finance

2 **Debenture Redemption Reserve** : Debenture redemption reserve is created out of the Retained earnings for the purpose of redemption of Debentures/Bonds. This reserve remains invested in the business activities of the company.

3 **General Reserve** : General Reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

4 Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR) : Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account represents unamortized foreign exchange gain/loss on Long-term Foreign Currency Borrowings that are amortized over the tenure of the respective borrowings. IREDA has adopted exemption of para D13AA of Ind AS 101, according to which a first-time adopter may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the year ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting year as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, all transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. The exchange differences arising on reporting of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31,2018, at rate prevailing at the end of each reporting year, different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are accumulated in a "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve Account" and amortized over the balance year of such long term monetary item, by recognition as income or expense in each of such years.Long-term foreign currency monetary items are those which have a term of twelve months or more at the date of origination

5 **Retained Earnings** :Retained earnings represent profits and items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings earned by the Company less dividend distributions and transfer to and from other reserves.

6 **NBFC Reserve** : Reserve created u/s 45-IC(1) of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 represents transfer from retained earning @ 20 % of net profit after tax for the year.

7 **Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges** : The Company uses derivative instruments in pursuance of managing its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps. To the extent the derivative contracts designated under the hedge accounting are effective hedges, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in 'Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges'. Amounts recognised in such reserve are reclassified to the Statement of Profit or Loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

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Note 27 : Interest Income (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
(i) Interest on Loans	3,29,758.55	2,65,805.73
Less : Rebate	1,895.46	1,325.23
Interest on Loans (Net)	3,27,863.08	2,64,480.50
(ii) Interest income on Investments		
-Interest on GOI Securities	670.42	197.38
-Interest on Commercial Papers		
(iii) Interest on deposits with Banks		
-Short Term Deposit-INR	7,778.91	1,149.26
-Short Term Deposit-Foreign Currency	-	1.80
(iv) Other interest Income		
-Interest on SB a/c	19.10	4.49
(v) Differential interest	1,051.15	5,488.68
Total	**3,37,382.67**	**2,71,322.13**

Interest on Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost

Note 28 : Fees and commission income (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Business Service Fees		
(i) Fee Based Income	2,189.59	8,467.59
(ii) Consultancy Fee	23.74	160.27
(iii) Gurantee Commission	807.39	1,393.60
Total business service fees (a)	**3,020.72**	**10,021.46**
Service Charge		
(i) Government Scheme Implementation	712.57	617.15
Total Service Charges - Government Scheme implementation (b)	**712.57**	**617.15**
Total (a+b)	**3,733.28**	**10,638.61**

Note 29 : Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes* (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through statement of profit and loss other than trading portfolio		
(i) Derivatives		
- Fair value changes on derivative cover taken for foreign currency loans	1,242.79	-147.35
Fair Value changes:		
- Realised		
- Unrealised	1,242.79	-147.35
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	**1,242.79**	**-147.35**

*Fair Value changes in this schedule are other than those arising on account of accrued interest income/expenses.

Note 30 :Other Operating Income

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
i) Revenue from Solar Power Plant*		
Sale of Power (a)	2,745.33	2,907.06
Less : Rebate to Customer (b)	54.91	58.14
Revenue from Solar Power Plant (Net) (c=a-b)	**2,690.42**	**2,848.92**
ii) Profit from Sale of Investments	-	188.64
ii) Bad debts recovered	3,148.32	1,138.99
Total (i+ii+iii)	**5,838.75**	**4,176.55**

*(Refer Note No. 38(23) and 38(24))

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Note 31 :Other income (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Excess Provision Written off	-	6.55
Interest on staff loan	94.86	27.77
Profit on sale of PPE	-	0.24
Profit on sale of Investment in Associate (Refer Note 38(25)	-	12.00
Others	12.07	1,378.98
Total	**106.93**	**1,425.54**

Note 32 :Finance Cost (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Interest on Borrowings	1,18,880.41	70,332.92
Interest on Debt Securities	74,669.99	71,681.80
Interest on Subordinated Liabilities	5,254.50	5,254.50
Other Borrowing Costs	9,824.44	11,151.81
Transaction cost on Borrowings	176.24	297.41
Interest on lease liability	38.24	6.69
Total	**2,08,843.82**	**1,58,725.13**

Finance Cost on Financial liabilities are measured at fair value through Amortised Cost

Note 33 : Net translation/ transaction exchange loss (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Net translation/ transaction exchange loss	396.92	3.03
Amortisation of FCMITR	2,005.65	4,585.96
Total	**2,402.56**	**4,588.99**

Note 34 :Impairment on Financial assets (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Loans	6,657.91	17,989.84
Total	**6,657.91**	**17,989.84**

Impairment on Financial instruments measured at Amortised Cost

For more details Refer Note No. 38(37(ii))

Note 35 :Employee Benefits Expense (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Salaries and wages	5,177.13	4,693.32
Contribution to provident and other funds	492.48	783.50
Staff welfare expenses	573.54	397.41
Human Resource Development expenses	66.13	7.60
Total	**6,309.29**	**5,881.83**

Note 36 :Depreciation And Amortization Expense (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Depreciation on Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) (Refer Note No 12)	2,166.13	2,120.96
Amortisation of Intangible assets (Refer Note No 16)	3.64	6.11
Depreciation on Investment property (Refer Note No 11)	0.59	0.70
Amortisation of Right to use asset (Refer Note No 14)	179.48	196.54
Total	**2,349.84**	**2,324.31**

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Note 37 :Other expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Rent, taxes and power	1,481.29	8,768.82
Repairs and maintenance	592.91	609.60
Communication Costs	127.84	58.16
Printing and stationery	54.02	32.52
Advertisement and publicity	1,870.93	393.91
Director's fees, allowances and expenses	45.60	5.80
Auditor's fees and expenses (Refer Note No 38(28))	49.61	46.07
Legal and Professional charges	1,146.24	476.47
Insurance	24.21	11.92
Bad debts	800.46	1,301.96
Credit rating expenses	169.63	198.02
Loss on sale of PPE	13.01	4.33
Other expenditure	742.89	1,663.32
Total	**7,118.64**	**13,570.90**

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NOTE - '38' – NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. Company Overview

The company is a Government Company registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC). Any direction issued by RBI or other regulator are implemented as and when they become applicable. In terms of RBI Master Direction DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated 01.09.2016, as amended IREDA is a "Systemically important non-deposit taking non-banking financial company". The registered address of the company is 1st Floor, India Habitat Centre, East Court, Core- 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110003.

On 22.10.21 RBI introduced Scale Based Regulation (SBR) Framework for NBFCs. As per this framework Government owned NBFCs are still in the transition period and therefore decided not to subject them to the Upper Layer regulatory framework at this juncture and till that time the guidelines as applicable for the NBFC-Middle Layer (ML) shall be applicable to the Company. This framework has come into force from 01.10.2022. Furthermore, IREDA has been granted the status of Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC) by RBI vide letter dated 13.03.2023.

Various Non-Convertible Debt Securities of the Company are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and/or BSE Limited (formerly known as Bombay Stock Exchange). The Green Masala Bonds (matured on 10.10.2022) were listed on London Stock Exchange, Singapore Stock Exchange and NSE IFSC Limited (NSE International Exchange).

The Balance Sheet, the statement of change in equity and the statement of profit and loss are presented in the format prescribed under Division III of Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013 for NBFC that are required to comply with Ind AS. The statement of cash flow has been presented as per the requirement of Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows.

2. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-36 "Impairment of assets"

The Company, at each balance sheet date, assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset and/or cash generating unit. If such indication exists, assets are impaired by comparing carrying amount of each asset and/or cash generating unit to the recoverable amount being higher of the net selling price or value in use. Value in use is determined from the present value of the estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of the assets. The Company has no impairment loss during the current and previous reporting year.

3. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"

a) **Contingent Liabilities:**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
a) Taxation Demands:		
Income Tax cases [1]	23,776.48	21,212.06
Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) cases [2]	21,492.48	19,993.88
ii) Others[3]	348.69	303.61
b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees		
i. Guarantees	48,611.41	66,803.82
ii. Letter of comfort / Payment Order Instrument issued and outstanding	1,36,654.23	78,579.23
c) Other money for which the company is contingently liable		
i. Property tax in respect of office building at India Habitat Centre (Refer Note 38(26))	Undeterminable	Undeterminable

[1]Income Tax (Income Tax Cases – AY 1998-99 – AY 2009-10):

This includes Income Tax cases for AY 1998-99 to AY 2002-03 were referred back on the direction of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Hon'ble ITAT and Hon'ble ITAT to the Assessing Officer and Income Tax cases for AY 2003-04 to AY 2009-10 were referred back on the direction of Hon'ble ITAT to the Assessing Officer (referred as AO). The AO had not passed the order on these cases within the statutory time limit prescribed under the Act. Earlier the company had deposited the taxes under protest on the basis of demand raised for the aforementioned Assessment Years.

In view of the foregoing, the demands paid over and above the tax payable as per returns filed became refundable. Accordingly, during Financial Year 2018- 19, a Writ petition has been filed with Hon'ble High Court to issue the necessary directions to the department to grant the refund for the aforementioned years. The Hon'ble High Court at Delhi had passed an interim order as under– "In the meanwhile, the respondents are permitted to proceed and complete the assessment orders and not give effect to it or take any coercive action." Final decision in the matter is still pending.

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[2]**Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) cases**
The Company had received of Notice of Demand/Order from the Commissioner, Adjudication, Central Tax, GST Delhi East vide no GST-15/Adju/DE/IREDA/71/2017-18/3706-08 dated 15.03.2022 creating demands on IREDA amounting to ₹ 11,709.11 Lakhs for Financial year 2012-13 to 2015-16. Although the company contends that entire demand is barred by limitation, it has provided for ₹ 1,174.80 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 1,101.41 Lakhs) including interest on conservative basis. Based on law and facts in the matter, Service Tax demand (including interest) of ₹ 21,492.48 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 19,993.88 Lakhs) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

Further, since the company is a government enterprise, no mala fide intention can be attributed to it and thus, extended period of limitation ought not to be invoked based on certain decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in such cases and hence the penalty has not been considered for disclosure as a contingent liability. The company has filed an appeal with CESTAT, New Delhi on 15.06.2022 in the matter.

The company has also received order no. DE/NP/R-174/GST/ADC(NR)/005/2022-23 dated 28.02.2023 from the office of Additional Commissioner, Adjudication, Central Tax, GST Delhi East on recovery of GST on Guarantee Fee Paid to Government under Reverse Charge basis for the period: 01.07.2017 To 26.07.2018 raising a demand of Rs. 1,525.08 Lakhs towards Tax, Rs. 1,525.58 Lakhs towards penalty and applicable interest thereon. While the Company is in the process of filing an appeal against the same, requisite provision towards the Tax and interest thereon has already been made in the books of accounts, but the penalty has not been considered for disclosure as contingent liability as explained above.

[3]Includes Penalty for ₹ 2.62 Lakhs imposed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) w.r.t. non-appointment of Woman Director (Refer 58(G)). The company being a government company has no control over appointment of directors and hence the same has not been considered for provision. Also includes cases pending before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the form of Writ Petition against the order of disciplinary authority for dismissal of staff from service of IREDA. There is no interim order in this matter.

b) **Contingent Assets:** Undeterminable* (previous year: Undeterminable*).

*The Madras High Court vide its order dated 29.03.2022, regarding recovery proceedings against Arunachalam Sugar Mills Ltd. (ASML), enabled the Company to dispose off+-- the assets of ASML for ₹ 710.00 Lakhs plus Goods & Services Tax (GST) of 18%. The Company has already recovered ₹ 177.50 Lakhs against the said sale along with GST amounting to ₹ 127.80 Lakhs, which was duly deposited by the Company. The company also received ₹ 23.11 Lakhs against the remaining outstanding of ₹ 532.50 Lakhs through the order of the honourable court. The balance of ₹ 509.39 Lakhs is with the official liquidator (OL) who was directed by the honourable court to call upon secured creditors and settle charges in favor the workmen (which are still undetermined) before transmitting the balance to the Company. The Company had ₹ 0.40 Lakhs outstanding (Actual principal outstanding is ₹ 4840.12 lakhs) in its books of accounts against an equivalent provision being a NPA loss asset.

IREDA is taking appropriate steps to sell the immovable assets pertaining to M/s Arunachalam Sugar Mills Ltd., which is charged to IREDA valued at Rs. 2,850 lakhs through Hon'ble High Court vide order dated 31.03.2023 through open public auction.

4. **Commitments**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Capital Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account	1,299.53	682.80

5. There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as on 31.03.2023 (as on 31.03.2022: ₹ Nil). This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

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(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
1	Principal amount remaining unpaid as on year end	25.25	62.26
2	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid as on year end	-	-
3	Interest paid by the company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
4	Interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
5	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on year end	-	-
6	Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

6. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-21 "The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates"

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
	Debit/(Credit)	Debit/(Credit)
The amount of exchange differences net debited/(credited) to the Statement of Profit & Loss	2,402.56	4,589.00
The amount of exchange differences net debited/(credited) to the Other Comprehensive Income	22,058.82	(333.53)

7. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-23 "Borrowing Costs"

₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ Nil)

8. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-19 "Employee Benefits"

General description of various defined employee's benefits schemes is as under:

- **Provident Fund:** During the year ended 31.03.2023 , the company has recognized an expense of ₹ 251.41 Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 519.69 Lakhs) in respect of contribution to Provident Fund at predetermined fixed percentage of eligible employees' salary and charged to statement of profit and loss which includes contribution of ₹ Nil Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 291.47 Lakhs) as per sub- clause no. 28 of clause number 27AA i.e. terms and conditions of exemption of The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 towards loss to the trust due to diminution in the value of the investment . Any amount (if recovered) by the IREDA's PF Trust shall be refunded to the company. In view of recent order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 4.11.2022 , the company has given its employees , opportunity to exercise the joint option for EPS 1995 pension on actual / higher salary basis.

- **National Pension Scheme /Superannuation Benefit Fund (Defined Contribution Fund):** During the year ended 31.03.2023, the company has recognized an expense of ₹ 185.57 Lakhs in respect of contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) (previous year: ₹ 156.29 Lakhs in respect of contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS)) at predetermined fixed percentage of eligible employees' salary and charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Benefits:

- **Earned Leave benefit (EL):** Accrual 30 days per year. Encashment 2 times in a calendar year while in service. Encashment on retirement or superannuation maximum 300 days inclusive of HPL. For the year ended 31.03.2023 the company has provided ₹ 72.75 Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 174.44 Lakhs as income) towards earned leave as per actuarial valuation and company's best estimates.

- **Half Pay Leave benefit (HPL):** Accrual 10 full days per year. No encashment while in service. Encashment on retirement or superannuation maximum 300 days inclusive of EL. For the year ended 31.03.2023 the company has provided ₹ 37.93 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 56.03 Lakhs) towards sick leave as per actuarial valuation and company's best estimates.

- **Gratuity**: Accrual of 15 days salary for every completed year of service. Vesting period is 05 years, and the payment is limited to 20 Lakhs subsequent to the pay revision applicable from 01.01.2017. As per actuarial Valuation and company's best estimates for the year ended

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31.03.2023, towards gratuity is ₹ 1,114.80 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 1,115.77 Lakhs) for on roll employee, whereas the assets held of ₹ 1,188.83 against the liability of ₹ Nil Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 1,167.44 Lakhs against the liability of ₹ 1,110.95 Lakhs). The expenses charged during the year is ₹ 60.17 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 72.93 Lakhs)

- **Post-Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB):** The Company contributes to the defined benefit plans for Post-Retirement Medical Scheme using projected unit credit method of actuarial valuation. Under the scheme eligible ex-employees and eligible dependent family members are provided medical facilities. As per Actuarial Valuation company's best estimates for year ended 31.03.2023 towards the PRMB, the company has provided ₹ 136.22 Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 220.06 Lakhs).

- **Baggage Allowance:** At the time of superannuation, employees are entitled to settle at a place of their choice, and they are eligible for Baggage Allowance. As per actuarial Valuation and company's best estimates for the year ended 31.03.2023, towards Baggage Allowance the company has provided ₹ 2.82 Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 3.45 Lakhs).

- **Farewell Gift:** At the time of superannuation of employees, company provides farewell gift to employee as per policy framed for this purpose. Value of gift is determined on the basis on designation of the superannuating employee. During the year ended 31.03.2023, the company has provided towards the Farewell Gift ₹ 1.32 Lakhs due to decrease in liability (previous year : ₹ 11.07 Lakhs).

The summarized position of various defined benefits recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss, Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and Balance Sheet & other disclosures are as under:

❖ **Change in the Present value of the obligation.**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)	(Un Funded)				
Present Value of Obligation as on the beginning	31.03.2023	1157.04	435.61	703.71	21.04	1153.49	10.77
	31.03.2022	1,017.25	379.58	525.70	17.59	994.19	9.94
Interest Cost	31.03.2023	80.56	31.45	47.98	1.52	83.28	0.78
	31.03.2022	69.48	25.77	35.70	1.19	66.61	0.51
Current service cost	31.03.2023	58.32	30.42	73.46	1.30	52.95	0.55
	31.03.2022	56.10	28.87	74.00	1.37	47.49	0.59
Past Service cost	31.03.2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	31.03.2023	(127.13)	(58.97)	(79.37)	(0.84)	(57.19)	(1.40)
	31.03.2022	-	-	(35.55)	-	(60.75)	-
Actuarial Loss/(gain) on obligations	31.03.2023	(53.99)	(23.94)	(48.68)	(2.26)	151.81	(0.29)
	31.03.2022	(27.06)	1.88	64.74	0.88	105.95	(0.28)
Present Value of obligation at End	31.03.2023	1114.80	414.57	697.11	21.60	1384.34	10.99
	31.03.2022	1,115.77	435.61	664.59	21.04	1,153.49	10.77

❖ **Change in Fair Value of Planned assets**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)	(Un Funded)				
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	31.03.2023	1167.44	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2022	1,019.80	-	-	-	-	-
Difference in opening fund	31.03.2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actual Return on Plan assets	31.03.2023	84.29	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2022	71.35	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality Charges	31.03.2023	(4.84)	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2022	(1.16)	-	-	-	-	-
Employer contributions	31.03.2023	69.07	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2022	71.35	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	31.03.2023	(127.13)	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end	31.03.2023	1,188.84	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2022	1,167.44	-	-	-	-	-

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❖ **Amount recognized in balance sheet**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)			(Un Funded)		
Estimated present value of obligations at the end	31.03.2023	1,114.80	414.56	697.10	21.60	1,384.34	10.99
	31.03.2022	1,115.77	435.61	664.59	21.04	1,153.49	10.77
Fair value of plan assets as on the end	31.03.2023	1,188.84	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2022	1,167.44	-	-	-	-	-
Net Liability recognized in balance sheet	31.03.2023	-	(414.56)	(697.10)	(21.60)	(1,384.34)	(10.99)
	31.03.2022	-	(435.61)	(664.59)	(21.04)	(1,153.49)	(10.77)

❖ **Amount Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)			(Un Funded)		
Current service cost	31.03.2023	58.32	30.42	73.46	1.30	52.95	0.55
	31.03.2022	56.10	28.37	74.00	1.37	47.49	0.59
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gain / Losses	31.03.2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest cost	31.03.2023	80.56	31.45	47.98	1.52	83.28	0.78
	31.03.2022	69.48	25.77	35.70	1.19	66.61	0.51
Expected return on plan asset	31.03.2023	84.29	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2022	69.65	-	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial (Gain) / loss recognized	31.03.2023	-	(23.93)	(48.68)	(2.26)	(151.81)	(0.29)
	31.03.2022	-	1.88	64..74	-	-	-
Expense Recognised in the income statement	31.03.2023	54.59	37.93	72.76	2.82	136.23	1.33
	31.03.2022	106.63	56.03	174.44	2.57	114.10	1.10
Amount Recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income	31.03.2023	5.59	-	-	2.26	(151.81)	(0.29)
	31.03.2022	(33.70)	-	-	(0.88)	(105.95)	0.28

❖ **Actuarial Assumption**

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)			(Un Funded)		
Discount rate	31.03.2023	7.38%	7.38%	7.38%	7.38%	7.38%	7.38%
	31.03.2022	7.22%	7.22%	7.22%	7.22%	7.22%	7.22%
Rate of salary increase	31.03.2023	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	
	31.03.2022	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	
Method used	31.03.2023	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC
	31.03.2022						

❖ **Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit obligation**

(₹ in Lakhs)

A) Impact of the change in discount rate	Gratuity	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	1,114.80	414.57	697.10	21.60	1,384.34	10.99
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(41.94)	(12.79)	(30.82)	(0.86)	(47.76)	(0.41)
Impact due to Decrease of 0.50%	45.07	13.51	33.18	0.93	50.19	0.43
B) Impact of the change in Salary increase	**Gratuity**	**Sick Leave**	**Earned Leave**	**Baggage**	**PRMB**	**Farewell Gift**
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	1,114.79	414.57	697.37	21.60	1,384.34	-
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	19.70	13.58	33.37	0.94	50.87	-
Impact due to Decrease of 0.50%	(19.90)	(12.89)	(31.01)	(0.87)	(48.90)	-

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change due to these not calculated. Sensitivities as rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable.

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9. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS)-108: "Operating Segments"

(i) Operating segments

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the CMD, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual business segment and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

The Company operates in two segments - Financing activities in the Renewable Energy (RE) & Energy Efficiency (EE) sector and Generation of power through Solar Plant operations at Kasaragod, Kerala. Major revenue for the company comes from the segment of financing activities in the RE & EE sector. The other operating segment -Generation of power through Solar Plant is not a reportable segment. The company operates in India; hence it is considered to operate only in domestic segment. As such considered as a single business/geographical segment for the purpose of Segment Reporting.

(ii) Information about major customers
There is no single external customer contributing 10 percent or more of our revenue.

(iii) Geographical Information

Revenue from external customers by location of operations and information about its non- current assets* by location of assets are as follow:-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Revenue from external customers		Non-Current Assets*	
	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
India**	3,48,304.42	2,87,415.48	2,01,165.65	201,807.62
Outside India	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,48,304.42**	2,87,415.48	**2,01,165.65**	**201,807.62**

*This amount includes property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, investment property, right to use asset, intangible assets under development, intangible assets, advance for capital expenditure and GOI fully Serviced Bonds money receivable.

** Includes an amount of ₹ 1,242.79 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ (147.35)) Lakhs pertaining to net gain/ (loss) on fair value change of Derivatives which is not considered as a part of revenue from external customers.

(iv) Revenue from major products

Revenue from external customers for each product and service are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
Interest Income	3,37,382.67	2,71,322.13
Fees and Commission Income	3,733.28	10,638.61
Sale of Power (Net)	2,690.42	2,848.92

10. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Parties Disclosures"

A. Disclosures for Other than Govt. and Govt. Related Entities

List of Related Party

For the Year Ended 31.03.2023

Key Management Personnel (KMP)		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
Shri Pradip Kumar Das	Chairman & Managing Director & Director (Finance)[1]	01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023
Shri Chintan Navinbhai Shah	Director- Technical[2]	01.04.2022 to 04.03.2023
Shri Vimalendra Anand Patwardhan	Director - Government Nominee[3]	01.04.2022 to 25.10.2022
Shri Dinesh Dayanand Jagdale	Director - Government Nominee[4]	01.04.2022 to 07.02.2023
Shri Padam Lal	Director - Government Nominee[5]	07.02.2023 to 31.03.2023
Shri Ajay Yadav	Director - Government Nominee[6]	14.02.2023 to 31.03.2023

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Shri Shabdsharan Brahmbhatt	Director - Independent Director[6]	01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023
Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar	Director - Independent Director[7]	01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023
Shri Ram Nihal Nishad	Director -Independent Director[8]	09.03.2023 to 31.03.2023
Smt. Rohini Rawat	Director -Independent Director[8]	09.03.2023 to 31.03.2023
Dr. R. C. Sharma	GM (F&A) & Chief Financial Officer	01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023
Shri Surender Suyal	Company Secretary & Chief Compliance Officer[9]	01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022
Smt. Ekta Madan	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer[9]	01.11.2022 to 31.03.2023

For the Year Ended 31.03.2022

Associate		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
M/s M.P. Windfarms Limited	A joint sector unlisted public limited company in collaboration with M.P. Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (25%), Consolidated Energy Consultants Limited (49.5%), IREDA (24%) and Others (1.5%).	01.04.2021 to 26.03.2022^

Key Management Personnel (KMP)		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
Shri Pradip Kumar Das	Chairman & Managing Director & Director (Finance)[1]	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022
Shri Chintan Navinbhai Shah	Director- Technical	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022
Shri Bhanu Pratap Yadav	Director - Government Nominee	01.04.2021 to 08.07.2021
Shri Vimalendra Anand Patwardhan	Director - Government Nominee	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022
Shri Dinesh Dayanand Jagdale	Director - Government Nominee	08.07.2021 to 31.03.2022
Shri Shabdsharan Brahmbhatt	Director - Independent Director[6]	28.01.2022 to 31.03.2022
Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar	Director - Independent Director[7]	31.03.2022 - 31.03.2022
Dr. R. C. Sharma	GM (F&A) & Chief Financial Officer	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022
Shri Surender Suyal	Company Secretary	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022

^ Refer Note 38(25)

[1] Shri Pradip Kumar Das has been appointed as Chairman & Managing Director (CMD), IREDA w.e.f. 06.05.2020 and was entrusted with additional charge of Director (Finance) w.e.f. 06.05.2020. Subsequently, MNRE extended the post of additional charge of Director (Finance) to Shri Pradip Kumar Das, CMD, IREDA from time to time and last extended w.e.f. 06.05.2022 for a period of six months which was valid till 05.11.2022. MNRE vide Office Order No.1/13/2017-IREDA dated April 10, 2023 entrusted the additional charge for the post of Director (Technical), IREDA to Shri Pradip Kumar Das, Chairman & Managing Director, IREDA for a period of three months w.e.f. 05.03.2023 or till the appointment of a regular incumbent, or until further orders, whichever is earliest.

[2]Shri Chintan N. Shah, Director (Technical) has completed his tenure on March 4, 2023 (a/n). Accordingly, he is ceased to be director of IREDA.

[3]MNRE vide its letter dated 31.10.2022 has informed that Central Deputation tenure of Shri Vimalendra Anand Patwardhan, Former JS & FA, and MNRE has been completed on 25.10.2022. Accordingly, Shri Vimalendra Anand Patwardhan is ceased to be Govt. Nominee Director of IREDA.

[4] MNRE vide its order no.340/85/2017-IREDA dated February 7, 2023, has informed that Shri Dinesh Dayanand Jagdale, Director (Govt Nominee) Ceased to be Director of IREDA w.e.f February 7, 2023.

[5]MNRE vide its order no.340/85/2017-IREDA dated February 7, 2023, has appointed Shri Padam Lal, JS& FA, MNRE and Shri Ajay Yadav, JS, MNRE as Govt. Nominee Directors on the Board of IREDA. However, DIN of Shri Ajay Yadav has been obtained from Registrar of Companies on February 14, 2023. Accordingly, Shri Ajay Yadav is deemed to be director of IREDA w.e.f February 14, 2023.

[6]Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) vide its order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA dated 21.01.2022 appointed Shri Shabdsharan Brahmbhatt, as Part-Time Non-Official Director (Independent Director) on the Board of IREDA for a period of three years with immediate effect. However, as DIN has been obtained from Registrar of Companies on 28.01.2022. Accordingly, he is deemed to be Director w.e.f. 28.01.2022.

[7]Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) vide its order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA dated 28.03.2022 appointed Shri Chennakesava Murthy Jaganath, as Non-Official Director (Independent Director) on the Board of IREDA for a period of three years from the date of the order. However, as DIN has been obtained from Registrar of Companies on 31.03.2022. Accordingly, he is deemed to be Director w.e.f. 31.03.2022. Also, the name of Shri Chennakesava Murthy Jaganath has been updated as Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar in MCA records on 29.09.2022.

[8]Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) vide its order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA dated 06.03.2023 , has appointed Shri Ram Nihal Nishad & Smt. Rohini Rawat, as Part-Time Non-Official Directors (Independent Directors) on the Board of IREDA for a period of three years w.e.f. the date of issue of the order or until further orders, whichever event occurs earlier. However, DIN of both the Directors have been obtained from Registrar of Companies on 09.03.2023. Accordingly, they are deemed to be director of IREDA w.e.f 09.03.2023.

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[9]Shri Surendra Suyal, (Company Secretary) was appointed as the Chief, Internal Audit by the Board in its 361[st] meeting w.e.f. 23.05.2022. Pursuant to retirement of Shri Surendra Suyal on 31.10.2022, Smt. Ekta Madan, Sr. Manager (Corporate Affairs) has been designated as Company Secretary cum Compliance Officer in compliance to the provisions of Section 203 of Companies Act, 2013 and Shri Som Pal, GM (Internal Audit) has been appointed as Chief Compliance Officer w.e.f. 01.11.2022.

Trusts / Funds under control of the Company

- IREDA Employees Contributory Provident Fund Trust
- IREDA Employees Gratuity Fund Trust
- IREDA Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Trust (Non-Operational)
- IREDA Employee Benevolent Fund
- IREDA Exchange Risk Administration Fund (Non-Operational)

i. Compensation to Related Parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
Short-term benefits		
- Sitting Fee (to Independent Directors)	45.60	5.80
- Others (Salary)	226.54	262.64
Post-employment benefits	23.70	23.36
Total	**296.00**	**291.80**

Note: --

- The Chairman and Managing Director, Director (Finance) and Director (Technical) have also been allowed staff car including private journey upto a ceiling of 1000 Kms. per month on payment of monthly charges as per Department of Public Enterprises guidelines.
- Contribution towards Gratuity Fund, for Functional Directors is not ascertainable separately as the contribution to LIC is not made employee wise.
- Provision for leave encashment, post-retirement medical benefit, farewell gift etc. to functional director have been made on the basis of actuarial valuation and are in addition to the above given compensation.

ii. Loans to and from KMP(s):

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
Loans to KMP		
Loans at the beginning of the year	64.98	11.94
Loan advanced during the year	2.60	39.30
Repayment received during the year	20.85	5.51
Interest charged during the year	0.37	23.40
Interest received during the year	7.53	4.15
Balance at the end of the year	**39.57**	**64.98**
Loans from KMP	-	-

Major terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions
2. The remuneration and staff loans to Key Managerial Personnel are in line with the service rules of the Company.
3. There are no pending commitments to the Related Parties.

B. Disclosure for transactions entered with Govt. and Govt. Entities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of Government/ Government entities	Nature of Relationship with the Company	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during year ended 31.03.23	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2022	Balance as on 31.03.2023	Balance as on 31.03.2022
Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)	Administrative Ministry	Loan Repayment - IDA through MNRE	1,977.55	1,877.78	25,692.78	25,584.90
		Interest Payment	196.38	200.67	-	-
		Guarantee Fee Payment*	8,885.18	9,721.51	-	-

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		Raising of taxable bonds on behalf of MNRE	-	-	GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Series -I: 61,000.00 Series IA: 22,000.00 Series IB: 81,000.00 Total: **164,000.00**	GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Series -I: 61,000.00 Series IA: 22,000.00 Series IB: 81,000.00 Total: **164,000.00**

*Represents the amount for FY 22-23

IREDA is a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the administrative control of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India. Significant transactions with related parties under the control/ joint control of the same government are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the Company	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2023	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2022	Balance as on 31.03.2023 [Dr. / (Cr.)]	Balance as on 31.03.2022 [Dr. / (Cr.)]
Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited	Repayment of Loan	577.63	451.93	19,602.80	14,036.43
Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited	Disbursement of Loan	6,144.00	4,498.00	19,602.80	14,036.43
State Bank of India	Repayment of Loan	89.45	89.45	225.71	315.16
Life Insurance Corporation of India	Rent - Branch Office	7.34	6.92	-	-
National Building Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC)	Maintenance Charges	134.09	22.57	24.55	10.38
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	Internet Connectivity Charges	8.93	9.09	-	(4.50)
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Hired Space RINL Rent	-	20.40	-	-
Solar Energy Corporation of India	Reimbursement of Expenditure	-	-	9.37	9.37
Solar Energy Corporation of India Solar Project	Kasargod Project	-	181.00	-	-
Central Warehousing Corporation	Office Sanitisation	29.76	30.16	-	(2.48)
SJVN Green Energy Limited	Disbursement of Loan	1,52,991	-	1,52,991	-

During the year, the Company has also received interest of ₹ 3,998.57 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 1,051.06 Lakhs) and repayment of principal of ₹ 667.08 Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 541.38 Lakhs) on the loans to government related entities. Further, an amount of ₹ 712.57 Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 617.15 Lakhs) has been accounted for as Service Charges towards the various schemes implemented as per the mandate of the Government of India (GoI) (Refer Note 28). During the year ended 31.03.2023; MoU has been signed with NBCC-NSL limited on 27.07.2022 for award of interior work for IREDA office space at NBCC office Kidwai Nagar for which the BoQ has been submitted for total amount of ₹ 1,711 Lakhs. approx.

Above transactions with the Government related entities cover transactions that are significant individually and collectively. The Company has also entered into other transactions such as telephone expenses, air travel and deposits etc. with other CPSUs. They are insignificant individually & collectively and hence not disclosed. All transactions are carried out on market terms.

11. Disclosure as required by Regulation 34(3) and 53(f) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Associates		For the year ended 31.03.2023		For the year ended 31.03.2022	
		Amount as on 31.03.2023	Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31.03.2023	Amount as on 31.03.2022	Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31.03.2022
1	Loans and advances in the nature of loans	Nil		Nil	
a)	To Associates				
b)	To Companies in which Directors are interested				

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12. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS) 116 "Leases"

The company has applied Ind AS 116 with the date of initial application of April 01, 2019. The company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in retained earnings on April 01, 2019. The company has applied the above-mentioned approach to all of its lease arrangement enforceable as on April 01, 2019.

As per Para C11 of Ind AS 116, for leases that were classified as finance leases applying Ind AS 17, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application shall be the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability immediately before that date measured applying Ind AS 17. Hence, the carrying amount of lease asset in case of leasehold property at India Habitat Centre (IHC) and August Kranti Bhawna (AKB), the Company has carried forward the same amount as right of use asset as per Ind AS 116.

a) Description of lease accounted as Right of Use assets as per Ind AS 116

The Company has lease agreements for office space in Mumbai and Solar Park Land at Kerala. The tenure of each agreement and rental payments are different. The Company has applied the measurement principles under Ind AS 116 for the leases on which exemption under short term lease are not available in line with the accounting policy of the Company.

b) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Maturity analysis –contractual undiscounted cash flows	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Less than one year	105.20	64.29
One year to five years	238.17	265.33
More than five years	585.30	624.32
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**928.67**	**953.94**
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position	**433.40**	**459.45**
Current	30.02	26.05
Non-Current	403.38	433.40

c) Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
Interest on lease liabilities	38.24	6.69
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	-	-
Derecognition of lease liabilities	-	-
Derecognition of Right to use assets	-	-
Derecognition of Accumulated depreciation on Right to use assets	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	-
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset	179.46	196.54

d) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Cash Flows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
For the year ended 31.03.2023	25.27
For the year ended 31.03.2022	81.35

e) Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,825.05	2,825.06
Additions to right-of-use assets	-	-
Deletion/Derecognition of right to use assets	-	-
Balance at the ending of the year	2,825.05	2,825.06
The carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting year by class of underlying asset.	1,585.84	1,765.30

f) Other disclosures

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
Expenses relating to short-term leases	10.32	8.55

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13. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-33 "Earnings Per Share (EPS)"

A. Basic EPS

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of Basic EPS is as follows: -

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Profit / (loss) for the year, attributable to the owners of the company (₹ Lakhs)	86,462.83	63,352.65
Earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share (A) (₹ Lakhs)	86,462.83	63,352.65
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share (B)	2,28,46,00,000*	788,709,589**
Basic EPS (A/B) (in ₹)	3.78	8.03

* Weighted average (2,284,600,000 *365/365)
** Weighted average (784,600,000 *365/365 + 1,500,000,000*1/365)

B. Diluted EPS

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of Diluted EPS is as follows: -

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the Year ended 31.03.2022
Profit (loss) for the year, attributable to the owners of the company (₹ Lakhs)	86,462.83	63,352.65
Earnings used in calculation of diluted earnings per share(A) (₹ Lakhs)	86,462.83	63,352.65
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share (B)	2,28,46,00,000*	788,709,589**
Diluted EPS (A/B) (in ₹)	3.78	8.03

* Weighted average (2,284,600,000 *365/365)
** Weighted average (784,600,000 *365/365 + 1,500,000,000*1/365)

14. Performance Related Pay

During the year ended 31.03.2023, the Company has made a provision of ₹ 935.54 Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 695.96 Lakhs) towards the performance related pay. An amount of ₹ ₹ 524.82 Lakhs was paid during the year (previous year : ₹ 810.59 Lakhs) to the eligible employees as per the underlying scheme.

15. Security created on assets

i. Assets Hypothecated as Security

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
First Charge on Pari Passu basis on our loans & advances (Book Debts of company)		
Financial Assets		
- Tax free bonds	2,75,765.46	2,75,765.46
- Bank borrowing	14,99,207.84	7,04,298.42
- Foreign currency loan	1,92,792.94	1,97,418.95
Non-Financial Assets		-
Floating Charge		
Financial Assets	-	-
Non-Financial Assets.	-	-

In addition, the Taxable bonds, amounting to ₹ 4,11,712.61 Lakhs as on 31.03.2023 (previous year : ₹ 4,41,702.30 Lakhs) are secured by negative lien on Loans and Advances (Book Debts) of the Company.

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ii. Secured by negative lien on book debts

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Negative lien (Book Debts of company)		
Financial Assets		
- Taxable bonds	4,11,712.61	4,41,702.30
Non-Financial Assets	-	-

16. The Company uses derivative instruments in pursuance of managing its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps, principal only swaps and interest rate swaps. To the extent the derivative contracts designated under the hedge accounting are effective hedges, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in 'Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges'. Amounts recognized in such reserve are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

17. In addition to the security held by way of assets etc., of the borrowing entities, the Company held FDRs & Guarantees issued by Banks amounting to ₹ 24,935.83 Lakhs and ₹ 18,599.32 Lakhs respectively (previous year : ₹ 20,055.86 Lakhs and ₹ 16,466.17 Lakhs respectively) as additional securities for loans granted.

18. As per the Board approved Foreign Exchange and Derivative Risk Management Policy of IREDA, an open exposure on foreign currency loans (40% of outstanding forex borrowing) is permissible. The open exposure as on 31.03.2023 is ₹ 188,629.68 Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 1,94,043.39 Lakhs) which is 18.62% (previous year: 18.60 %) of the outstanding forex borrowing and is within the permissible limits.

Out of the said open exposure part hedging has been done for EURO 3,03,84,097.05 loan has been part hedged by taking Principal Only Swap (USD/INR) for USD 33,726,347.73 equivalent to ₹ 27,728.76 Lakhs (as on 31.03.2022 USD 33,726,347.73 equivalent to ₹ 25,566.97 Lakhs). JPY 23,71,500,000 has been hedged by taking Principal Only Swap (USD/JPY) equivalent to USD 1,76,00,564.05, amounting to ₹ 14,655.87 Lakhs at applicable rate on 31.03.2023 (as on 31.03.2022: Nil)

19. Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 40 - "Investment Property"

Residential flat at Jangpura, Delhi

(i) Details of incomes and expenses :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Rental Income	-	-
Direct Operating Expenses	0.24	0.11

(ii) Fair value of Investment Property :

The market value of the property has been assessed (as per the valuation done by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017) at ₹ 258.16 Lakhs as on 31.03.2023 (previous year: ₹ 230.00 Lakhs).

20. Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 27 – "Separate Financial Statements"
The following information is in respect of Company's associate:

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Investment in Associate	Nil	Nil*

*Refer Note 38(25)

21. Decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment
As per Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, Appendix A "Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities", specified changes in decommissioning, restoration or similar liability needs to be added to or deducted from the cost of the asset to which it relates; the adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life. As per para 55 of Ind AS 16, the depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value. The amount of decommissioning liability and residual value related to solar plant is not reliably ascertainable. Hence, decommissioning liability related to the solar plant and the residual value have not been considered. However, the management is of the opinion that the decommissioning cost (net of residual value of the solar plant), will not be material.

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22. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended on 31.03.2023 were approved by the Board of Directors of the company and authorized for issue on 25.04.2023.

23. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Company is operating a solar power plant. The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) has been signed between IREDA and Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEBL) on 31.03.2017 @ ₹ 4.95/KWH or rate as approved by Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC), whichever is lower. Accordingly, IREDA filed a petition for approval of the Power Purchase Agreement with KSERC, which in its interim order dated 14.02.2018 approved an interim tariff of ₹ 3.90 per unit till March 2018. During the financial year 2019-20, KSERC passed a tariff order and determined tariff of ₹ 3.83 per unit. Accordingly, Company has recognized the gross revenue on the supply of power to KSEBL. Further, the Company has also continued to provide its consultancy services during the year.

		For the year ended 31.03.2023			
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**Unit Generated (mil.)**	**Unit Sold (mil.)**	**Rate per Unit (₹)**	**Total (₹ in Lakhs)**
i)	Generation of power	72.09	71.68	3.83	2,745.33
		For the year ended 31.03.2022			
Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**Unit Generated (mil.)**	**Unit Sold (mil.)**	**Rate per Unit (₹)**	**Total (₹ in Lakhs)**
i)	Generation of power	76.29	75.90	3.83	2,907.06

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31.03.2023**	**For the year ended 31.03.2022**
Amount of unbilled revenue included in Sales	309.29	278.17

A) **Disaggregation of revenue**

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	**Particulars**	**For the year ended 31.03.2023**	**For the year ended 31.03.2022**
1	**Revenue**		
	Net Revenue from Operations (Net of Rebate, wherever applicable)	2,690.42	2,848.92
	Consultancy	23.74	160.27
2	**Primary geographical markets**		
	Domestic Revenue	**2,714.17**	**3,009.19**
	International Revenue	-	-
	Total Revenue	**2,714.17**	**3,009.19**
3	**Timing of revenue recognition**		
	At a Point in time	-	-
	Over time	2,714.17	3,009.19
	Total Revenue	**2,714.17**	**3,009.19**

Note: KSEBL is the single customer for sale of power.

B) **Trade Receivables and Contract Balances**

The following table provides the information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As on 31.03.2023**	**As on 31.03.2022**
Trade Receivable (Net) (Solar Plant)	303.11	272.61

24. SOLAR POWER PROJECT

The company entered into an MOU with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) in the year 2014-15 for implementation of 50 MW Solar Project of IREDA situated at Ambalathara Solar Park, Kasaragod District, in the state of Kerala. It has been capitalized in the books in FY 2016-17 at ₹ 29,398.48 Lakhs. In turn, SECI (as a Project Management Consultant (PMC) on behalf of IREDA had selected M/s. Jakson Engineers Limited as EPC (Engineering Procurement and Construction) consultant for designing, engineering, supply, construction, erection, testing, commissioning of Solar PV Power Plant at a fixed price of ₹ 26,929.25 Lakhs plus 8% management charges (including Taxes) of ₹ 2,456.32 Lakhs payable to SECI and ₹ 12.92 Lakhs being interest capitalized during the FY 2016-17. An amount of ₹ 1,500.00 Lakhs (excluding taxes) which was paid as advance towards evacuation charges to Renewable Power Corporation

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of Kerala Limited (RPCKL), the Solar Park Developer, was capitalized during FY 2017-18. During FY 2019-20, a further amount of ₹ 812.71 Lakhs was paid and capitalized.

The PPA was signed between IREDA and Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEBL) on 31.03.2017 @ ₹ 4.95 /KWH or rate as approved by Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC), whichever is lower. Accordingly, IREDA filed a petition for approval of the Power Purchase Agreement with KSERC, which in its interim order dated 14.02.18 had approved an interim tariff of ₹ 3.90 per unit. Further to the same, KSERC, in its order dated 06.02.19 had approved of the levelized tariff @ ₹ 3.83 per unit. It has also further ordered as under:

- KSEB Ltd shall reimburse, any tax paid on the Return on Equity (RoE), limited to the amount of equity specified in this Order. For claiming the tax, developer shall furnish the proof of payment of such tax to KSEB Ltd.
- KSEB Ltd shall reimburse, the land lease paid by IREDA /RPCKL, less amount received as subsidy, if any, in addition to the above.

Accordingly, in the FY 2020-21, IREDA had made a claim of ₹ 1,313 Lakhs from RPCKL, who had responded in the negative of the claim and the value thereof. Further, IREDA has approached Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) with a review petition for review of the tariff fixed which is pending. Notwithstanding, the generation income has been accounted for @ ₹ 3.83 per unit.

The Company had issued the Operational Acceptance certificate on 09.03.2020. The Plant handover and taking over has been done on 09.03.2021. The Solar Project has been set up on Leasehold land, for which no lease rentals were payable for the first 5 years. The Company has entered into a lease agreement with Renewable Power Corporation of Kerala Limited (RPCKL) with respect to the land use for a period of 28 years (from 07.10.2015 to 06.10.2043). As per the agreement, the Company was exempted from payment of the land lease charges till 06.10.2020. As per KSERC Tariff order dated 06.02.2019, IREDA is eligible to avail reimbursement of land lease charges paid to RPCKL. In view of this reimbursement letter to KSEBL has been sent on 24.03.2022 for lease rent paid. The same being uncertain, no asset has been created towards the same.

Further, IREDA had filed a review petition on 05.04.2022 before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity and IREDA is pressing its grounds on being permitted the total costs paid by it to RPCKL in full which amounts to ₹ 2,538.00 Lakhs and not ₹ 1,225.00 Lakhs as allowed by the State Commission. In a cost-plus based tariff determination process under Sections 61, 62 & 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the actual costs incurred by the Petitioner ought to be capitalized in tariff and the State Commission cannot proceed based on estimates. Since the Review can only be sought for on limited grounds, IREDA proceeded with filing of a Second Appeal as permissible before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 08.06.2022 in terms of Section 125 of the Electricity Act, 2003, on certain legal grounds. Diary No. has been given i.e., No. 18137 of 2022. IREDA has filled rejoinder to the reply filed by RPCKL.

IREDA has filed the Review Petition No. 15 of 2023 under Section 120 (2) (f) of the Electricity Act, 2003 seeking review of the Judgement dated 10.02.2022 passed by the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal of Electricity in Appeal No. 141 of 2021. The present review is limited to the decision of this Hon'ble Tribunal on the issue of expenditure incurred by IREDA as project development cost and paid to Respondent No. 2 - Renewable Power Corporation of Kerala Limited. M/s RPCKL has filed the counter reply. Thereafter IREDA has filed the rejoinder. Pleadings has been completed. The matter is now listed for final hearing. The next date is not yet notified.

25. During the previous year ended on 31.03.2022, the company liquidated its Investment in the Associate Company – MP Windfarms Limited, to M/s I-Bahn Retail Services Pvt. Ltd. for a consideration of ₹ 24.00 Lakhs. Accordingly, the transfer/sale of the entire 168,000 Equity Shares of Face Value of ₹ 10/- each (including 48,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each allotted as Bonus Shares) held by IREDA was transferred on 26.03.2022.

26. The property tax demand raised up to 31.03.2023 in respect of all the residential and office premises have been paid. The property tax in respect of office building at India Habitat Centre has been paid as per the demand of India Habitat Centre, which was based on unit area method. South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has raised an issue with India Habitat Centre to include license fee received for the facilities area for the purpose of calculating ratable value for the period 1994-2004. This matter was pending with the Hon'ble Delhi High Court as on 31.03.2023. However , subsequently the issue was settled between SDMC and IHC and petitions were withdrawn by both the Parties. Vide order dated 11th April 2023 of Hon'ble High Court , no further liability has arisen.

27. In terms of Section 135 of The Companies Act, 2013, IREDA is required to constitute a corporate social responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Board of Directors and the Company has to spend 2% of the average net profits of the company's three immediately preceding financial years calculated as per section 198 of the Companies Act 2013. In accordance with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 notified w.e.f. 22.01.2021, any unspent amount pursuant to any ongoing project shall be transferred to unspent CSR Account in any scheduled bank within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year, to be utilized within a period of three financial years from the date of such transfer. Any unspent CSR amount, other than for any ongoing project, shall be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII, within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year. Further, if the

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Company spends an amount in excess of the requirement under statute, the excess amount may be carried forward and set off in three succeeding financial years against the amount to be spent.

As the notification was made effective during FY 2020-21, the Company complied with the amended provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 with effect from the FY 2020-21. Accordingly, the unspent CSR amount as at 31.03.2020 would continue to be dealt with in accordance with the pre-amendment framework.

a. As on 31.03.2023, details of gross amount required to be spent on CSR activities by the Company is as under:

Details of CSR Expenses for Current & Previous FY

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
1	Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year.	1,057.73	685.34
2	Amount spent during the year[1]	724.41	872.93
3	Shortfall / (Excess) at the end of the year* (1-2)	333.32	(187.59)
4	Carried Forward (Excess) CSR spends from previous years	(362.25)	(174.66)
5	Adjustment of Excess Amount spent previously in Current FY	333.32	-
6	Total Shortfall / (Excess) spends carried forward at the year-end (4-5)	(28.93)	(362.25)

Total of Unspent Amount upto 31.03.2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
a)	Opening Balance***	622.97	700.63
b)	Spent during the year	249.01	77.67
c)	Closing Balance [Shortfall / (Excess)] ** (a-b)	373.96	622.97

b. For FY 2022-23, the Board had approved CSR budget of ₹ 1,057.73 (FY21-22 ₹ 685.34 Lakhs) based on 2% of the average standalone Profit (before tax) as per Companies Act, 2013. The projects sanctioned in a year may be completed in subsequent years based on milestone linked payment to various stages of completion of the project. Further, as per the DPE guidelines, the CSR Budget is non-lapsable, and any unspent amount is carried forward to the next year for utilization for the purpose for which it was allocated.

c. **[1]Amount spent during the year on CSR activities: -**

Sl	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023			For the year ended 31.03.2022		
		In cash	Yet to be spent in cash	Total	In cash	Yet to be spent in cash	Total
(i)	Construction / acquisition of any asset	448.43	275.99	724.41	872.93	-	872.93
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**448.43**	275.99	724.41	**872.93**	-	**872.93**

During the year ended, an aggregate amount of **₹697.44 Lakhs** (previous year: ₹ 950.60 Lakhs) has been spent in cash on CSR projects based on the progress of the projects. Out of the funds released during the year, an amount of ₹ 448.43 Lakhs relates to the projects expenditure in the financial year 2022-23 and balance of ₹ **249.01** Lakhs relates to the projects expenditure of the earlier years (previous year: an aggregate amount of ₹ **950.60** Lakhs was spent, of which ₹ **872.93** Lakhs was pertaining to the expenditure on projects expenditure of FY 2021-22 and balance of ₹ **77.67** Lakhs relates to the projects expenditure of the earlier years).

d. **There were no related party transactions by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure in the current year or previous year.**

e. **Details of CSR Spent and Unspent: -**

For the year ended 31.03.2023

Unspent amount

Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule - VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year*	Closing Balance
NA	1057.73	781.74	275.99

*includes adjustment of setoff amount of excess CSR spends in previous years

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Excess Amount Spent

Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Amount adjusted against shortfall in CY	Closing Balance
362.25	-	-	333.32	28.93

For Ongoing Projects :

Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c
-	-	-	-	-	-	275.99*

*Deposited on 24.04.2023

For the year ended 31.03.2022

Unspent amount

Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule - VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year*	Closing Balance
NA	685.34	872.93	-

Excess Amount Spent

Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Amount adjusted against shortfall in CY	Closing Balance
174.66	685.34	872.93	-	362.25

For Ongoing Projects :

Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

28. Remuneration to Auditor

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023*	For the year ended 31.03.2022*
Auditor		
• Limited Review	-	2.18
• Statutory Audit	9.60	8.73
• Tax Audit	3.20	2.91
• Audit Fees for Interim Accounts	28.80	24.00
Other Services		
• Certification Fees	3.00	3.25
• DRHP IPO related	5.00	5.00
Total	**49.61**	**46.07**

*Excluding GST

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29. Deferred Taxes – Disclosure as per Ind AS 12 'Income taxes'

A. Tax recognized in Statement of profit and loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Current income tax expense relation to:		
Current year (After adjustment of earlier year)	25,317.27	31,119.55
Sub Total (A)	**25,317.27**	**31,119.55**
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,144.82	(11,088.33)
Previously unrecognized tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior year (used to reduce deferred tax expense)	-	-
Sub Total (B)	**2,144.82**	(11,088.33)
Total (C=A+B)	27,462.09	20,031.22
Tax Expenses/(saving) recognized on Effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve and Tax on Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss (OCI) (D)	(1,302.84)	(2,598.13)
Total Tax Expenses (C+D)	**26,159.25**	**17,433.09**

B. Tax recognized in other comprehensive income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss	(39.12)	(18.34)
Income Tax on Effective portion on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve	(1,263.72)	(2,598.13)
Total	**(1,302.84)**	**(2,616.46)**

C. Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Profit before Tax & OCI	1,08,748.34	72,987.88
Applicable income tax rate (%)	25.17%	25.17%
Expected Income tax	27,369.78	18,369.59
Tax effect of income tax adjustments:		
Depreciation	3.20	(116.66)
Deferred Items & OCI adjustment	42.93	(1,878.21)
Treatment of 46A	1,263.72	2,598.13
Impairment	1,201.38	1,444.43
Net disallowance under Section 43B and others	(11.86)	15.54
Benefit of deduction u/s 36(1) of Income Tax Act 1961	(5,116.20)	(4,353.05)
Non-allowability of CSR expenses & Others	175.53	239.25
Fixed Assets Adjustment	3.27	1.03
Other deductible tax expenses	-	-
Excess Tax Provided	73.95	91.62
Income tax earlier years	-	-
Adjustment in Last Year Accounts	1,153.54	1,021.43
Penal Interest	-	-
Total tax expenses in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	26,159.26	22,647.69
Actual effective income tax rate on Book Income (%)	24.05%	23.88%

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D. Movement of Deferred Tax

For the year ended 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Net balance as on 01.04.2022	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	Net balance as on 31.03.2023
Deferred Tax Assets				
Provision for Tax and other on Guarantee Commission	1,865.24	226.65	-	2,091.89
Provision for Service Tax and Other	277.20	18.47	-	295.67
Provision for Leave Encashment	167.26	8.18	-	175.45
Provision for Gratuity	-	6.89	(6.89)	-
Provision for Post-Retirement Medical Benefit	290.31	56.36	1.74	348.41
Provision for Sick Leave	109.63	(5.30)	-	104.34
Provision for Baggage Allowance	5.29	0.70	(0.56)	5.44
Provision for Staff (Memento)	2.71	(0.02)	0.07	2.77
Provision for Performance Incentive	202.02	103.37	-	305.39
Impairment	38,888.74	474.28	-	39,363.02
Front End Fee - deferred in Books	2,953.90	1,940.73	-	4,894.63
Total	**44,762.30**	**2,830.32**	**(5.63)**	**47,587.00**
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Depreciation	4,907.50	(332.55)	-	4,574.95
Forex loss translation difference	7,589.05	5,261.27	-	12,850.32
Bonds	59.87	1.50	-	61.37
Loans	-	0.18	-	0.18
Total	**12,556.42**	**4,930.40**	-	**17,486.82**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**32,205.88**	**(2,100.08)**	**(5.63)**	**30,100.18**

For the year ended 31.03.2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Net balance as on 01.04.2021	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Net balance as on 31.03.2022
Deferred Tax Assets				
Provision for Tax and other Guarantee Commission	-	1,865.24		1,865.24
Provision for Service Tax and Other	-	277.20		277.20
Provision for Leave Encashment	132.31	34.95	-	167.26
Provision for Gratuity	-	8.48	(8.48)	0.00
Provision for. Post-Retirement Medical Benefit	250.22	13.43	26.67	290.31
Provision for Sick Leave	95.53	14.10	-	109.63
Provision for Baggage Allowance	4.43	0.65	0.22	5.29
Provision for Staff (Memento)	-	2.78	(0.07)	2.71
Provision for Performance Incentive	230.87	(28.85)	-	202.02
Impairment	35,803.60	3,085.14	-	38,888.74
Front End Fee – deferred in Books	328.68	2,625.21	-	2,953.89
Total	**36,845.63**	**7,898.33**	**18.34**	**44,762.30**
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Depreciation	5,197.09	(289.59)	-	4,907.50
Forex loss translation difference	10,457.34	(2,868.28)	-	7,589.05
Bonds	91.99	(32.13)	-	59.87
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total	**15,746.42**	**(3,190.00)**	-	**12,556.42**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**21,099.21**	**11,088.33**	**18.34**	**32,205.88**

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E. Deductible temporary differences / unused tax losses / unused tax credits carried forward

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	Expiry date	As on 31.03.2022	Expiry date
Deductible temporary differences /unused tax losses/unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized	-	NA	-	NA

F. Aggregate current tax and deferred tax that are recognized directly to equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Deferred Tax on Remeasurements of Defined benefit Plans	39.12	18.34
Current Tax on Effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve	1,263.72	2,598.13
Total	1,302.84	**2,616.46**

30. Additional Information

a) Expenditure in Foreign Currency:
- On Travelling ₹ 15.34 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ Nil)
- Interest & Commitment expenses: ₹ 18,944.31 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 9,119.43 Lakhs).

b) Earnings in Foreign Exchange:
- Interest: ₹ Nil Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 1.81 Lakhs)

c) During the year, M/s KFW paid ₹ 48.29 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 203.98 Lakhs) (including ₹ 43.38 Lakhs directly to consultants hired under TA Programme under Direct Disbursement Procedures and ₹ 4.91 Lakhs directly to IREDA towards taxes) against Technical Assistance Programme (TAP) of EURO 0.60 Million sanctioned to IREDA in respect of KFW IV lines of credit for "Technical Assistance for Solar PV Project Pipeline in India" etc.

d) During the year, M/s KFW paid ₹ 116.15 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 173.93 Lakhs) (including ₹ 104.34 Lakhs directly to consultants hired under TA Programme under Direct Disbursement Procedures and ₹ 11.81 Lakhs directly to IREDA towards taxes) against TAP of EURO 1 million sanctioned to IREDA in respect of KFW VI line of credit for expert services for capacity building measures and costs for related goods and services for IREDA.

e) The World Bank has sanctioned a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Grant of USD 2 Million to assist in financing of the Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks Project under IBRD III Line of credit. During the year, World Bank released ₹ 174.55 Lakhs including ₹ 49.96 Lakhs towards revenue expenses and ₹ 124.59 Lakhs towards capital expenses (previous year: ₹ 246.92 Lakhs) to IREDA under the CTF Grant.

31. MNRE / UNDP - IREDA SCHEME FUNDS

The Company besides its own activities implements Programme on behalf of Ministry for New and Renewable Energy on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding entered into with the said Ministry. In terms of stipulations of each of the MoUs, MNRE has placed an agreed sum in respect of each Programme with the company for Programme implementation. Interest on MNRE funds is accounted as and when received. As the income generated by the MNRE Programme loans is not the income of the company and also the loan assets belong to MNRE, the same is not considered for asset classification and provisioning purposes. On closure of the respective Programme, the company is required to transfer the amount standing to the credit of MNRE (inclusive of interest accrued thereon) to MNRE after deducting the service charges, irrecoverable defaults, and other dues as stipulated in the MoU.

a) **Generation Based Incentives (GBI) / Capital Subsidy Scheme etc.:** IREDA is the Program Administrator on behalf of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) for implementation of Generation Based Incentive Scheme and Capital Subsidy for Wind and Solar Power Projects registered under the Scheme. Under these schemes, fund is provided by MNRE to IREDA for the purpose of disbursement of the same towards energy generation to the GBI claimants i.e., the Project Developers/ DISCOM as per the scheme. Therefore, essentially, the activity is receipt and utilization of funds. For release of GBI fund by MNRE, IREDA is required to submit the Utilization Certificate along with Audited Statement of Expenditure duly certified by a Chartered Accountant, for the

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previous tranche of fund released by MNRE. The said requirement is fully complied with by IREDA, and nothing further has been required by MNRE so far. The statutory auditors have not audited the accounts of Scheme.

The amount due to MNRE on account of the above at the close of the year, along with interest on unutilized funds kept in separate bank accounts with Nationalized Banks as savings banks / short-term deposits etc. shown as Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 3) and the corresponding liability is shown under the head Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 22) in the Balance Sheet.

b) **GEF -MNRE -United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Project:** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and UNIDO have jointly implemented a GEF-5 funded project on using biogas/bio-methane technology for waste to energy conversion, targeting innovations and sustainable energy generation from industrial organic wastes. Under the said project UNIDO will provide funds for subsidizing the interest rate by 5% for the project developers and IREDA is the fund handler. During the year no claims have been made to UNIDO, however funds amounting to ₹ 255.14 Lakhs has been received by IREDA towards the 1st tranche of USD 3,40,000, along with GST of ₹ 45.92 Lakhs (claimed on 01.02.2022). The requisite fund liability (including accrued interest) is disclosed under Note 22-Other financial liabilities.

32. MNRE GOI FULLY SERVICED BONDS

In terms of O.M. No. F.15 (4)-B (CDN)/2015 dated 03.10.16 issued by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, IREDA had been asked to raise an amount of ₹ 4,00,000 Lakhs through GOI fully serviced bonds for utilization of the proceeds by them for MNRE Schemes / Programs relating to Grid Interactive Renewable Power, off-Grid/Distributed & Decentralized Renewable Power and Investment in Corporations & Autonomous Bodies. A MoU between MNRE and IREDA has also been signed on 25.01.17 defining the role and responsibilities of both. Para No I of General Clauses at page 5 of the MoU specifically defines that the borrowings of MNRE bonds shall not be considered as assets/liability for any financial calculation by the Company. This implies that the amount raised by way of MNRE bonds while shall be reflected in the borrowing as well as assets however, there will be no impact of the same on IREDA s borrowings/ Assets or Income / Expenses.

IREDA had raised ₹ 1,64,000.00 Lakhs GOI Fully Serviced Bonds on behalf of MNRE during the year 2016-17 and the same has been shown under Note No. 24 – Other Non-Financial liabilities. Against this an amount of ₹ 1,63,879.20 Lakhs has been disbursed up to 31.03.2023 (previous year: ₹ 1,63,879.20 Lakhs) as per the instructions of the MNRE for various plans/schemes. The said amount has been shown under Note No. 17 – Other Non-Financial Assets – as amount recoverable from MNRE. The amount was kept in MIBOR Linked deposit on which the accrued interest of ₹ 1,160.42 Lakhs as on 31.03.2023 (previous year: ₹ 1,117.48 Lakhs) has been shown under Note No. 24 – Other Non-Financial liabilities. The balance cumulative amount (inclusive of interest accrued / earned) as on 31.03.2023 is ₹ 928.69 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 885.75 Lakhs) which is kept in MIBOR Linked Term Deposit and remaining in Current Account amounting to ₹ 352.53 Lakhs as on 31.03.2023 (previous year: ₹ 352.53 Lakhs) which are shown under Note No. 3 – Other Bank Balances in respective sub heads.

During the year ended 31.03.2023, interest on the GOI fully Serviced Bond of ₹ 12,434.70 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 12,434.70 Lakhs) became due for payment to the investors.

33. SUBSIDY / INCENTIVE RECEIVED FROM MNRE AND HANDLED ON THEIR BEHALF

A. Interest Subsidy

As per the Government policy, MNRE is providing interest subsidy. The interest subsidy is released to borrowers implementing MNRE programmes of Co-generation, Small Hydro, Briquetting, Biomass, Solar Thermal and Waste to Energy on NPV basis and for Solar and SPV programmes on actual basis. The interest subsidy is passed on to the borrowers on quarterly basis subject to complying with the terms and conditions of the sanction by these borrowers.

The Programme-wise details of standing balances of interest subsidy are as under : -

(i) Interest subsidy received earlier and outstanding on NPV basis: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

For the year ended	Bio-mass Co-generation	Small Hydro	Sub Total (A)
31.03.2023	215.01	1.83	**216.84**
31.03.2022	215.01	1.83	**216.84**

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(ii) Interest subsidy received earlier and outstanding on actual basis: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

For the year ended	Solar Thermal Sector	SPV WP 2000-01	SPV WP 2001-02	SPV WP 1999-00	SPV WP Manufacturing	SPV WP 2002-03	Accelerated SWH System	Sub Total (B)	Grand Total (A+B)
31.03.2023	0.04	(51.35)	(136.03)	(6.85)	(2.97)	(41.39)	0.10	**(238.45)**	**(21.61)**
31.03.2022	0.04	(51.35)	(136.03)	(6.85)	(2.97)	(41.39)	0.10	**(238.45)**	**(21.61)**

B. **Capital Subsidy**

During the year, an amount of ₹ 3,594.77 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 3,871.38) was received from MNRE towards Capital Subsidy. Out of the total capital subsidy amount available, ₹ 3,594.77 Lakhs (as on 31.03.2022: ₹ 3,871.38) was passed on to the borrowers on compliance of the terms and conditions of the capital subsidy scheme.

34. Debenture Redemption Reserve

In terms of Rule 18 (7) (b) (ii) of The Companies Act 2013, the company is required to create a Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR) upto 25% of the bonds issued through public issue. The Company has made a provision for DRR, so as to achieve the required amount over the respective tenure of the Tax-Free Bonds. Accordingly, a sum of ₹ 4,629.11 Lakhs has been provided for the year ended 31.03.2023 (previous year: ₹ 4,629.11 Lakhs).

35. NBFC Reserve

In terms of RBI circular no. DNBR (PD)CC.No.092/03.10.001/2017-18 dated May 31, 2018, IREDA is required to create NBFC reserve under Section 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934 @ 20% of post-tax profit. Accordingly, for the year ended 31.03.2023, an amount of ₹ 17,300 Lakhs has been appropriated (previous year: ₹ 12,700 Lakhs) towards NBFC reserve.

36. Disclosure related to financial instruments.

I. Fair value measurement
Financial instrument by category

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars (As on 31.03.2023)	Amortized Cost	At Cost	At Fair Value Through OCI	At Fair Value Through P&L	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	13,853.08	-	-	-	13,853.08
Earmarked bank balances	81,624.05	-	-	-	81,624.05
Derivative financial instruments		-	54,589.94	2,815.26	57,405.20
Trade receivables	491.42	-	-	-	491.42
Loans	46,22,692.33	-	-	-	46,22,692.33
Investments	9,930.26	-	-	-	9,930.26
Other financial assets	3,180.55	-	-	-	3,180.55
Total financial assets	**47,31,771.70**	-	**54,589.94**	**2,815.26**	**47,89,176.90**
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments		-	14,844.15	302.71	15,146.86
Trade Payables	491.15	-	-	-	491.15
Debt Securities	10,84,328.34	-	-	-	10,84,328.34
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	28,67,266.36	-	-	-	28,67,266.36
Subordinated Liabilities	64,933.29	-	-	-	64,933.29
Other financial liabilities	1,33,500.73	-	-	-	1,33,500.73
Total financial liabilities	**41,50,519.87**	-	**14,844.15**	**302.71**	**41,65,666.73**

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(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars (As on 31.03.2022)	Amortized Cost	At Cost	At Fair Value		Total
			Through OCI	Through P&L	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	13,117.48	-	-	-	13,117.48
Earmarked bank balances	39,551.85	-	-	-	39,551.85
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	38,563.24	1,269.76	39,833.00
Trade receivables	452.68	-	-	-	452.68
Loans	33,17,444.77	-	-	-	33,17,444.77
Investments	9,926.84	-	-	-	9,926.84
Other financial assets	3,182.09	-	-	-	3,182.09
Total financial assets	**33,83,675.71**	-	**38,563.24**	**1,269.76**	**34,23,508.71**
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	18,257.49	-	18,257.49
Trade Payables	516.95	-	-	-	516.95
Debt Securities	9,22,913.87	-	-	-	9,22,913.87
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	17,73,467.47	-	-	-	17,73,467.47
Subordinated Liabilities	64,925.97	-	-	-	64,925.97
Other financial liabilities	83,559.91	-	-	-	83,559.91
Total financial liabilities	**28,45,384.17**	-	**18,257.49**		**28,63,641.66**

II. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of financial instruments that are

a) Recognized and measured at fair value and
b) Measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under accounting standard. An explanation on each level follows underneath the table.
c) Considering the materiality, we have ignored discounting of employee loan and security deposits.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as on the reporting date. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: Financial instruments that are not traded in active market (for example, traded bonds,) is determined using other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Technique which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data like unlisted equity securities.

A. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements- As on 31.03.2023 *

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:-			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	47,732.37
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	6,857.57
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	2,815.26
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	**57,405.20**
	-	-	
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives designated as hedges		-	
Principal only swap		-	14,844.15

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Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	302.71
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**15,146.86**

**Amounts are shown at their Fair value*

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed

(₹ in Lakhs)

As on 31.03.2023 *	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortized cost:			
Loan to companies	-	-	46,16,389.25
Total financial assets	-	-	**46,16,389.25**
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Debt securities	-	-	10,84,328.34
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	28,67,266.36
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	64,933.29
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**40,16,528.00**

** Amounts are shown at their Fair value*

B. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements- As on 31.03.2022 *

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:-			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	35,364.09
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	3,199.15
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	1,269.76
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	**39,833.00**
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	18,257.49
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	-
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**18,257.49**

** Amounts are shown at their Fair value*

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed

(₹ in Lakhs)

As on 31.03.2022*	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Financial assets at recognize:			
Loan to companies	-	-	33,09,948.30
Total financial assets	-	-	**33,09,948.30**
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at recognize:			
Debt securities	-	-	9,22,913.87
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	17,73,467.47
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	64,925.97
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**27,61,307.31**

** Amounts are shown at their Fair value*

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III. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

MTM calculation is based upon the valuation provided by the registered independent valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017, for outstanding derivative instrument at reporting date.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

Pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

The following table presents changes in level 3 items for the year ended 31.03.2023 and 31.03.2022: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Derivative Instruments	Derivative item
Gains/(losses) recognized in profit and loss under Derivative deals in derivative accounting	1,242.79	-
Gains/(losses) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	17,037.68	(22,058.82)
As on 31.03.2023	**18,280.47**	**(22,058.82)**
Gains/(losses) recognized in profit and loss under Derivative deals in derivative accounting	(147.36)	-
Gains/(losses) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	(10,656.67)	333.53
As on 31.03.2022	**(10,804.03)**	**333.53**

IV. Valuation Processes

For valuation of MTM value of hedge deal, IREDA has obtained valuation from a registered independent expert valuer, who has provided such valuation after considering movement in market position, movement in exchange rate, interest rate etc.

V. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023		As on 31.03.2022	
Financial Assets	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Loan to companies	46,16,389.25	46,32,998.88	33,09,948.30	33,20,089.79
Total financial assets	**46,16,389.25**	**46,16,389.25**	**33,09,948.30**	**33,20,089.79**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023		As on 31.03.2022	
Financial liabilities	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Debt securities	10,84,328.34	10,84,505.46	9,22,913.87	9,23,165.46
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	28,67,266.36	28,67,267.09	17,73,467.47	17,73,469.59
Subordinated liabilities	64,933.29	65,000.00	64,925.97	65,000.00
Total financial liabilities	**40,16,528.00**	**40,16,772.55**	**27,61,307.31**	**27,61,635.05**

The carrying amount of the trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance, other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The fair values for borrowings, loans to companies, debt securities are calculated based on cash flows discounted using current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

37. Financial risk management

Risk is managed through a risk management framework, identification measurement and monitoring subject to risk limits and other controls. The Board of Directors is responsible for overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategies and principles.

The risk committee has the responsibility for the development of risk strategy and implementing principles, framework, policies and limits. The risk committee is responsible for managing risk decisions and monitoring risk level and report to the Board. The company's finance & treasury is responsible for managing its assets and liability and overall financial structure. The Company also has ALCO in place and Board approved ALM policy for managing liquidity, funding, reviewing asset liability mismatch and setting up various risk tolerance limits. The

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finance & treasury is responsible for the funding and liquidity management of the company. The company also has a designated Chief Risk Officer (CRO) as per the directive of the RBI.

Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. To minimize any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company pertaining to foreign currency exposure arising due to the foreign currency liabilities, derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts, swaps etc. are entered into to hedge foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purpose and not as trading or speculative instruments. A Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Risk Management Policy, and a Foreign Exchange and Derivative Management Committee (FMC) is in place in the Company and hedging instruments are used to lower/mitigate the currency and interest rate risks on the foreign currency borrowings.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, financial asset measured at amortized cost. (Loan & Advances), trade receivables, derivative financial instruments,	Ageing analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, Credit Exposure limits, letter of credit, Hedging transaction Monitoring
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines, borrowing facilities and also short-term loans/ WC limits and OD limits
Market risk- foreign exchange	Fair value or future cash flow of financial instrument will fluctuate due to foreign exchange rate	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign exchange contracts, swaps etc
Market risk- interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps
Market risk- security prices	Investment in commercial paper	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the inherent risk in the lending operation and arises from lowering of the credit quality of the borrowers and the risk of default in repayments by the borrowers. A robust credit appraisal system is in place for the appraisal of the projects in order to assess the credit risk. The process involves appraisal of the projects, rating by external agencies and assessment of credit risk, appropriate structuring to mitigate the risk along with other credit risk mitigation measures.

The company splits its exposures into smaller homogenous portfolio based on shared credit risk characteristic, as described below in the following order:-

- Secured/ unsecured i.e., based on whether the loans are secured.
- Nature of security i.e., nature of security if the loans are determined to be secured.
- Nature of loan i.e., RE Sector to which the loan has been extended.

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting date by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. In determining whether the risk of default has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers more than 30 days overdue as a parameter. Additionally, the Company considers any other observable input indicating a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company defines a financial instrument as in default when it has objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. It has evaluated these loans under stage III on case-to-case basis based on the defaulted time, performance/operation of the project.

Company has recognized provision on loans and advances based on ECL Model.

Collateral and other credit enhancement.

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The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk. The main type of collaterals are FDR/BGs, Charge on immovable property belonging to the promoter and corporate guarantees on case to case basis.

(a) The company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

i. Provision for expected credit losses

Stage	Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision
			Loans
Stage 1	Standard Assets	Assets where counter party has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where risk of default is negligible or nil / regularly paying assets	12-month ECL
Stage 2	Loans with increased credit risk	Assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime expected credit losses
Stage 3	Loans- Impaired	Assets where there is high probability of default and written off assets where there is low expectation of recovery	Lifetime expected credit losses

ii. Significant estimates and judgements

Impairment of financial assets

(a) Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for loans

(₹ in Lakhs)

Stage	Asset Group	Loan Portfolio as on 31.03.2023	ECL as on 31.03.2023
Stage I	Loan	43,90,224.54	51,530.87
Stage II	Loan	1,61,976.23	49,183.62
Stage III	Loan	1,51,335.42	74,533.03
	Total	**47,03,536.19**	**1,75,247.52**

*Excluding Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) balance of ₹ 2,942.77 Lakhs on which equivalent liability is standing in the books.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Stage	Asset Group	Loan Portfolio as on 31.03.2022	ECL as on 31.03.2022
Stage I	Loan	29,42,541.41	49,710.90
Stage II	Loan	2,67,394.83	45,519.11
Stage III	Loan	1,76,825.44	73,286.44
	Total	**33,86,761.68***	**168,516.45**

*Excluding Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) balance of ₹ 5,452.00 Lakhs on which equivalent liability is standing in the books.

(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Ageing (As on 31.03.2023)	Not due	0-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	91-120 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
Gross carrying amount*	303.11	-	-	-	-	**303.11**
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance As on 31.03.2023	**303.11**	-	-	-	-	**303.11**

*Represents trade receivable for solar plant assets.

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(₹ in Lakhs)

Ageing (As on 31.03.2022)	Not due	0-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	91-120 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
Gross carrying amount*	272.61	-	-	-	-	272.61
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	272.61	-	-	-	-	272.61
Balance As on 31.03.2022	**272.61**	-	-	-	-	**272.61**

*Represents trade receivable for solar plant assets.

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the inability to meet short term and long-term liabilities as and when they become due. Liquidity is monitored by Liquidity gap analysis. The Liquidity risk is managed by a number of strategies such as Short term & long-term resource raising, resource raising based on projected disbursement and maturity profile.

(i) Financing arrangements

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Fixed rate		
- Expiring within one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	14,700.38	3,173.41
- Expiring within one year (Bank Loans)	-	60,000.00
- Expiring beyond one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	-	13,550.65
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	48,845.06	-
- Expiring within one year (Bank Loans)	5,72,500.00	209,999.00
- Expiring beyond one year (Bank loans)	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	1,68,865.29	200,737.87

The Company has working capital facilities in the form of cash credit (CC)/overdraft (OD)/short term loan (STL)/working capital demand loan (WCDL) aggregating to ₹ 2,93,000 Lakhs, (previous year 31.03.2022: ₹ 3,23,000 Lakhs). The Utilization of overall working capital as on 31.03.2023 is ₹ 100,000 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 20,144.23 Lakhs).

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows:-

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

As on 31.03.2023 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	1-7 Days	8-14 Days	15- 30/ 31 days (1 month)	Over 1 months -2 months	Over 2 months -3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 3 years	Over 3 & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Rupee Borrowings	-	-	52,083.33	37,964.00	103,531.40	112,914.93	458,535.44	990,324.35	369,243.60	878,882.77	**30,03,479.83**
Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	6,966.38	11,807.55	11,340.60	7,342.52	49,287.09	1,60,774.66	1,60,863.41	6,04,910.51	**10,13,292.72**

As on 31.03.2022 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	1-7 Days	8-14 Days	15- 30/ 31 days (1 month)	Over 1 months -2 months	Over 2 months -3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 3 years	Over 3 & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Rupee Borrowings	20,144.23	-	-	4,166.67	51,048.26	33,092.50	2,70,237.48	5,18,893.57	2,51,892.40	5,68,956.80	**17,18,431.92**
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	6,423.27	4,233.00	20,402.98	7,029.47	39,804.71	1,58,005.99	1,52,531.84	6,54,771.88	**10,43,203.14**

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C. Market Risk

Market risk is the possibility of loss mainly due to fluctuation in the interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. To mitigate the lending interest rate risk, the company has a committee which periodically reviews its lending rates based on market conditions, ongoing interest rates of the peers and incremental cost of borrowings.

Company's borrowings comprise of both floating rate and fixed rate borrowings linked to benchmark rates as applicable. For the foreign currency borrowings, the company mitigates the risk due to floating interest rate by taking hedging arrangements. Further the company periodically monitors the floating rate linked portfolio.

The foreign exchange borrowings from overseas lending agencies exposes the company to foreign currency exchange rate movement risk. As per the Board approved policy, company mitigates the foreign currency exchange rate risk by undertaking various derivative instruments to hedge the risk such as Principal only swap, Currency and Interest Rate Swaps (derivatives transactions), forward contracts etc. These derivative contracts, carried at fair value, have varying maturities depending upon the underlying contract requirement and risk management strategy of the Company.

I. Foreign currency risk: -

The company has foreign exchange exposure in the form of borrowings from overseas lending agencies as part of its resources raising strategy. Large cross border flows together with the volatility may render IREDA's Balance Sheet vulnerable to exchange rate movements. As per its Board approved policy, company mitigates the foreign exchange risk through Principal only swap, Currency and Interest Rate Swap etc. (derivatives transactions). These foreign exchange contracts, carried at fair value, have varying maturities depending upon the underlying contract requirement and risk management strategy of the Company.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure:

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting year expressed in INR, are as follows: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023			As on 31.03.2022		
	USD	Euro	JPY	USD	Euro	JPY
Financial assets						
Bank balance in foreign countries	2.71	-	-	2.51	-	-
Derivative assets						
Foreign exchange swap contracts	49,613.96	2,921.72	4,869.52	34,596.66	734.97	4,501.37
Financial liabilities						
Foreign currency loan	4,73,828.80	1,86,937.19	3,52,526.72	4,61,558.81	2,17,557.92	3,64,086.40
Derivative liabilities						
Foreign exchange swap contracts	14.97	821.45	14,310.44	728.77	3,076.35	14,452.38
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	**4,24,227.10**	**1,84,836.92**	**3,61,967.64**	**4,27,688.41**	**2,19,899.30**	**3,74,037.41**
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(b) Sensitivity

Sensitivity of profit and loss due to changes in exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments. The below table presents the impact on Statement of Profit and Loss (+ Gain / (-) Loss) due to changes in foreign currency exchange rate against INR by 5% on foreign currency exposure*: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023		As on 31.03.2022	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
	On account of change in foreign exchange rate			
USD Sensitivity	(508.75)	508.75	(1,041.45)	1,041.45
EUR Sensitivity	2,613.59	(2,613.59)	3,037.72	(3,037.72)
JPY Sensitivity	6,663.74	(6,663.74)	6,427.55	(6,427.55)

*Holding all other variables constant

II. Cash flow and fair value 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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the long-term foreign currency loans with floating interest rates and floating interest rate term loan from banks. The Company manages its foreign currency interest rate risk according to its Board approved Foreign Currency and Derivatives Risk Management policy.

The company's fixed rate rupee borrowings are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the group's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Variable rate borrowings		
Domestic	10,56,417.84	2,64,298.42
International	3,49,326.81	3,51,939.26
Total	**14,05,744.65**	**6,16,237.68**

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points*	(7,028.72)	(3,081.19)
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points	7,028.72	3,081.19

* Holding all other variables constant

(c) Impact of hedging activities

Derivative financial instruments and Hedge accounting

The Company has a Board approved policy for undertaking derivative financial instruments, such as Principal Only Swap (POS), Cross Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS), Forwards, Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Cross, Currency and Cross Currency Options, structured / cost reduction products etc. to hedge and mitigate its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, in form of Principal Only Swap (POS), Cross Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS), Forwards, Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Cross, Currency and Cross Currency Options, structured / cost reduction products etc. to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks.

Hedge ineffectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The Company applies the following effectiveness testing strategies:

- For cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps that exactly match the terms of the terms of the hedged item, the economic relationship and hedge effectiveness are based on the qualitative factors using critical terms match method.

The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk and notional amount of the hedging instruments are identical to the hedged items.

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Movement in cash flow hedge reserve:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,002.55	**22,325.69**
Change in the fair value of effective portion of hedging instruments	17,037.68	(10,656.67)
Foreign exchange gain/ (losses) on hedged items.	(22,058.82)	333.53
Balance at the end of the year (before taxes)	6,981.41	**12,002.55**

Disclosures of effects of hedge accounting on Balance Sheet:

As on 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of hedge and risks	Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price/rate	Change in fair value of hedging instruments
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk				
(i) Principal Only Swaps				
- USD	15-Oct-2024 to 09-Mar-2037	1:1	69.5835	10,672.83
- EUR	30-Dec-2023 to 31-May-2029	1:1	81.3355	4,413.53
- JPY	19-June-2023 to 20-Mar-2025	1:1	0.6481	695.27
(ii) Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps				
- USD	15-July-2026 to 15-Oct-2026	1:1	67.0752	3,512.76
- EUR	30-Jun-24	1:1	81.4	28.12
- JPY	19-Jun-24	1:1	0.5925	117.53

As on 31.03.2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of hedge and risks	Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price/rate	Change in fair value of hedging instruments
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk				
(i) Principal Only Swaps				
- USD	15-Oct-2024 to 09-Mar-2037	1:1	69.5146	2,728.27
- EUR	30-Dec-2022 to 31-May-2029	1:1	81.7493	(4,763.02)
- JPY	19-Mar-2023 to 20-Mar-2025	1:1	0.6480	(9,421.19)
(ii) Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps				
- USD	15-July-2026 to 15-Oct-2026	1:1	67.0760	1,883.27
- EUR	30-Jun-24	1:1	81.4	(22.76)
- JPY	19-Jun-24	1:1	0.5925	192.46

For details regarding notional amounts and carrying amount of derivatives, please refer Note 4 – Derivative financial Instruments in the financial statements.

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Effects of hedge accounting on statement of Profit and loss and other comprehensive income: -

As on 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of hedge	Change in fair value of hedging instrument recognized in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in statement of profit and loss	Foreign exchange gain/ (Losses) on hedged item	Line item affected in other comprehensive income
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk	17,037.68	-	(22,058.82)	Effective portion of gain /(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve

As on 31.03.2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of hedge	Change in fair value of hedging instrument 31 recognize in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in statement of profit and loss	Foreign exchange gain /(Losses) on hedged item	Line item affected in other comprehensive income
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk	(10,656.67)	-	333.53	Effective portion of gain /(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve

38. Capital Management

Risk Management:

The primary objective of the Company's capital management policy is to ensure compliance with regulatory capital requirements. In line with this objective, the Company ensures adequate capital at all times and manages its business in a way in which capital is protected, satisfactory business growth is ensured, cash flows are monitored and rating are maintained.

Consistent with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the following ratio: Net debt (total borrowings) divided by Total 'Equity' as shown in the balance sheet.

The debt –equity ratio of the Company is as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Debt	40,16,528.00	2,761,307.31
Equity (including capital reserve)	5,93,516.95	526,811.31
Debt-Equity Ratio	6.77	**5.24**

39. Disclosure required under SEBI guidelines for "Funds raising by issuance of Debt Securities by Large Entities":

In compliance with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/DDHS/CIR/P/2018/144 dated November 26, 2018, IREDA identified itself as a Large Entity Corporate as per the applicability criteria given under the aforesaid circular. Accordingly, the following is being disclosed:

Name of the Company : INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LTD
CIN : U65100DL1987GOI027265
Report filed for FY : 2022-23

For the FY 2022-23

Particulars	Details
2-year Block period	2022-23, 2023-24
Incremental borrowing done in FY 22-23 (approx.) (a)	15,793.40*
Mandatory borrowing to be done through issuance of debt Securities (approx.) (b)= (25% of a)	3,948.35
Actual borrowings done through debt securities in FY (c)	3,863.40

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Shortfall in the mandatory borrowing through debt securities for FY 21-22 carried forward to FY 22-23 (d) {If the calculated value is zero or negative, write "nil"}	1,031.75
Quantum of (d) , which has been met from (c)- (e)	1,031.75.
Shortfall, if any, in the mandatory borrowing through debt securities for FY 2023 (approx.) (f)=(b)-((c)-(e))	1,116.70

*Excludes Loan from Bilateral/Multilateral institutions and Short-Term Loans.
Details of penalty to be paid, if any, in respect of previous block: **NIL**

For the FY 2021-22

Particulars	Details
2-year Block period	2021-22, 2022-23
Incremental borrowing done in FY 22-23 (approx.) (a)	455,101.00*
Mandatory borrowing to be done through issuance of debt Securities (approx.) (b)= (25% of a)	113,775.25
Actual borrowings done through debt securities in FY 21-22 (c)	10,600.00
Shortfall in the mandatory borrowing through debt securities for FY 2021 carried forward to FY 21-22 (d)	N.A.
Quantum of (d) , which has been met from (c) , (e)	N.A.
Shortfall, if any, in the mandatory borrowing through debt securities for FY 2022 (32approx.) (f)=(b)-((c)-e)	103,175.25**

* Excludes Loan from Bilateral/Multilateral institutions
**The necessary compliances shall be made in the 2-year block period .

40. Disclosure related to COVID 19

The Company has considered the possible effects from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in the preparation of these financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets and ECL calculations. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

41. Consortium matter under NCLT – M/s Gangakhed Sugar & Energy Limited

During the financial year 2019-20, a fraud was detected by UCO Bank and other bankers of M/s Gangakhed Sugar & Energy Limited. UCO bank has declared the account as fraud on May 11, 2020, and OBC has declared the said account as fraud on January 21, 2020. The Company has sanctioned a project loan of ₹ 10,000.00 Lakhs out of which an amount of ₹ 4,960.61 Lakhs is outstanding as on 31.03.2023 (previous year: ₹ 5,107.95 Lakhs). The said account is NPA in the books of the Company since 30.09.2019. IREDA's loan facility was takeout of existing loan towards Cogeneration asset. As per the audit report shared by consortium lead, no instance of fraud was mentioned towards cogeneration asset. The Borrower Company is under insolvency process through NCLT since October 2019. All transactions including the fraudulent transactions and resolution plan are presently listed for decision by NCLT Mumbai Bench under IBC and hearing is underway.

42. Disclosure - for AP cases involving Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) issue- Accounts with over dues beyond 90 days but not treated as credit impaired.

Several borrowers have obtained an interim order from Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh to not to classify the account as Non-Performing Asset. Accordingly, the loan outstanding of the borrower have not been classified as Stage III Asset, even though the over dues are more than 90 days old. However, the Company has created an adequate provision of ₹ 48,510.54 Lakhs on Loan outstanding of ₹ 89,312.93 Lakhs in the books of accounts as per Expected Credit Loss (ECL) as on 31.03.2023 (previous year: provision of ₹ 39,543.65 Lakhs on Loan outstanding of ₹ 91,879.22 Lakhs) after considering the financial and operational parameters of the projects. Though the accounts are not declared as NPA, but the income is booked into this account on cash /realization basis (i.e., any 'interest due and not received' is reversed and not been taken as interest income).

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	No. of a/c	Outstanding Amount	Overdue Amount	ECL Amount
As on 31.03.2023	7	89,312.93	54,932.69	47,646.73
As on 31.03.2022	8	91,879.22	40,041.53	39,543.65

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43. Equity Infusion

In the budget announcement of February 2021, Hon'ble Finance Minister had announced infusion of ₹ 150,000.00 Lakhs as equity in the company. During the FY22, the Government of India infused equity of ₹ 150,000.00 Lakhs, as a result the Paid-up Equity Share Capital of the Company has increased to ₹ 2,28,460 Lakhs as on the year ended 31.03.2022. Accordingly, the 1,500,000,000 equity shares were allotted on 31.03.2022 to the President of India, through Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). Paid up equity capital as on 31.03.2023: ₹ 2,28,460 Lakhs (₹ 2,28,460 Lakhs in the previous year).

Said infusion of equity has enhanced the capital base and enabled the company to leverage it and do higher on lending for Renewable Energy (RE) projects thus contributing to the Government of India target of RE capacity installation. Refer Note 25 of the financial statements.

44. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -20 "Accounting for Government Grant and Disclosure of Government Assistance "

a) Grant for Capital Assets

- **Intangible assets under development**

The expenditure incurred for development of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software – Microsoft Dynamics 365 (D365), which are eligible for capitalization under intangible assets is carried as 'Intangible assets under development' till they are ready for their intended use. As on 31.03.2023, the Company has disclosed an amount of ₹ 485.57 (previous year: ₹ 311.16 Lakhs) under "intangible assets under development" (Refer Note 15 of the Financial Statements).

- **World Bank Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Grant: -**

World Bank CTF Grant received related to Intangible assets under development are treated as deferred income and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Systematic allocation of deferred income will start from the date of being ready for intended use of software – Microsoft Dynamics 365 (D365).

The company has disclosed ₹ 485.57 Lakhs as grant (including reimbursement, direct disbursement to vendor and amount yet to be reimbursed from World Bank for the expenses incurred) (previous year ₹ 311.16 Lakhs) towards the development of intangible assets till 31.03.2023. The company has disclosed the said grant as "Capital Grant from World Bank -Clean Technology Fund (CTF)" under "Other non- financial liabilities". (**Refer Note 24 of the Financial Statements**).

b) Revenue Grant

The Company has received a revenue grant "Technical Assistance" (TA) from KFW and World Bank, amounting to ₹ 214.40 Lakhs for the year ended 31.03.2023 (previous year: ₹ 429.49 Lakhs) for engaging external consultant to assess loan applications submitted by borrowers for credit line of KFW and IREDA. The Company in compliance with Ind AS 20 "Government grant and assistance" has adopted to present its revenue grant as deduction to the related expenses.

Following table discloses the amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss account: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Years	TA Component received	Expenses incurred against the TA	Net amount recognized in profit and loss
Year ended 31.03.2023	214.40	214.40	-
Year ended 31.03.2022	429.49	429.49	-

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45. The details of Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company are as under :-

As on 31.03.2023

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Lakhs)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter /director	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Right of use asset	Office premises-IHC	172.34	Occupied on the basis of Allotment Letter Issued by IHC	No	Allotment letter dt. 12.04.1993	The execution of Tripartite Conveyance Deed / Agreement by India Habitat Centre (IHC) [between Land & Development Office (L&DO), IHC and allottee institutions] is pending in respect of all allottee institutions at IHC including IREDA. IHC is following with L&DO for execution of lease deed. Draft of lease deed has been cleared by L&DO. IHC on 24.03.23 has informed that the matter has been resolved amicably and court passed the order to the same effect. Further, two other petitions were a[illegible] withdrawn by both the parties IHC and SDMC vi[illegible] order dated 11.04.23. Company is communicating with IHC for execution of tripartite lease deed.
	Office premises-AKB	2,110.10	Occupied on the basis of perpetual lease deed by HUDCO	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.12.2006	The transfer of property rights is being followed with Housing Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO). Latest communication was on 16.06.22.
Investment property	Residentia l flat	8.75	Agreement to sell by HPL	No	23.06.1994	The transfer of property is being followed by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) with L&DO, Thereafter, the execution of Deed will take place. Latest communication was on 23.01.2023.

As on 31.03.2022

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Lakhs)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter /director	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Right of use asset	Office premises-IHC	172.34	Occupied on the basis of Allotment Letter Issued by IHC	No	Allotment letter dt. 12.04.1993	The execution of Tripartite Conveyance Deed / Agreement by IHC [between L&DO, IHC and allott[illegible] institutions] is pending in respect of all allot[illegible] institutions at IHC including IREDA. IHC is following with L&DO for execution of lease deed. Draft of lease deed has been cleared by L&DO.
	Office premises-AKB	2,110.10	Occupied on the basis of perpetual lease deed by HUDCO	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.12.2006	The transfer of property rights is being followed with HUDCO.
Investment property	Residential flat	8.75	Agreement to sell by HPL	No	23.06.1994	The transfer of property is being followed by HPL with L&DO. Thereafter, the execution of Deed will take place.

46. Loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person that are:

(a) Repayable on demand or

(b) Without specifying any terms or period of repayment

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(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of Borrower	As on 31.03.2023		As on 31.03.2022	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% age to total Loans & Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% Age to total Loans & Advances in the nature of loans
Promoter	Nil		Nil	
Directors				
KMPs				
Related Parties				

47. Details of Benami Property held

No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder during the current and previous financial years.

48. Relationship with Struck off Companies.

As on 31.03.2023

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2023. (₹ in Lakhs)	Relationship with the Struck off company if any	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2022. (₹ in Lakhs)	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any,
SPV Power Limited	Receivables	0.10	-	0.10	-
Mahakrishna Financial Services Limited	Receivables	0.10	-	0.10	-
Ocha Pine Fuels Private Limited	Receivables	0.10	-	0.10	-
Sujas Energy Products Private Limited	Receivables	0.10	-	0.10	-
Vijayshree Chemicals Private Limited	Receivables	0.10	-	0.10	-
Newam Power Company limited	Receivables	0.10	-	0.10	-

The balances are being carried in the books in view of the recovery proceedings in respective cases from the promoters / guarantors in various legal forums.

49. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

All forms were filed on time except the following two charge forms on which additional fees has been paid due to launch of MCA Version 3. MCA has disabled the e-Filings of forms including CHG-1, CHG-4, CHG-6, and CHG-8 on V2 portal from 15th Aug 2022 due to launch of MCA 21-V3 Portal.

1. Creation of Charge in favour of Bank of India for an amount of ₹ 1,10,000 Lakhs. Agreement was executed with BOI on 27.07.2022 and accordingly due date of filing of form was 25.08.2022 and form was filed on 26.09.2022 on V3 portal of MCA.

2. Creation of Charge in favour of Punjab National Bank for an amount of ₹ 1,50,000 Lakhs. Agreement was executed with PNB on 29.07.2022 and accordingly Due date of filing of form was 27.08.2022 and form filed on 27.09.2022 on V3 portal of MCA.

50. Undisclosed income

There were no transactions not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the current and previous reporting years in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Thus, no further accounting in the books of accounts is required.

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51. Compliance with number of layers of companies

Company has not invested in layers of companies as specified under Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 during the current and previous reporting years.

52. Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

No scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the competent authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the current and previous reporting year.

53. Utilization of Borrowed funds and Share premium

a. Company has not advanced or loaned or invested any funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) 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

b. Further, the company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company 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.

The company is of the opinion that the money receivable with respect to the MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Refer Note 38(33) is not covered under the above disclosure as the same is in accordance with the mandate / MOU of the GOI.

54. Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current and previous reporting years.

55. One Time Settlement (OTS) , Write - Offs (Loan Assets) .

During the year ended 31.03.2023, Seven (07) OTS were sanctioned / extended (previous year: Seven (07)), out of which Seven (07) OTS stands fully settled (previous year: Two (02)). Total amount of ₹ 5,390.92 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 916.60 lakhs) has been recovered against the said settled OTS resulting in income of ₹ 1,175.34 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 204.16 lakhs) and write back of impairment allowance of ₹ 1,504.87 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 1,301.76 lakhs). The Company has written off an amount of ₹ 799.76 lakhs (previous year ₹1,301.66 Lakhs).

The Company has written off an amount of ₹ 0.70 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 0.30 lakhs) pertaining to Seven (07) borrowers (previous year three (03) borrowers) classified as "NPA loss assets".

56. Recent accounting pronouncement:

On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below: -

a) <u>Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements:</u> -

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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b) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes: -

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

c) Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: -

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

57. EXPECTED TO BE RECOVERED/ SETTLED WITHIN 12 MONTHS AND BEYOND FOR EACH LINE ITEM UNDER ASSET AND LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Particulars	As on 31.03.2023		
		Within 12 Months	More than 12 Months	Total
I	**ASSETS**			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents	13,853.08	-	13,853.08
	(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	75,298.24	6,325.81	81,624.05
	(c) Derivative financial instruments	258.36	57,146.84	57,405.20
	(d) Receivables			
	(I) Trade Receivables	491.38	0.04	491.42
	(II) Other Receivables	-	-	-
	(e) Loans	7,47,943.06	38,74,749.27	46,22,692.33
	(f) Investments	-	9,930.26	9,930.26
	(g) Other financial assets	2,055.16	1,125.41	3,180.56
	Total (A)	8,39,899.28	39,49,277.63	47,89,176.90
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	14,392.42	-	14,392.42
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	30,100.18	30,100.18
	(c) Investment Property	-	2.97	2.97
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	21,284.30	21,284.30
	(e) Capital Work-in-progress	-	13,926.35	13,926.35
	(f) Right of use asset	-	1,585.82	1,585.82
	(g) Intangible assets under development	485.57	-	485.57
	(h) Intangible assets	-	1.44	1.44
	(i) Other non-financial assets	8,874.15	1,64,868.23	1,73,742.39
	Total (B)	23,752.15	2,31,769.29	2,55,521.44
	Total Assets (A+B)	8,63,651.42	41,81,046.92	50,44,698.34
II.	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative financial instruments	8,806.72	6,340.14	15,146.86
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	457.13	34.02	491.15
	(c) Debt Securities	48,105.04	10,36,223.30	10,84,328.34
	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	803,668.21	2,063,598.15	28,67,266.36
	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	-	64,933.29	64,933.29
	(f) Other financial liabilities	92,266.89	41,233.84	1,33,500.73
	Total(A)	9,86,637.32	31,79,029.42	41,65,666.73
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	8,799.47	1,03,016.33	1,11,815.80
	(b) Other non-financial liabilities	5,553.22	1,68,145.63	1,73,698.86
	Total(B)	14,352.70	2,71,161.96	2,85,514.66
C	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	-	2,28,460.00	2,28,460.00
	(b) Other Equity	-	3,65,056.95	3,65,056.95
	Total(C)	-	5,93,516.95	5,93,516.95
	Total Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)	9,67,656.68	40,77,041.66	50,44,698.34

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(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Particulars	As on 31.03.2022		
		Within 12 Months	More than 12 Months	Total
I	**ASSETS**			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents	13,117.48	-	13,117.48
	(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	39,551.85	-	39,551.85
	(c) Derivative financial instruments	-	39,833.00	39,833.00
	(d) Receivables			-
	(I) Trade Receivables	452.64	0.03	452.68
	(II) Other Receivables	-	-	-
	(e) Loans	627,979.05	2,689,465.73	3,317,444.77
	(f) Investments	-	9,926.84	9,926.84
	(g) Other financial assets	2,182.17	999.92	3,182.09
	Total (A)	**683,283.19**	**2,740,225.52**	**3,423,508.71**
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	12,984.52	-	12,984.52
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	32,205.88	32,205.88
	(c) Investment Property	-	3.55	3.55
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	23,010.64	23,010.64
	(e) Capital Work-in-progress	-	12,833.28	12,833.28
	(f) Right of use asset	-	1,765.30	1,765.30
	(g) Intangible assets under development	311.16	-	311.16
	(h) Intangible assets	-	4.50	4.50
	(i) Other non-financial assets	331.67	163,881.14	164,212.81
	Total (B)	**13,627.35**	**233,704.29**	**247,331.64**
	Total Assets (A+B)	**696,910.54**	**2,973,929.80**	**3,670,840.35**
II.	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative financial instruments	1,920.03	16,337.47	18,257.49
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	474.69	42.26	516.95
	(c) Debt Securities	225,000.00	697,913.87	922,913.87
	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	231,582.56	1,541,884.91	1,773,467.47
	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	-	64,925.97	64,925.97
	(f) Other financial liabilities	44,655.73	38,904.19	83,559.91
	Total(A)	**503,633.00**	**2,360,008.66**	**2,863,641.67**
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			-
	(a) Provisions	792.91	104,803.66	105,596.56
	(b) Other non-financial liabilities	5,226.05	169,564.76	174,790.81
	Total(B)	**6,018.95**	**274,368.42**	**280,387.37**
C	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	-	228,460.00	228,460.00
	(b) Other Equity	-	298,351.31	298,351.31
	Total(C)	**-**	**526,811.31**	**526,811.31**
	Total Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)	**509,651.96**	**3,161,188.39**	**3,670,840.35**

58. DISCLOSURES IN TERMS OF VARIOUS DIRECTIONS / CIRCULARS OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA FOR NON-BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANIES

A. Resolution plans implemented in terms of Master Direction DNBR.PD.008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated 01.09.2016 (as amended)

(₹ in Lakhs)

FY	No of Borrower	Principal Outstanding at year end	Impairment allowance as per ECL
2022-23	1	5,565.22	3,349.93
2021-22	3	18,482.15	3,644.38

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B. Capital

	Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
1	CRAR (%)	18.82%	21.22%
2	CRAR – Tier I Capital (%)	15.71%	17.60%
3	CRAR – Tier II Capital (%)	3.11%	3.62%
4	Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier-II capital (₹ in Lakhs)	64,933.29	64,925.97
5	Amount raised by issue of Perpetual Debt Instruments	-	-

The CRAR has been determined with Tier I / Tier II Capital and Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) calculated as per the risk weights mentioned in the RBI Master Direction DNBR.PD.008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated 01.09.2016.

C. Investments

(₹ in Lakhs)

			Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
(1)	Value of Investments				
	(i)	Gross Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India		
			-Flexi Deposit Linked with MIBOR (including interest accrued)	4,142.42	4,401.25
			- GOI Securities (Quoted) (including interest accrued)	10,126.66	10,123.23
			-Commercial Papers (fully impaired)	6,899.11	6,899.11
		(b)	Outside India,	-	-
	(ii)	Provisions for Depreciation			
		(a)	In India	6,899.11	6,899.11
		(b)	Outside India,	-	-
	(iii)	Net Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India	14,269.08	14,524.48
		(b)	Outside India.	-	-
(2)	Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments.				
	(i)	Opening balance		6,899.11	6,899.11
	(ii)	Add: Provisions made during the year		-	-
	(iii)	Less: Write-off /write-back of excess provisions during the year		-	-
	(iv)	Closing balance		6,899.11	6,899.11

Derivatives

❖ **Forward Rate Agreement /Interest Rate Swap**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
(i)	The notional principal of swap agreements*	8,74,469.35	874,726.72
(ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	57,405.20	39,833.00
(iii)	Collateral required by the applicable NBFC upon entering into swaps	N.A.	N.A.
(iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps **	Refer Note*	Refer Note*
(v)	The fair value of the swap book	42,258.34	21,575.51

* Notional Principal indicates deal amount in foreign currency converted into INR terms using RBI reference rate for the closing dates.

**The Company enters into swap agreements with International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Banks (PSU Banks, Private Indian Banks & Foreign Banks), in accordance with the RBI guidelines. All the swap agreements entered into with the banks are well within the credit risk limit defined in the Board approved Risk Management Policy.

❖ **Exchange Traded Interest Rate (IR) Derivatives – Nil**

❖ **Disclosures on Risk Exposure in Derivatives**

a) Qualitative Disclosure

(i) The company recognized various market risks including interest rate, foreign exchange fluctuation and other assets liability mismatches.

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(ii) All derivative deals are undertaken under the supervision of Forex Management Committee (FMC). In order to protect the company from foreign exchange fluctuation and interest rate risk, the company has entered into long term agreements with ISDA Banks to hedge such risk through derivative instrument.

(iii) The company is taking active action for protection against exchange fluctuation risk by adopting hedging instrument on case-to-case basis. In this regard, during the year ended 31.03.2023, IREDA has entered into two hedging deal with two ISDA Banker for two line of credit ie JICA-II & KFW-VI.

(iv) IREDA has board approved Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Risk Management Policy, such policy defines the maximum permissible limit of open exposure which cannot be more than 40% of the foreign currency loan outstanding. IREDA's foreign currency loan open exposure as on 31.03.2023 is 18.62 % (previous year 18.60% of total foreign currency loan exposure).

b) Quantitative Disclosures

As on 31.03.2023

Sl.	Particulars		Currency Derivatives (POS)	Interest Rate Derivatives Includes cross currency interest rate swaps
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)			
	For hedging		€ 157,451,031.21 $ 563,635,081.96 ¥ 357,542,86,518.00	€ 1,114,906.03 $ 42,656,837.52 ¥ 2,094,871,635.00
	Value (₹ in Lakhs)		8,25,452.87	49,016.48
(ii)	Mark to Market Position			
	a)	Asset (+) (₹ in Lakhs)	50,547.63	6,857.57
	b)	Liability (-) (₹ in Lakhs)	(15,146.86)	-
(iii)	Credit Exposure		N.A	N.A.
(iv)	Unhedged Exposures (For Principal amount outstanding including part hedge not considered as hedge) (₹ in Lakhs)		1,88,629.68	

*Notional Principal indicates deal amount outstanding in foreign currency converted into INR terms using RBI reference rate for the closing dates.

As on 31.03.2022

Sl.	Particular		Currency Derivatives (POS)	Interest Rate Derivatives Includes cross currency interest rate swaps
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)			
	For hedging		€ 184,100,973.16 $ 589,013,168.84 ¥ 35,754,286,518.00	€ 1,114,906.03 $ 47,322,776.90 ¥ 2,094,871,635.00
	Value (₹ in Lakhs)		824,872.43	49,854.29
(ii)	Mark to Market Position			
	a)	Asset (+) (₹ in Lakhs)	36,633.85	3,199.15
	b)	Liability (-) (₹ in Lakhs)	18,257.49	-
(iii)	Credit Exposure		N.A.	N.A.
(iv)	Unhedged Exposures (For Principal amount outstanding including part hedge not considered as hedge) (₹ in Lakhs)		194,043.39	

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D. Asset Liability Management Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities

As on 31.03.2023 **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	Up to 7 Days	8-14 Days	Over14 days-30/31 Days	Over 1 months -2 months	Over 2 months -3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 3 years	Over 3 & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	4,206.58	-	-	-	-	**4,206.58**
Advances including interest	548.78	-	46,302.08	43,721.81	89,567.79	1,96,153.03	3,74,282.86	10,68,542.83	7,50,154.16	20,68,022.15	**46,37,295.49**
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,930.26	**9,930.26**
Rupee Borrowings	-	-	52,083.33	37,964.00	103,531.40	112,914.93	458,535.44	990,324.35	369,243.60	878,882.77	**30,03,479.83**
Foreign Currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	6,966.38	11,807.55	11,340.60	7,342.52	49,287.09	160,774.66	160,863.41	604,910.51	**10,13,292.72**

As on 31.03.2022 **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	Up to 7 Days	8-14 Days	Over14 days-30/31 Days	Over 1 months -2 months	Over 2 months -3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 3 years	Over 3 & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	4.34	5.11	5.93	0.05	-	4,322.00	63.81	-	-	-	4,401.25
Advances including interest	1,624.69	1,076.70	34,611.51	27,742.40	123,152.32	149,813.62	290,302.58	865,888.60	453,483.29	1,377,929.77	3,325,625.49
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,926.84	9,926.84
Rupee Borrowings	20,144.23	-	-	4,166.67	51,048.26	33,092.50	270,237.48	518,893.57	251,892.40	568,956.80	1,718,431.92
Foreign Currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	6,423.27	4,233.00	20,402.98	7,029.47	39,804.71	158,005.99	152,531.84	654,771.88	1,043,203.14

E. Exposures

❖ **Exposure to Real Estate Sector**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Category	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
a) Direct Exposure		
(i) **Residential Mortgages -**		
Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented	-	-
(ii) **Commercial Real Estate -**	-	
Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouses pace, hotels, l and acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure shall also include non-fund-based limits	-	-
(iii) **Investments in Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitized exposures-**	-	
a) Residential	-	-
b) Commercial Real Estate	-	-
b) Indirect Exposure		
(i) Fund based and non-fund-based exposures on National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Companies	-	-
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	-	-

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❖ **Exposure to Capital Market**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
(i)	Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt	-	-
(ii)	Advances against shares/bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs/ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual funds	-	-
(iii)	Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security	-	-
(iv)	Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e., where the primary security other than shares/ convertible bonds /convertible debentures/ units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances	-	-
(v)	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers	-	-
(vi)	Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares /debentures bonds or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources	-	-
(vii)	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/ issues	-	-
(viii)	Underwriting commitments taken up by the NBFCs in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-
(ix)	Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading	-	-
(x)	All exposures to Alternative Investment Funds: (i) Category I (ii) Category II (iii) Category III	-	-
(xi)	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-
Total exposure to capital market		-	-

❖ **Sectoral exposure**

Sectors	Current Year ended 31.03.2023			Previous Year ended 31.03.2022		
	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure) (₹ Lakhs)	Gross NPAs (₹ Lakhs)	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure) (₹ Lakhs)	Gross NPAs (₹ lakhs)	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities						
2. Industry						
i) Renewable Energy	48,92,817.69	1,51,335.42	3.09 %	3,538,443.67	1,76,825.45	4.99 %
Total of Industry (i+ii+Others)						
3. Services						
Others						
Total of services (i+ii+Others)						
4. Personal Loans						
Others						

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Total of Personal Loans (i+ii+Others)						
5. Others, if any (please specify)						

❖ **Intra-group exposures**

NBFCs shall make the following disclosures for the current year with comparatives for the previous year:

i) Total amount of intra-group exposures - **NIL**

ii) Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures - **NIL**

iii) Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the NBFC on borrowers/customers - **NIL**

❖ **Unhedged foreign currency exposure**

As per the Board approved Foreign Exchange and Derivative Risk Management Policy of IREDA, an open exposure on foreign currency loans (40% of outstanding forex borrowing) is permissible. The open exposure as on 31.03.2023 is ₹ 188,629.68 Lakhs (as on 31.03.2022: ₹ 1,94,043.39 Lakhs) which is 18.62% (as on 31.03.2022: 18.60 %) of the outstanding forex borrowing and is within the permissible limits.

Out of the said open exposure part hedging has been done for EURO 3,03,84,097.05 loan has been part hedged by taking Principal Only Swap (USD/INR) for USD 3,37,26,347.73 equivalent to ₹ 27,728.76 Lakhs (as on 31.03.2022 USD 3,37,26,347.73 equivalent to ₹ 25,566.97 Lakhs). JPY 2,37,15,00,000 has been hedged by taking Principal Only Swap (USD/JPY) equivalent to USD 1,76,00,564.05, amounting to ₹ 14,655.88 Lakhs at applicable rate on 31.03.2023 (as on 31.03.2022 : Nil).

F. Details of financing of parent company products

❖ **Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL)/Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the applicable NBFC.**

List of Single Exposures exceeding Limits as on 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl	**Name**	**Sector**	**Exposure (₹ in Lakhs)**	**%**
	Nil			

* Net worth as on 31.12.2022 is ₹ 5,59,100 Lakhs.

List of Single Exposures exceeding Limits as on 31.03.2022

Sl	**Name**	**Sector**	**Exposure (₹ in Lakhs)**	**%**
	Nil			

* Net worth as on 31.12.2021 of ₹352,156.13 Lakhs + Capital Infusion of ₹ 150,000.00 Lakhs = ₹ 502,156.13 Lakhs.

List of Group Exposures exceeding Limits as on 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl	**Name of Group**	**Exposure (₹ in Lakhs)**	**%**
	Nil		

* Net worth as on 31.12.2022 is ₹ 5,59,100 Lakhs.

List of Group Exposures exceeding Limits as on 31.03.2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl	**Name of Group**	**Exposure (₹ in Lakhs)**	**%**
	Nil		

* Net worth as on 31.12.2021 of ₹352,156.13 Lakhs + Capital Infusion of ₹ 150,000.00 Lakhs = ₹ 502,156.13 Lakhs.

G. Miscellaneous

❖ **Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators** :

Sl.	Regulator Name	Particulars	Registration Details
1	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Corporate Identification Number	U65100DL1987GOI027265
2	Reserve Bank of India	Registration Number	14.000012
3	Legal Entity Identifier India Ltd	LEI Number	335800AXWFKW4BC99J48

❖ **Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators** :

The company has received Penalty order for ₹ 2.62 Lakhs from Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) w.r.t. non-appointment of Woman Director against which the company has filed an appeal before the Regional Director. Further, Ms. Rohini Rawat has been appointed as independent director on the Board of IREDA w.e.f March 9, 2023.

❖ The Company does not have any Overseas Assets in the form of Joint Ventures / Subsidiaries abroad.

❖ There are no Off-balance Sheet SPVs sponsored by the Company.

❖ **Disclosure of Complaints :**

1) Customer Complaints *

Particulars		For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
b)	No. of complaints received during the year	59	44
c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	59	44
d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

*Complaints pertaining to Bondholders.
No complaint w.r.t. the Shareholders for the year ended 31.03.2023 as well 31.03.2022.

2) Summary information on complaints received by the NBFCs from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

Sr. No		Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
	Complaints received by the NBFC from its customers			
1.		Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	0	0
2.		Number of complaints received during the year	1	0
3.		Number of complaints disposed during the year	1	0
	3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC	0	0
4.		Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	0	0
	Maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman			
5.*		Number of maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	1	0
	5.1.	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the NBFC by Office of Ombudsman	1	0
	5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	0	0
	5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the NBFC	0	0
6.*		Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	0	0

Note: 1 complaint was received directly from customer and 1 through RBI CMS team, both of them was examined and suitable replies sent. However, no redirect came from either of the sources.

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Top *five grounds*# *of complaints received by the NBFCs from customers.*

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6
For the year ended 31.03.2023					
Loans and advances	0	2	200%	0	0
Total	0	2	200%	0	0
For the year ended 31.03.2022					
NIL	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

H. Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings

IREDA has raised resources by issue of taxable/tax-free/masala bond/ bank loans for which it has obtained ratings for these issuances from Domestic and international rating agencies. The details as on 31.03.2023 are as under:-

❖ **Tax-free Bonds / Taxable Bond**

Rating Agency	Instrument/Purpose/Issue	Rating
ICRA Limited	Tax-free bonds (₹ 2,00,000.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2015-16 Series XIV (Public and Private Placement)	ICRA AAA Stable Assigned
	Taxable Green bonds (₹ 70,000.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2016-17 Series VI-A & VI-B	ICRA AAA Stable Assigned
	Taxable Unsecured bonds (₹ 10,600.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2021-22	ICRA AAA Stable Assigned
India Ratings Research Private Limited	Tax-free bonds (₹ 2,00,000.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2015-16 Series XIV (Public and Private Placement	IND AA+ (Positive) Affirmed
	Taxable Green bonds (₹ 70,000.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2016-17 Series VI-A & VI-B	IND AA+ (Positive) Affirmed
	Taxable Bonds (₹ 86,500.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2018-19 Series VIIA & VIIB	IND AA+ (Positive) Affirmed
	Taxable Tier-II Sub Debt (₹ 15,000.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2018-19 Series VIII	IND AA+ (Positive) Affirmed
	Taxable Bonds (₹ 1,80,300.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2019-20 Series IX-A & IX-B	IND AA+ (Positive) Affirmed
	Taxable Tier II Subordinated Bonds (₹ 50,000.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 20-21 Sr X	IND AA+ (Positive) Affirmed
	Taxable Unsecured bonds (₹ 10,600.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2021-22	IND AA+/(Positive), Assigned
CARE Ratings Limited	Taxable Bonds Series III- B & V (₹ 75,000.00 Lakhs)	CARE AA+/(Positive)
	Tax Free Bonds Series-XIII Public & Private Placement (₹ 75,765.46 Lakhs Fiscal Year 13-14)	CARE AA+/(Positive)
	Taxable Green bonds Sr. VIA & VIB (₹ 70,000.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2016-17	CARE AA+/(Positive)
	Taxable Unsecured bonds (₹ 10,600.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2021-22	CARE AA+/(Positive)
Brickwork Ratings	Long Term Taxable Bonds Series III-B, IV & V (₹ 75,000.00 Lakhs)	BWR AAA (CE), Stable Reaffirmed
	Tax Free Bonds Series-XIII Public & Private Placement (₹ 75,765.46 Lakhs Fiscal Year 13-14)	BWR AAA (CE), Stable Reaffirmed
	Taxable Bonds (₹ 86,500.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2020 Series VIIA & VIIB	BWR AAA, Stable Reaffirmed
	Taxable Tier-II Sub Debt (₹ 15,000.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 2018-19 Series VIII	BWR AAA, Stable Reaffirmed
	Taxable Bonds (₹ 1,80,300.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 19-20 Series IX-A & IX-B	BWR AAA, Stable Reaffirmed
	Taxable Tier II Subordinated Bonds (₹ 50,000.00 Lakhs) Fiscal 20-21 Sr X	BWR AAA, Stable Reaffirmed

- **Bank loans**

Rating agency	Rating	Term loans
Brickworks Rating	BWR AAA Stable	Term loan rated total of ₹ 10,70,000.00 Lakhs. Detail of the allocation: Loans availed include: ❖ PNB Bank Term Loan ₹ 2,70,000.00 Lakhs ❖ SBI Term Loan ₹ 3,45,000.00 Lakhs ❖ SMBC ₹ 35,000.00 Lakhs ❖ RBL ₹ 30,000.00 Lakhs ❖ Yes Bank ₹ 50,000.00 Lakhs ❖ Bank of Baroda ₹ 50,000.00 Lakhs ❖ Bank of India ₹ 2,90,000.00 Lakhs
Acuite Rating and Research	ACUITE AAA Stable	Term loan rated total of Rs. 25,92,000.00 Lakhs. Details of the allocation; Loans/credit facilities availed include: ❖ PNB Bank: Term Loan ₹ 2,10,000.00 Lakhs ❖ SBI Term Loan: ₹ 6,00,000.00 Lakhs ❖ SMBC: ₹ 35,000.00 Lakhs ❖ RBL: ₹ 30,000.00 Lakhs ❖ Yes Bank: ₹ 70,000.00 Lakhs ❖ Bank of Baroda: ₹ 50,000.00 Lakhs ❖ Bank of India: ₹ 3,89,000.00 Lakhs ❖ Karnataka Bank ₹ 50,000.00 Lakhs ❖ Central Bank of India ₹ 2,00,000.00 Lakhs ❖ HDFC Bank ₹ 50,000.00 Lakhs ❖ Bank Borrowings for FY 22-23 ₹ 7,00,001.00 ❖ Lakhs

- **Masala Bonds**

Upon maturity of Masala Bonds in October 2022, the ratings provided by Moody's Investor Services and Fitch Rating were withdrawn by respective agency.

- **GOI Fully Serviced Bonds**

Rating Agency	Instrument/Purpose/Issue	Rating
CARE Ratings Limited	GOI Fully Service Bonds ₹ 1,64,000.00 Lakhs Fiscal 2016-17	AAA, stable, Reaffirmed
India Ratings & Research Private Limited		
ICRA Limited		

I. Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs

- **Concentration of Advances**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	18,71,178.54	14,94,371.17
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances	39.75%	44.04%

- **Concentration of Exposures**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers	24,73,040.81	15,61,850.03
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers/customers to Total Exposure of the applicable NBFC on borrowers/ customers	52.53%	46.03%

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❖ **Concentration of NPAs**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	59,061.78	65,234.04

❖ **Sector-wise NPAs**

S. N.	Sector	%age of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	
		As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
1.	Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
2.	MSME	-	-
3.	Corporate borrowers	3.21%	5.21%
4.	Services	-	-
2.	Unsecured personal loans	-	-
3.	Auto loans	-	-
4.	Other personal loans	-	-

Note – IREDA is in the business of financing RE projects to corporate borrower, hence Total of Gross NPA % is shown in corporate borrower.

❖ **Movement of NPAs**

(₹ in Lakhs)

		Particulars	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
(i)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)		1.66%	3.12%
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)			
	(a)	Opening balance	1,76,825.45	2,44,155.27
	(b)	Additions during the year	789.22	3,269.73
	(c)	Reductions during the year	26,279.24	70,599.55
	(d)	Closing balance	1,51,335.42	1,76,825.45
(iii)	Movement of Net NPAs			
	(a)	Opening balance	1,03,539.01	1,51,022.39
	(b)	Additions during the year	696.63	2,903.28
	(c)	Reductions during the year	27,433.24	50,386.66
	(d)	Closing balance	76,802.40	1,03,539.01
(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)			
	(a)	Opening balance	73,286.44	93,132.88
	(b)	Provisions made during the year	16,115.25	15,169.05
	(c)	Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	14,868.66	35,015.50
	(d)	Closing balance	74,533.03	73,286.44

Also refer note 38(42)

J. Disclosure under RBI circular No. RBI/2020-21/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2020-21 dated November 04, 2020, on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies.

i) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Year	Number of Significant Counterparties *	Amount	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities
1	As on 31.03.2023	26	30,21,615.74	N.A.	59.90%
2.	As on 31.03.2022	12	19,38,074.52	N.A.	61.64%

Note:

- A "Significant counterparty" is defined as a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the NBFC-NDSI's, NBFC-Ds total liabilities and 10% for other non-deposit taking NBFCs.
- Total Liabilities has been computed as Total Assets less Equity Share Capital and Reserve & Surplus.

ii) Top 20 large deposits

(₹ in Lakhs)

Year	Large deposits	Amount	% of Total Deposits
As on 31.03.2023	Not Applicable.		
As on 31.03.2022			

iii) **Top 10 borrowings:**

As on 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Borrowings	Amount	% Of Total Borrowings
1	Term Loan Facility IV- SBI	2,50,000.00	6.22%
2	Term Loan Facility – IIFCL	2,00,000.00	4.98%
3	Term Loan Facility III- SBI	1,89,460.00	4.72%
4	JICA-II	1,85,214.60	4.61%
5	JICA	1,67,312.12	4.17%
6	7.94% IREDA Taxable unsecured bonds Series XII-D	1,50,000.00	3.73%
7	Term Loan- PNB	1,50,000.00	3.73%
8	EIB	1,46,365.24	3.64%
9	Loan from EIB-II	1,39,778.06	3.48%
10	Loan from ADB - II	1,31,547.04	3.27%

As on 31.03.2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Borrowings	Amount	% Of Total Borrowings
1	Term Loan Facility III- SBI	2,40,000.00	8.69%
2	Term Loan Facility – IIFCL	2,00,000.00	7.24%
3	7.125% Green Masala Bond	1,94,846.97	7.06%
4	Loan II from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	1,86,503.31	6.75%
5	Loan I from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	1,77,583.09	6.43%
6	Loan I from European Investment Bank (EIB)	1,45,062.44	5.25%
7	Loan II from Asian Development Bank (ADB)	1,31,398.97	4.76%
8	Loan II from European Investment Bank (EIB)	1,30,596.68	4.73%
9	8% Taxable Bonds (Series IX A- 2019-20)	99,979.64	3.62%
10	7.49% Taxfree Bonds(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIA)	88,426.52	3.20%

iv) **Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product**

As on 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	Amount (₹)	% Of Total Liabilities
1.	Tax-free Bonds – Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	2,75,765.46	5.47%
2.	Taxable Bonds – Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	4,11,800.00	8.16%
3.	Masala Bonds (Unsecured)	-	0.00%
4.	Subordinated Liabilities	65,000.00	1.29%
5.	Term Loans from Banks (Secured)	16,50,334.84	32.71%
6.	Term Loans from Banks (Unsecured)	2,56,105.20	5.08%
7.	Term Loans from Others (Unsecured)	9,60,827.05	19.05%

As on 31.03.2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	Amount (₹)	% Of Total Liabilities
1.	Taxfree Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	2,75,765.46	8.77%
2.	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	4,41,702.30	14.05%
3.	Masala Bonds (Unsecured)	1,94,846.97	6.20%
4.	Subordinated Liabilities	64,925.97	2.07%
5.	Term Loans from Banks (Secured)	6,76,717.37	21.52%
6.	Term Loans from Banks (Unsecured)	81,401.68	2.59%
7.	Term Loans from Others (Unsecured)	9,95,204.18	31.65%

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Note:

- A "Significant counterparty" is defined as a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the NBFC-NDSI's, NBFC-Ds total liabilities and 10% for other non-deposit taking NBFCs .
- Total Liabilities has been computed as Total Assets less Equity share capital less Reserve & Surplus.
- A "significant instrument/product" is defined as a single instrument/product of group of similar instruments/products which in aggregate amount to more than 1% of the NBFC-NDSI's, NBFC-Ds total liabilities and 10% for other non-deposit taking NBFCs.

v) Stock Ratios:

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
1	Commercial papers as a % of total public funds	N/A	N/A
2	Commercial papers as a % of total liabilities	N/A	N/A
3	Commercial papers as a % of total assets	N/A	N/A
4	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total public funds	N/A	N/A
5	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total liabilities	N/A	N/A
6	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total assets	N/A	N/A
7	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total public funds	3.55 %	3.40%
8	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total liabilities	3.20 %	2.98%
9	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total assets	2.83 %	2.55%

Note: Other short-term liabilities have been computed as sum total of Trade Payables, Other financial & Non-financial liabilities excluding GOI Fully Serviced Bonds.

vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

The Board of Directors of the Company has constituted the Asset Liability Management Committee, Risk Management Committee and Investment Committee. The Asset Liability Management Committee, inter alia, reviews the asset liability profile, risk monitoring system, liquidity risk management, funding and capital planning, profit planning and growth projections, forecasting and analyzing different scenarios and preparation of contingency plans.

Further, the Risk Management Committee, inter alia, monitors and measures the risk profile of the Company and oversees the integrated risk management system of the Company. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash/treasury surpluses.

Management regularly monitors the position of cash and cash equivalents. Assessment of maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities including debt financing plans and maintenance of balance sheet liquidity is considered while reviewing the liquidity position. (Through submission and monitoring of DNBS 4A and DNBS 4B Statements). The company is already working on improving the existing liquidity risk management process by setting up of process for calculation of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and management of liquidity risk through stock ratios.

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K. The Disclosure under RBI circular No. RBI/2019-20/170 DO (NBFC). CC. PD.No. 109/22.10.106/ 2019-20 dated March 13, 2020, on Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5) =(3)-(4)	6	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	43,90,224.54	51,530.87	43,38,693.68	49401.01*	51,313.48
	Stage 2	1,61,976.23	49,183.62	1,12,792.61		
Sub total		**45,52,200.77**	**1,00,714.49**	**44,51,486.28**	**49,401.01**	**51,313.48**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	789.22	92.59	696.63	78.92	13.66
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	513.19	51.32	461.88	203.59	(152.27)
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	46,955.18	20,751.98	26,203.20	23,065.24	(2,313.25)
More than 3 years	Stage 3	1,03,074.83	53,634.14	49,440.69	69,078.11	(15,443.97)
Subtotal for doubtful		**1,50,543.20**	**74,437.44**	**76,105.76**	**92,346.94**	**(17,909.50)**
Loss	Stage 3	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	-
Subtotal for NPA		**1,51,335.42**	**74,533.03**	**76,802.39**	**92,428.86**	**(17,895.83)**
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	1,85,265.64	260.99	1,85,004.65	-	260.99
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		**1,85,265.64**	**260.99**	**1,85,004.65**	-	**260.99**
	Stage 1	45,75,490.18	51,791.86	45,23,698.32	1,41,829.87	33,678.64
	Stage 2	1,61,976.23	49,183.62	1,12,792.61		
	Stage 3	1,51,335.42	74,533.03 #	76,802.39		
	Grand Total	**48,88,801.83**	**1,75,508.51**	**47,13,293.32**	**1,41,829.87**	**33,678.64**

* Includes Provision for Restructured and General Provision
# excluding provision on incidental charges (Dr. Bal.) on NPA accounts of ₹ 939.61 Lakhs.

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5)=(3)-(4)	6	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	2,942,541.41	49,710.90	2,892,830.51	43173.62*	52,056.39
	Stage 2	267,394.83	45,519.11	221,875.72		
Sub total		**3,209,936.24**	**95,230.01**	**3,114,706.23**	**43,173.62**	**52,056.39**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	**3,269.73**	**366.45**	**2,903.28**	**326.97**	**39.47**
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	28,943.70	6,076.93	22,866.77	20,355.57	(14,278.63)
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	65,614.53	30,419.24	35,195.29	40,610.42	(10,191.18)
More than 3 years	Stage 3	78,993.49	36,419.82	42,573.67	48,653.23	(12,233.41)
Subtotal for doubtful		**173,551.72**	**72,915.99**	**100,635.73**	**109,619.22**	**(36,703.23)**

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Loss	Stage 3	4.00	4.00	-	4.00	-
Subtotal for NPA		**176,825.45**	**73,286.44**	**103,539.01**	**109,950.19**	**(36,663.75)**
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	**145,383.05**	**669.91**	**144,713.14**	-	**669.91**
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		**145,383.05**	**669.91**	**144,713.14**	-	**669.91**
	Stage 1	**3,087,924.46**	**50,380.81**	**3,037,543.65**	**153,123.81**	**16,062.55**
	Stage 2	**267,394.83**	**45,519.11**	**221,875.72**		
	Stage 3	**176,825.45**	**73,286.44#**	**103,539.01**		
	Grand Total	**3,532,144.73**	**169,186.36**	**3,362,958.38**	**153,123.81**	**16,062.55**

* Includes Provision for Reschedulement and General Provision

\# Excluding provision on incidental charges (Dr. bal.) on NPA accounts of ₹ 603.85 Lakhs.

L. Disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio: -

RBI has issued final guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies on November 04, 2019. As per the said guidelines, LCR requirement shall be binding on all non-deposit taking systemically important NBFCs with asset size of ₹ 10,000.00 crore and above from December 1, 2020, with the minimum LCR to be 50%, progressively increasing, till it reaches the required level of 100%, by December 1, 2024, as per the timeline given in the guidelines. Further, NBFC are required to publicly disclose the information related to Liquidity Coverage Ratio on a quarterly basis. Accordingly, the disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio of IREDA is as under:

For the year ended 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

High Quality Liquid Assets		Q1 (April-June 2022)		Q-2 (Jul-Sep 2022)		Q-3 (Oct-Dec 2022)		Q-4 (Jan- Mar)	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)
1	Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	29,063.50	29,063.50	1,14,022.42	1,14,022.42	1,54,719.32	1,54,719.32	2,26,772.45	2,26,772.45
Cash Outflows									
2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	6,600.79	7,590.90	52,634.66	60,529.86	29,905.28	34,391.08	2,691.86	3,095.64
4	Secured wholesale funding	20,753.88	23,866.96	9,441.18	10,857.36	12,101.25	13,916.44	14,808.12	17,029.34
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures & other collateral requirements	3,442.90	3,959.34	-	-	3,078.23	3,539.97	3,699.87	4,254.85
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Other contractual funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,810.46	3,232.03
7	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	**30,797.57**	**35,417.21**	**62,075.84**	**71,387.22**	**45,084.77**	**51,847.48**	**24,010.32**	**27,611.86**
Cash Inflow									
9	Secured lending	71,653.25	53,739.94	60,809.59	45,607.19	69,106.70	51,830.02	54,633.43	40,975.07

10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11	Other cash inflows	-	-	-	-	50,362.64	37,771.98		
12	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	**71,653.25**	**53,739.94**	**60,809.59**	**45,607.19**	**1,19,469.33**	**89,602.00**	**54,633.43**	**40,975.07**
			Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value
13	TOTAL HQLA		29,063.50		1,14,022.42		1,54,719.32		2,26,772.45
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		8,854.30		25,780.03		12,961.87		6,902.97
15	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		328%		442%		1194%		3285%

For the year ended 31.03.2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

High Quality Liquid Assets		Q1 (April-June 2021)		Q-2 (Jul-Sep 2021)		Q-3 (Oct-Dec 2021)		Q-4 (Jan-Mar 2022)	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	**Total weighted Value (average)**	**Total Unweighted Value (average)**	**Total weighted Value (average)**	**Total Unweighted Value (average)**	**Total weighted Value (average)**	**Total Unweighted Value (average)**	**Total weighted Value (average)**
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	8,118.55	8,118.55	23,038.22	23,038.22	28,428.33	28,428.33	119,505.87	119,505.87
Cash Outflows									
2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	3,403.63	3,914.17	2,003.08	2,303.54	6,516.17	7,493.59	2,183.80	2,511.37
4	Secured wholesale funding	8,223.39	9,456.90	6,321.40	7,269.61	8,072.90	9,283.84	2,470.34	2,840.89
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures & other collateral requirements	3,266.32	3,756.27	3,477.65	3,999.29	3,323.31	3,821.81	3,341.93	3,843.22
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	590.13	678.65	-	-	-	-	2,764.28	3,178.92
7	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS		**17,805.99**	-	**13,572.44**	**17,912.38**	**20,599.24**	**10,760.35**	**12,374.40**
Cash Inflow									
9	Secured lending	50,749.53	38,062.15	64,023.56	48,017.67	111,130.26	83,347.69	89,511.63	**67,133.72**
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other cash inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	50,749.53	38,062.15	64,023.56	48,017.67	111,130.26	83,347.69	89,511.63	**67,133.72**
			Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value
13	TOTAL HQLA		8,118.55		23,038.22		28,428.33		119,505.87
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		4,451.50		3,393.11		5,149.81		3,093.60

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15	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		182%		679%		552%		3863%

M. Disclosure pursuant to Reserve Bank of India Circular DOR.No.BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21 dated August 06, 2020 pertaining to Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of borrower	(A) Number of accounts where resolution plan has been implemented under this window	(B) exposure to accounts mentioned at (A) before implementation of the plan	(C) Of (B), aggregate amount of debt that was converted into other securities	(D) Additional funding sanctioned, if any, including between invocation of the plan and implementation	(E) Increase in provisions on account of the implementation of the resolution plan
Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate persons	2	2,66,87.97	-	-	2,668.80
Of which, MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2	2,66,87.97	-	-	2,668.80
Total	2	**2,66,87.97**	-	-	**2,668.80**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position As on the end of the previous half-year (A)	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the half-year.	Of (A) amount written off during the half-year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the half-year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position As on the end of this half-year.
Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate persons	2,65,36.47	-	-	17,039.47	9,497.00
Of which, MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2,65,36.47	-	-	-	9,497.00
Total	**2,65,36.47**	-	-	**17,039.47**	**9,497.00**

N. The Balance Sheet Extract as per RBI Act, 1943 is given below.

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of IREDA
(As on 31.03.2023)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars				
Liabilities side			**Amount outstanding**	**Amount overdue**
1	**Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:**			
	(a)	Debentures: Secured	7,02,508.29	-
		: Unsecured	4,76,817.21	-
		(Other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)		
	(b)	Deferred Credits	-	-
	(c)	Term loans	28,82,033.53	-
	(d)	Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	-	-
	(e)	Commercial paper	-	-
	(f)	Public Deposits	-	-
	(g)	Other Loans _Overdrafts	-	-
2	**Break-up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid):**			
	(a)	In the form of Unsecured debentures	-	-
	(b)	In the form of partly secured debentures i.e., debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security	-	-
	(c)	Other public deposits	-	-
Assets Side			Amount outstanding	

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3	**Break up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:**			
	(a)	Secured		4,302,716.14
	(b)	Unsecured		395,448.82
4	**Break-up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities**			
	(i)	Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors		
		(a)	Financial lease	-
		(b)	Operating lease	-
	(ii)	Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:		
		(a)	Assets on hire	-
		(b)	Repossessed Assets	-
	(iii)	Other loans counting towards AFC activities		
		(a)	Loans where assets have been repossessed	-
		(b)	Loans other than (a) above	-
5	**Break up of investments**			
	Current Investments			
	1.	Quoted		
		(i)	Shares	
			(a) Equity	-
			(b) Preference	-
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-
		(iv)	Government Securities	-
		(v)	Others (please specify)	-
	2.	Unquoted		
		(i)	Shares	
			(a) Equity	-
			(b) Preference	-
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-
		(iv)	Government Securities	-
		(v)	Others (please specify)	-
			Short Term Deposits (INR)	4,206.58
			Commercial Papers (Impairment fully provided)	6,899.11
	Long Term investments			
	1. Quoted			
	(i)	Shares		
		(a) Equity		-
		(b) Preference		-
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-
	(iv)	Government Securities		10,126.66
	(v)	Others (please specify)		-
	2. Unquoted			
	(i)	Shares		
		(a) Equity		-
		(b) Preference		-
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-
	(iv)	Government Securities		-
	(v)	Others (please specify)		-

Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above

6	**Category**			**Amount (Net of Provisions) (₹ in Lakhs)**		
				Secured	**Unsecured**	**Total**
	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-	-
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-	-

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		(c)	Other related parties	20.82	-	20.82
	2	Other than related parties		42,27,222.68	395,448.82	46,22,671.51
	Total			**42,27,243.51**	**3,95,448.82**	**46,22,692.33**
7	**Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):**					
	Category			**Market value/ Break up or fair value or NAV**		**Book Value (Net of Provisions)**
	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries	-		-
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-		-
		(c)	Other related parties	-		-
	2	Other than related parties		13,647.35		14,333.23
	Total			**13,647.35**		**14,333.23**
8	Other Information					
	Particulars					Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
	(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets				
		(a)	Related Parties			-
		(b)	Other than related parties			1,51,335.42
	(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets				
		(a)	Related Parties			-
		(b)	Other than related parties			76,802.40
	(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt				-

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of IREDA

(As on 31.03.2022)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars					
Liabilities side				**Amount outstanding**	**Amount overdue**
1	**Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:**				
	(a)	Debentures: Secured		7,34,861.99	-
		: Unsecured		2,80,631.27	-
		(Other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)			
	(b)	Deferred Credits		-	-
	(c)	Term loans		17,64,455.32	-
	(d)	Inter-corporate loans and borrowing		-	-
	(e)	Commercial paper		-	-
	(f)	Public Deposits		-	-
	(g)	Other Loans _Overdrafts		20,144.23	-
	(h)	FCNR(B) Demand Loans			-
2	**Break-up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid):**				-
	(a)	In the form of Unsecured debentures		-	-
	(b)	In the form of partly secured debentures i.e., debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security		-	-
	(c)	Other public deposits		-	-
Assets Side				**Amount outstanding**	
3	**Break up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:**				
	(a)	Secured		29,43,863.31	
	(b)	Unsecured		4,47,471.76	
4	**Break-up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities**				
	(i)	Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors			
		(a)	Financial lease	-	
		(b)	Operating lease	-	
	(ii)	Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:			
		(a)	Assets on hire	-	
		(b)	Repossessed Assets	-	

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	(iii)	Other loans counting towards AFC activities		
		(a)	Loans where assets have been repossessed	-
		(b)	Loans other than (a) above	-
5	**Break up of investments**			
	Current Investments			
	1.	Quoted		
		(i)	Shares	
			(c) Equity	-
			(d) Preference	-
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-
		(iv)	Government Securities	-
		(v)	Others (please specify)	-
	2.	Unquoted		
		(i)	Shares	
			(e) Equity	-
			(f) Preference	-
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-
		(iv)	Government Securities	-
		(v)	Others (please specify)	
		Short Term Deposits (INR)		4,401.25
		Commercial Papers (Impairment fully provided)		6,899.11
	Long Term investments			
	3. Quoted			
	(i)	Shares		
		(c) Equity		-
		(d) Preference		-
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-
	(iv)	Government Securities		9,926.84
	(v)	Others (please specify)		-
	4. Unquoted			
	(i)	Shares		
		(c) Equity		-
		(d) Preference		-
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-
	(iv)	Government Securities		-
	(v)	Others (please specify)		-

Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above

6	**Category**			**Amount (Net of Provisions) (₹ in Lakhs)**		
				Secured	**Unsecured**	**Total**
	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-	-
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-	-
		(c)	Other related parties	39.98	-	39.98
	2	Other than related parties		28,69,933.04	4,47,471.76	33,17,404.80
	Total			**28,69,973.02**	**4,47,471.76**	**33,17,444.78**
7	**Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):**					
	Category			**Market value/ Break up or fair value or NAV**		**Book Value (Net of Provisions)**
	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries	-		-
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-		-
		(c)	Other related parties	-		-
	2	Other than related parties		21,227.19		14,328.08

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	Total		**21,227.19**	**14,328.08**
8	Other Information			
	Particulars			**Amount (₹ in Lakhs)**
	(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets		
		(a)	Related Parties	-
		(b)	Other than related parties	1,76,825.45
	(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets		
		(a)	Related Parties	-
		(b)	Other than related parties	1,03,539.01
	(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt		-

59. Additional Disclosures pursuant to RBI Circular Number NBFCs RBI/2022-23/26 DOR.ACC.REC.No.20/21.04.018/2022-23 dated April 19, 2022, pertaining to Scale Based Regulation (SBR): A Revised Regulatory Framework' for NBFCs

A) Exposure – Refer Note 57 (F)

B) Related Party Disclosure

(in ₹ Lakhs)

Related Party / Items	Parent (as per ownership or control)		Subsidiaries		Associates/ Joint ventures		Key Management Personnel@		Relatives of Key Management Personnel@		Others*		Total	
	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous year
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,977.55	1877.78	**1,977.55**	**1877.78**
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placement of deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	39.30	-	-	1,72,819.51	14,351.59	**1,72,822.11**	**14,390.89**
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196.38	200.67	**196.38**	**200.67**
Interest received	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.53	4.15	-	-	3,998.57	1,051.06	**4,006.10**	**1,055.21**
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.24	286.00	-	-	9,065.30	9,991.65	**9,315.54**	**10,277.65**

C) Disclosure of complaints - Refer Note 57 (H)

D) Corporate Governance – Refer Corporate Governance section of the Annual Report (To be presented in AGM)

E) Breach of covenant

The company has not breached terms of covenants in respect of loans availed or debt securities issued by the company .

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F) Divergence in Asset Classification and Provisioning- NIL*

*Final Report of RBI for FY 2021-22 conducted during current FY is awaited.

G) Disclosure on modified opinion, if any, expressed by auditors, its impact on various financial items and views of management on audit qualifications- NIL

H) Items of income and expenditure of exceptional nature - NIL

60. Disclosure on Loans to Directors, Senior Officers, and relatives of Directors pursuant to RB I/202223/29DOR.CRE.REC.No.25/ 03.10.001/ 2022-23 Dated 19.04.2022.

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Directors and their relatives*	-	-
Entities associated with directors and their relatives	-	-
Senior Officers and their relatives	-	-

*Does not include Loans & Advances as per terms of employment of respective directors.

61. The figures are rounded off to the nearest Rupees (₹) in Lakhs (except number of shares). Previous reporting year figures have been re-arranged/re-grouped wherever considered necessary to make them comparable with the current reporting year figures.

As per our report of even date

For DSP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn. No. 006791N

CA. Sanjay Jain
Partner
Membership No. 084906

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25.04.2023

For and behalf of Board of Directors

Padam Lal
Director (Government Nominee)
DIN No. 10041387

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Dr. R. C. Sharma
General Manager (Finance)
& Chief Financial Officer

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary
& Compliance Officer
Membership No. 23391

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited** ("the Company"),which comprise the 'Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprchensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statcment of Cash Flows for the ycar then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and Other Explanatory information prepared in accordance with the requirement of the Companies Act 2013 (as amended) ("the Act")' (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prcscribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and the accounting principles gcnerally acccpted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and profit including comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

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Emphasis of Matter

1. As described in Note 38 (39) to the Financial Statements, the company has classified certain Loans given aggregating to Rs. 87366.57 Lacs required to be classified as stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II / Standard in terms of interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of RBI has been recognized on collection basis and allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have considered the matters described below to be the Key Audit Matters for incorporation in our Report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1.	**Impairment of Loan Assets – Expected Credit loss** Refer Note no. 38 (20 (A) (a) (ii)) to the Financial Statements read with accounting policy No.3(xx)– 'Financial Instruments') Financing is principal business of the Company and disclosure of Loan assets at fair value considering the provision for loss due to impairment is most significant. The Company follows a Board approved methodology wherein assessment for allowance is carried out by an external agency for impairment based on certain criterion / framework classifying the assets into various stages depending upon credit risk and level of evidence of impairment. The measurement of an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) for financial assets measured at amortized	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for Impairment of Loan Assets - Expected Credit loss includes the following:** We have obtained an understanding of the guidelines as specified in Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments", various regulatory updates, guidance of ICAI and internal instructions and procedures of the Company in respect of the ECL and adopted the following audit procedures: Evaluation and testing of the key internal control mechanisms with respect to the loan assets monitoring, assessment of the loan impairment including testing of relevant data quality, and review of the real data entered. Recoveries in the loan assets are verified to ascertain level of stress thereon and impact

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	cost requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and resulting losses). The Company makes significant judgments while assessing ECL and the assumptions underlying the ECL are monitored and reviewed on an on-going basis. The proper application of such assumptions is material for statement of the Loan Assets. In view of the materiality of the amount of loan assets in the Financial Statements, the loss due to impairment of loan assets has been considered as Key Audit Matter in our audit.	on impairment allowance in financial statements. Verification / review of the documentation, operations / performance, valuation of available securities and monitoring of the loan assets, especially large and stressed loan assets, to ascertain any overdue, unsatisfactory conduct or weakness in any loan asset account. The company avails services of third party for evaluation of ECL Components and such party was changed during the year . The calculations in the study for impairment allowance carried out by third party are relied upon by us and test checks are carried out for the same. The data shared with the third party is verified by us for correctness of material components being submitted. Our audit procedure in the same are limited in view of not sharing certain parameters and software used for study of such data being considered confidential by such third party. We also compared ECL with the provisioning as required by the applicable directions of the Reserve Bank of India and ensured adequacy of impairment allowance accordingly.
2.	**Fair valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments** (Refer Note No. 38 (28) to the Financial Statement read with accounting policy No. 3(xx). To mitigate the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate, non-Rupee cash flows are monitored and derivative contracts are entered for hedging purpose. The derivatives are measured at fair value as per Ind AS 109.	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for derivatives include the following:** -Discussing and understanding management's perception and studying policy of the company for risk management. -Verification of fair value of derivative in terms of Ind AS 109, testing the accuracy and completeness of derivative transactions.

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	To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet certain specified requirements as per Ind AS. Hedge accounting results in significant impact on financial statements together with complexity of its accounting/assumptions and numerous parameters therein for establishing hedge relationship. Gain/Loss on these derivatives is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit and loss as provided by Ind AS. The magnitude of such transactions is significant as per the operations of the company. In view of facts of the matter we have identified it as a key audit matter.	-Evaluation of management's key internal controls over classification, valuation, and valuation models of derivative instruments. -Obtained details of various financial derivatives contracts as outstanding/pending for settlement as on 31st March, 2024. -Verification of underlying assumptions in estimating the fair valuation arrived at for those financial derivative contracts. -Appropriateness of the valuation methodologies applied and testing the same on sample basis for the derivative instruments. Additionally, we verified the accounting of gain/loss on derivatives in the other comprehensive income or Profit & Loss Account. Reviewed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures by the management as required in terms of Ind AS 109.
3.	**Liability for Taxation including Income Tax** Refer note 38 (17 a) The company has material uncertain tax demands in respect of matters under dispute which involves significant judgement to determine the possible outcome of these disputes. During the year, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi decided the Writ Petitions relating to income tax cases for Financial Year (FY) 1997-1998 to FY 2008-2009 and for FY 2009-10 to 2017-18 (except FY 2013-14) appeals orders were passed by the CIT(Appeals). Orders were received for other Financial years also. Appropriate provision and disclosure of consequential liabilities is material to the	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for Liability for Income Tax include the following:** Our audit procedure includes review of various orders passed by Hon'ble High Court and CIT (Appeals) / Assessing Officer on the subject matter in dispute with Department of Income Tax. We undertook procedure to evaluate management position on these uncertain tax positions. For other tax matters, the facts and the legal pronouncements were analyzed and reviewed. We reviewed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures by the management as

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	presentation of financial statements. Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) Authorities have also raised certain issues and raised demands for several past periods, which are being contested. Possible outcome of these demands is substantial. In view of this we have identified it as a key audit matter.	required in terms of Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets " as well as Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes"

Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Directors' Report, Management Discussion and Analysis Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information as stated above is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available, and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the other information as stated above and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe necessary actions required as per applicable laws and regulations.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), Profit or Loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial

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statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standard 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our 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.

Reports on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure-A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to extent applicable and in terms of sub-section (5) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure-B**" information in respect of the directions issued by Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in respect of the company .

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

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

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;

c) The balance sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

e) In terms of Notification no. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 05th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, provisions of Section 164(2) of the Act regarding disqualifications of the Directors, are not applicable as it is a government Company;

DSP & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

f) As per notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act as regards the managerial remuneration is not applicable to the Company, since it is a Government Company.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure-C**".

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 38 (17) to Financial Statements.

ii. The Company has made due provision as required under the applicable law or Indian Accounting Standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivatives contracts: - Refer note 38(20)(C) (II) (c) to the financial statements.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The management has represented (Refer note 38(26)) that to the best of its knowledge and belief , no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented ((Refer note 38(26)) that to the best of its knowledge and belief , no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, 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 audit procedure performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the company.

DSP & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31st March 2024, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the management has represented that the audit trail feature cannot be disabled.
As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 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 records retention is not applicable for the Financial Year ended 31st March 2024.

For DSP & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

(Atul Jain)
Partner
Membership No 091431

Place: New Delhi
Date: 19th April 2024

UDIN: 24091431BKFKGN1586

Annexure-A to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date

Annexure "A" Report under Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') referred to in paragraph 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(i) (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(B) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;

(b) As per the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Property, Plant and Equipment, have been physically verified by the management annually, which in our opinion is reasonable. Having regard to the size of Company and nature of its business the discrepancies noticed on physical verification and consequential adjustments are carried out in books of accounts. According to information and explanations given by the management and in our opinion, the same is not material and properly dealt with in books of accounts;

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the Title deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company except as stated below: -

Sr. no.	Description of property {Nature}	Gross carrying value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of company
1	Office premises-India Habitat Centre Complex (IHC) {Right of use Assets}	172.34	Occupied on basis of Allotment letter by IHC	No	Allotment letter dt. 12.04.1993	The execution of Tripartite Conveyance Deed / Agreement by India Habitat Centre (IHC) [between Land & Development Office (L&DO), IHC and allottee institutions] is pending in respect of all allottee institutions at IHC including IREDA. IHC is following with L&DO for execution of lease deed. Draft of lease deed has been cleared by L&DO.
2	Office Premises at August Kranti Bhawan (AKB) {Right of use Assets}	2110.10	Occupied on the basis of perpetual lease deed by HUDCO	No.	Allotment letter dt. 04.12.2006	The transfer of property rights is being followed with Housing Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO).

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

3.	Residential flat at Jangpura Delhi (held as Investment Property)	8.75	Occupied on the basis of Agreement to sell by HPL	No	23.06.1994	The transfer of property is being followed by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) with L&DO. Thereafter, the execution of Deed will take place.
4.	Office premises- NBCC Kidwai Nagar (Right of Use Property)	13291.71	Lease execution under process	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.09.2015	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. L&DO-IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MOHUA) and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same.
5.	Residential Flats -NBCC Kidwai Nagar (Right of Use Property)	660.85	Lease execution under process	No	Allotment letter dt 14.11.2018	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. L&DO - IV, Land & Development Office, MOHUA and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. The flat has been lying in Inter-pool exchange of houses with MOHUA and the action to take it back in company is under process.

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year;

(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 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not hold any inventories hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of certain current assets and the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of its transactions during the year, the Company has not made any investments in but, being a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC), provided guarantee and security, granted loans and advances in the nature of loans, secured/ unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships and other parties. In this regard, we report as under –

(a) The Company being an NBFC whose principal business is to give loans, this clause for reporting on loans or any advances in the nature of loans, or standing as guarantor, or provision of security, is not applicable. In view of this reporting required under clause 3(iii) (a) (A) & (B) of the Order is not applicable;

(b) In our opinion and based on audit procedures performed by us, the guarantees provided, security given and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the company;

(c) Based on audit procedures performed by us, in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments are generally regular as per stipulations except in case of credit impaired assets, and certain cases disclosed as Stage 1 and not disclosed as Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in view of orders of the court [Refer Note 38(47) O & 38(39) respectively to Financial Statements];

(d) Based on the audit procedures performed by us and as disclosed in Note 38 (47) (O) of financial statements, the total amount overdue for more than ninety days is Rs. 1,41,085.32 Lakhs. In our opinion, the steps taken by the company being an NBFC, for recovery of the principal and interest are generally in accordance with policies framed by it and are reasonable;

(e) The company being an NBFC whose principal business is to give loans, this clause 3(iii) (e) for reporting on loans etc. falling due during the year and renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given, is not applicable to the Company;

(f) Based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company, during the year, has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. In view of this, the other reporting requirements regarding loans to related parties as per this clause 3(iii)(f) are not applicable;

(iv). According to information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed, the company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities provided by the Company as specified under sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, further reporting required as per clause 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public, hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the company. In view of this, the reporting required regarding contravention of such provisions or any order passed by the authorities / Tribunal as per clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

DSP & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

(vi) 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 under Section 148 (1) of the Act in respect of business of the company to which the said rules are made applicable and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have however not made a detailed examination of the said records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of any statutory dues in arrear as at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable;

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the details of above mentioned statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, as at year end are as follows :

Name of statute	Nature of taxes	Amount in dispute (Rs in Lacs)	For Financial Year	Amount Deposited+	Forum at which matter is pending
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	1344.16*	2009-10	1344.16	#
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	1496.52*	2010-11	1496.52	#
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	1519.54*	2011-12	1519.54	#
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	2216.55*	2012-13	2216.55	#
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	1547.05	2013-14	1547.05	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	2310.96*	2014-15	2310.96	#
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	2761.20*	2015-16	2761.20	#
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	5337.19*	2016-17	2,299.06	#
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	2678.78*	2017-18	1,732.07	#
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	427.01*	2019-20	149.86	#
Finance Act (FA)1994, FA 2004, FA 2015	Service Tax & penalty	11709.10	2012-13 to 2015 -16	786.35	CESTAT, New Delhi
Finance Act (FA)1994, FA 2004, FA 2015	Service Tax & penalty	4145.78	2016-17 & 2017-18	388.34	CESTAT, Mumbai
CGST Act 2017 & Delhi Goods & Service Tax Act ,2017	GST & penalty	3050.66	2017-18 & 2018-19	1,525.08	#
The Companies Act,2013	Penalty	2.62	2021-22 & 2022-23	-	Appeal filed with Regional Director (NR), Delhi

+ Deposited under protest / prepaid taxes
# Second appeal to be filed with higher authorities within statutory period
*Represents tax demand to be finally reduced by way of appeal effect pursuant to favourable order by CIT(Appeal)

DSP & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the year, there are no transactions which have been surrendered or disclosed as income in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). In view of this, there are no transactions of previously unrecorded income in terms of clause 3 (viii) of the Order.

(ix) (a) 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 defaulted in repayment of any loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. In view of this, other reporting required under clause 3(ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained. In view of this the reporting required under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, prima-facie, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company. In view of this the reporting required under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) During the year, the company has no subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates. In view of this the reporting required under clause 3(ix)(e) & 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

(x) (a) , The company has utilised the money raised by way of initial public offer for the purpose for which they were raised. Money raised by the Company by way of debt instruments (public offer or otherwise) during the year was applied for the purposes for which those were raised.

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or any private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year.

(xi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, during the year, we have not come across any instance of any material fraud by the Company or on the Company.

(b) During the year, no report was required to be filed by the auditors with the Central Government under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not received any whistle-blower complaints during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xiii) (a), (b) or (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and necessary disclosures have been made in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards;

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system Commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports of internal auditors of the company issued till date, for the period under audit in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures .

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. In view of this the reporting required under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) (a) The company is required and is registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act,1934(2 of 1934) for conducting Non-Banking Financial activities.

(b) The Non-Banking Financial activities carried by the company are under a valid Certificate of Registration.

(c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting required under clause 3(xvi) (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable;

(xvii) The company has neither incurred cash losses in this financial year nor in the immediately preceding financial year;

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting required under this clause is not applicable;

(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 accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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 further state that our reporting is based on facts upto the date of our 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) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the company is not required to transfer any unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act. However, an unspent amount of Rs 8.43 lacs pertaining prior to financial year 2019-2020 is being transferred to the Fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act voluntarily. ; [Refer note No. 38(37) to financial statements]

DSP & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

(b) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, amount remaining unspent pursuant to any ongoing project amounting to Rs 1112.90 Lacs is to be transferred to a special account in compliance of the provisions of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Companies Act,2013 [Refer note No. 38(37) to financial statements]

(xxi) The company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For DSP & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

(Atul Jain)
Partner
Membership No 091431

Place: New Delhi
Date: 19th April 2024

Annexure-B to the Independent Auditor's Report

Directions under section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

1. Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT System on the integrity of accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.

Answer:

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, all accounting transactions are routed through IT system implemented by the Company. Period end Financial Statements are compiled offline based on balances and transactions generated from the IT system. We have neither been informed nor have we come across during the course of our audit any accounting transactions having impact on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications which have been processed outside the IT system.

2. Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc., made by a lender to the Company due to the Company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case lender is a government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of Lender Company.

Answer:

i. According to information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, there is no case of restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/ write off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. made by any lender to the Company.

ii. In respect of operations of the company as a lender, being a Government Company, the company has properly accounted for such cases where existing loans given are restructured or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest etc. and there is no material financial impact of such cases.

3. Whether the funds received/ receivable for specific schemes form Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation.

Answer:

According to information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the Company has accounted for and utilized the funds received for specific schemes from Central/ State agencies as per the terms and conditions of the schemes.

For DSP & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

(Atul Jain)
Partner
Membership No 091431
Place: New Delhi
Date: 19th April 2024

Annexure-C to the Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (1) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, (the Company) as March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

DSP & ASSOCIATES
FRN : 006791N
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and

3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such financial controls system over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI. Further, certain areas of accounting records including Asset Liability Management (ALM) are in process of automation for better control.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

For DSP & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES
FRN : 006791N
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Atul Jain)
Partner
Membership No 091431
Place: New Delhi
Date: 19th April 2024

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN: L65100DL1987GOI027265

ENERGY FOR EVER
इरेडा IREDA
ONCE IREDA ALWAYS IREDA

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
I	**ASSETS**			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	7,421.32	13,845.00
	(b) Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	66,167.20	81,624.05
	(c) Derivative Financial Instruments	4	48,378.46	57,405.20
	(d) Receivables			
	(I) Trade Receivables	5	601.75	501.25
	(e) Loans	6	58,77,508.86	46,22,692.33
	(f) Investments	7	9,933.92	9,930.26
	(g) Other Financial Assets	8	2,542.09	3,180.56
	Total of Financial Assets (A)		**60,12,553.60**	**47,89,178.65**
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	15,540.74	14,392.42
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	10	28,944.30	30,100.18
	(c) Investment Property	11	2.48	2.97
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	12	20,639.55	21,284.30
	(e) Capital Work-In-Progress	13	-	13,926.35
	(f) Right of use Assets	14	14,988.52	1,585.82
	(g) Intangible Assets under development	15	-	485.57
	(h) Intangible Assets	16	478.07	1.44
	(i) Other Non-Financial Assets	17	1,66,894.65	1,73,742.39
	Total of Non-financial Assets (B)		**2,47,488.31**	**2,55,521.44**
	Total Assets (A+B)		**62,60,041.91**	**50,44,700.09**
II	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative Financial Instruments	4	20,801.91	15,146.86
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	18		
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		102.87	25.25
	(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		627.46	425.02
	(c) Debt Securities	19	17,71,361.13	10,84,328.34
	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	20	31,32,383.60	28,67,266.36
	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	21	64,941.24	64,933.29
	(f) Other Financial Liabilities	22	1,34,029.94	1,33,543.36
	Total of Financial Liabilities (A)		**51,24,248.15**	**41,65,668.48**
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	23	99,111.02	1,11,815.80
	(b) Other Non-Financial Liabilities	24	1,80,740.20	1,73,698.86
	Total of Non-Financial Liabilities (B)		**2,79,851.22**	**2,85,514.66**
C	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	25	2,68,776.47	2,28,460.00
	(b) Other Equity	26	5,87,166.07	3,65,056.95
	Total of Equity (C)		**8,55,942.54**	**5,93,516.95**
	Total Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)		**62,60,041.91**	**50,44,700.09**

Material Accounting Policies Information 1
The accomapnying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date
For DSP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No.- 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

Atul Jain
Partner
M.No.-091431

Place : New Delhi
Date : 19.04.2024

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No. 08816532

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. इरेडा IREDA 7th Floor, NBCC Office Block-2 East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi 110023

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS. No. 23391

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN: L65100DL1987GOI027265

ENERGY FOR EVER
इरेडा IREDA
ONCE IREDA ALWAYS IREDA

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	Note No.	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
I	**Revenue from Operations**			
i)	Interest Income	27	4,82,240.46	3,37,382.67
ii)	Fees and Commission Income	28	6,000.92	3,733.28
iii)	Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes on derivatives	29	(1,125.53)	1,242.79
iv)	Other Operating Income	30	9,277.73	5,838.75
	Total Revenue from operations (I)		**4,96,393.58**	**3,48,197.49**
II	Other Income	31	135.53	106.93
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**4,96,529.11**	**3,48,304.42**
IV	**Expenses**			
i)	Finance Cost	32	3,16,410.15	2,08,843.82
ii)	Net translation/ transaction exchange loss/(gain)	33	(1,652.85)	2,402.56
iii)	Impairment on Financial Instruments	34	(6,721.67)	6,657.91
iv)	Employee Benefits Expenses	35	7,131.92	6,309.29
v)	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	36	3,034.75	2,349.84
vi)	Others expenses	37	7,652.22	7,118.64
vii)	Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	38(37)	2,150.66	697.44
	Total Expenses (IV)		**3,28,005.18**	**2,34,379.50**
V	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		1,68,523.93	1,13,924.92
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	**Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)**		**1,68,523.93**	**1,13,924.92**
VIII	**Tax expense**	38(3)		
	(i) Current tax		41,303.13	25,317.27
	(ii) Deferred tax		1,997.90	2,144.82
IX	Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		1,25,222.90	86,462.83
	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
X	**Profit/(Loss) for the year**		**1,25,222.90**	**86,462.83**
XI	**Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**			
(A)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans:-		(228.04)	(155.44)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		57.39	39.12
	Subtotal (A)		**(170.65)**	**(116.32)**
(B)	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss :-			
	-Effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instrument in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		(20,725.24)	(5,021.14)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		5,216.13	1,263.72
	Subtotal (B)		**(15,509.11)**	**(3,757.42)**
	Other Comprehensive Income (A+B)		**(15,679.76)**	**(3,873.74)**
XII	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (X+XI) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and other Comprehensive Income)**		**1,09,543.14**	**82,589.09**
XIII	**Earning per equity share (for continuing operations)**	38(15)		
	Basic (₹)		5.16	3.78
	Diluted (₹)		5.16	3.78
XIV	**Earning per equity share (for discontinued operations)**			
	Basic (₹)		-	-
	Diluted (₹)		-	-
XV	**Earning per equity share (for continuing and discontinued operations)**			
	Basic (₹)		5.16	3.78
	Diluted (₹)		5.16	3.78

Material Accounting Policies Information 1

The accomapnying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

For DSP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No.- 006791N

Atul Jain
Partner
M.No -091431

Place : New Delhi
Date : 19.04.2024

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No. 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS. No. 23391

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. इरेडा IREDA 7th Floor, NBCC Office Block-2 East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi 110023

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN: L65100DL1987GOI027265

ENERGY FOR EVER
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ONCE IREDA ALWAYS IREDA

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2024		For the year ended 31.03.2023	
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities:**				
	Profit Before Tax	1,68,523.93		1,13,924.92	
	Adjustment for:				
	1 Loss / (gain) on derecognition of Property, plant and equipment (Net)	64.29		13.01	
	2 Loss / (gain) on sale of Investments	-		-	
	3 Impairment on Financial Instruments	(6,721.67)		6,657.91	
	4 Depreciation and Amortization	3,034.75		2,349.84	
	5 Amortisation adjustment due to WB Grant	397.95		-	
	6 Interest on lease liability	36.17		38.24	
	7 Net translation/ transaction exchange Loss / (gain)	(1,652.85)		2,402.56	
	8 Provision Written Back	-		-	
	9 Amounts Written Off	183.94		1.21	
	10 Provisions for Employee Benefits	445.48		87.67	
	11 Effective Interest Rate on Debt securities	16.57		136.41	
	12 Effective Interest Rate on other than Debt Securities	0.73		1.39	
	13 Effective Interest Rate on Sub debt	7.94		7.33	
	14 Effective Interest Rate on Loans	775.69		6,468.14	
	15 Provision for Indirect Tax & other (on Guarantee Commission)	2,015.15		900.56	
	16 Net Loss / (gain) on fair value changes on derivatives	(1,125.53)		1,242.79	
	Operating profit before changes in working capital	**1,66,002.53**		**1,34,231.98**	
	Increase / Decrease in operating assets / liabilities				
	1 Loans	(12,64,447.94)		(13,13,299.25)	
	2 Other Financial Assets	10,787.09		(18,816.88)	
	3 Other Non Financial Assets	6,844.76		(9,529.57)	
	4 Trade Receivable	(100.50)		(48.58)	
	5 Other non-financial liabilities	7,041.34		(1,091.96)	
	6 Other financial liability	(14,583.60)		41,851.67	
	7 Lease Liability	(9.00)		(12.97)	
	8 Trade Payable	280.05		(66.68)	
	9 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalent	15,456.85		(42,072.20)	
	Cash Flow Before Exceptional Items	**(10,72,728.42)**		**(12,08,854.44)**	
	Exceptional Item	-		-	
	Net cash inflow/(outflow) from Operations before Tax	**(10,72,728.42)**		**(12,08,854.44)**	
	Income Tax	(37,235.31)		(25,461.44)	
	Net Loss / (gain) from Operations		**(11,09,963.73)**		**(12,34,315.89)**
B	**Cash Flow From Investing Activities**				
	1 Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(1,628.97)		(462.66)	
	2 Purchase of Intangible assets / Intangible asset under development	(451.71)		(175.00)	
	3 Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	14.70		9.86	
	4 Addition to Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP)	(250.21)		(1,093.06)	
	Net Cash flow from Investing Activities		**(2,316.19)**		**(1,720.87)**
C	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**				
	1 Proceeds from issue of equity shares (net)	40,316.47		-	
	2 Proceeds from securities premium (net)	88,696.24		-	
	3 Share issue expenses	(3,117.60)		-	
	4 Issue of Debt Securities (Net of redemption)	6,87,016.22		1,61,278.06	
	5 Raising of Loans other than Debt Securities (Net of repayments)	2,92,972.07		10,75,511.48	
	6 Payment for Lease Liability	(27.16)		(25.27)	
	Net Cash flow from Financing Activities		**11,05,856.24**		**12,36,764.27**
	Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(6,423.68)**		**727.52**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning		13,845.00		13,117.48
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end		7,421.32		13,845.00
	Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(6,423.68)**		**727.52**
	COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT THE END OF THE YEAR				
	In Current Accounts with Banks in Indian Branch		832.47		4,084.12
	In Current Accounts with Banks in Foreign Branch		3.41		2.72
	Short term Deposits in Foreign Branches		54.11		-
	In Overdraft Accounts with Banks		5,708.89		9,600.69
	In Deposit Accounts with Banks		66.09		-
	In Saving Bank Accounts with Banks		756.35		157.47
	Total cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		**7,421.32**		**13,845.00**

Material Accounting Policies Information 1

The accompanying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

1 The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
2 Refer Note 38 (37) for amounts spend on construction / acquisition of assets and other purposes related to CSR activities.
3 Refer Note 26 and 38 (25) for more information on proceeds from fresh issue of equity shares and securities premium thereof.
4 There are no repatriation restrictions with respect to Cash and Cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting year presented above.
5 Previous year figures have been rearranged and regrouped wherever necessary.

As per our Report of even date
For DSP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No.- 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN 006791N NEW DELHI

Atul Jain
Partner
M.No.-091431

Place : New Delhi
Date : 19.04.2024

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No. 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. इरेडा IREDA 7th Floor, NBCC Office Block-2 East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi 110023

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS. No. 23391

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN: L65100DL1987GOI027265

ENERGY FOR EVER
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Statement Of Changes In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

A Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of shares (Nos)	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up:		
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2022	2,28,46,00,000	2,28,460.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at at 01.04.2022	2,28,46,00,000	2,28,460.00
Changes during the year	-	-
Add: Issue during the year	-	-
(i) Fresh issue of equity shares	-	-
(ii) Issue of equity shares under employee stock option	-	-
(iii) Calling up unpaid capital	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2023	2,28,46,00,000	2,28,460.00
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2023	2,28,46,00,000	2,28,460.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at at 01.04.2023	2,28,46,00,000	2,28,460.00
Changes during the year		
Add: Issue during the year		
(i) Fresh issue of equity shares	40,31,64,706	40,316.47
(ii) Calling up unpaid capital	-	
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2024	2,68,77,64,706	2,68,776.47

B Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus							Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Total
	General Reserve	Special Reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961	Debenture Redemption Reserve	NBFC Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve		
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2022	1,42,298.33	1,16,155.27	35,168.37	28,882.69	138.14	-	(42,156.14)	17,864.65	2,98,351.31
Changes in accounting policy/prior year errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01.04.2022	1,42,298.33	1,16,155.27	35,168.37	28,882.69	138.14	-	(42,156.14)	17,864.65	2,98,351.31
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	86,462.83	-	-	-	86,462.83
Remeasurment of defined benefit plans (Net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	(116.32)	-	-	-	(116.32)
Recognition through OCI (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,757.42)	(3,757.42)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31.03.2023	-	-	-	-	86,346.51	-	-	(3,757.42)	82,589.09
Net Transfer to / from Retained Earnings during the year	48,750.00	15,555.00	4,629.11	17,300.00	(86,234.11)	-	-	-	-
Additons to FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,889.10)	-	(17,889.10)
Amortisation of FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,005.65	-	2,005.65
Dividend Paid					-	-			-
Corporate Dividend Tax					-	-			-
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2023	1,91,048.33	1,31,710.27	39,797.48	46,182.69	250.54	-	(58,039.59)	14,107.22	3,65,056.95
Opening Balance as at 01.04.2023	1,91,048.33	1,31,710.27	39,797.48	46,182.69	250.54	-	(58,039.59)	14,107.22	3,65,056.95
Changes in accounting policy/prior year errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01.04.2023	1,91,048.33	1,31,710.27	39,797.48	46,182.69	250.54	-	(58,039.59)	14,107.22	3,65,056.95
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,25,222.90	-	-	-	1,25,222.90
Remeasurment of defined benefit plans (Net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	(170.65)	-	-	-	(170.65)
Recognition through OCI (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,509.11)	(15,509.11)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31.03.2024	-	-	-	-	1,25,052.25	-	-	(15,509.11)	1,09,543.14
Premium received on shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	88,696.24	-	-	88,696.24
Share issue expenses (net of tax benefits)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,332.96)	-	-	(2,332.96)
Net Transfer to / from Retained Earnings during the year	70,000.00	26,400.00	(22.88)	25,100.00	(1,21,477.12)	-	-	-	0.00
Additons to FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,861.85	-	26,861.85
Amortisation of FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(659.14)	-	(659.14)
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2024	2,61,048.33	1,58,110.27	39,774.60	71,282.69	3,825.67	86,363.27	(31,836.88)	(1,401.89)	5,87,166.08

Material Accounting Policies Information 1

The accompanying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date
For DSP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No - 006791N

Atul Jain
Partner
M.No.-091431

Place : New Delhi
Date : 19.04.2024

DSP & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *
FRN : 006791N
NEW DELHI

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
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DIN No. 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Office
ACS. No. 23391

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. *
इरेडा IREDA
7th Floor,
NBCC Office Block-2
East Kidwai Nagar
New Delhi
110023

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

1) Corporate Information

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) is a Mini Ratna (Category – I) Government of India enterprise under the administrative control of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). IREDA is a Public Limited Government Company. The company is registered with Reserve Bank of India under Section 45-IA of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as non-deposit taking non-banking financing company (NBFC). Since 1987, IREDA is engaged in promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for setting up projects relating to new and renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency/conservation with the motto: "ENERGY FOR EVER". The Company owns 50 MW Solar project situated at Kasargod in the state of Kerala.

2) Basis of Preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Sec. 133 of the Companies Act 2013 and in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as further amended.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis and on accrual basis of accounting. The Company has adopted historical cost convention except for certain items which have been measured on a different basis and such basis is disclosed in the relevant accounting policy.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use .

(ii) Use of estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of financial statement are prudent and reasonable. Future result could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimate is recognized prospectively in current and future period.

Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies and estimation of uncertainty

(A) Significant management judgments

Recognition of deferred tax assets/ liability – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. Further, the Company Management has no intention to make withdrawal from the Special Reserve created and maintained under section 36(1)(viii) of the Income tax Act, 1961 and thus, the special reserve created and maintained is not capable of being reversed. Hence, the company does not create any deferred tax liability on the said reserve.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of the applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of the recoverable amount of the assets.

Non recognition of Interest Income on Credit Impaired Loans - Interest income on credit-impaired loan assets is not being recognised as a matter of prudence, pending the outcome of resolutions of stressed assets.

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. इरेडा IREDA 7th Floor, NBCC Office Block-2 East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi 110023

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

Materiality of Prior Period item

Prior period items which are not material are not corrected retrospectively through restatement of comparative amounts and are accounted for in current year.

Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The combination of size and nature of the items are the determining factor.

(B) Significant estimates

Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Fair value measurements – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent it is available. In case of non-availability of market-observable data, Level 2 & Level 3 hierarchy is used for fair valuation.

Income Taxes – Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions and in respect of expected future profitability to assess deferred tax asset.

Expected Credit Loss ('ECL') – The measurement of an expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and resulting losses).The Company makes significant judgments about the following while assessing expected credit loss to estimate ECL:

- Determining criteria for a significant increase in credit risk;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/ market and the associated ECL;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets to measure ECL ; and
- Estimating the probability of default and loss given default (estimates of recoverable amounts in case of default) .

Provisions: The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. IREDA 7th Floor, NBCC Office Block-2 East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi 110023

(iii) Functional and Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR') which is the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates, values being rounded in lakhs to the nearest two decimals except when stated otherwise.

3) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Tangible Assets (PPE)

The PPE (Tangible assets) is initially recognized at cost.

The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises of its purchase price, including import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Stores and spares which meet the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of the underlying asset.

The Company has adopted the cost model of subsequent recognition to measure the Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, all Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

De-recognition

An item of PPE is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a PPE measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the Carrying amount of the asset are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Capital Work-in-Progress

The cost of PPE under construction at the reporting date is disclosed as 'Capital work-in-progress.' The cost comprises purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Advances paid for the acquisition/ construction of PPE which are outstanding at the balance sheet date are classified under 'Capital Advances.'

(ii) Intangible Assets and Amortisation

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Such assets are recognized where it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow to the Company.

All intangible assets with finite useful life are subsequently recognized at cost model. These intangible assets are carried subsequently at its cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss if any.

Intangible Assets under Development

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalization under intangible assets is carried as 'Intangible assets under development' till they are ready for their intended use.

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Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

(iii) Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation on Tangible PPE is provided in accordance with the manner and useful life as specified in Schedule –II of the Companies Act 2013, on Written Down Basis (WDV) except for the assets mentioned as below:

- Depreciation on Library books is provided @ 100% in the year of purchase.
- Depreciation on PPE of Solar Power Project is provided on Straight Line Method at rates/methodology prescribed under the relevant Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and relevant state Commission Tariff Orders.
- Depreciation is provided @100% in the financial year of purchase in respect of assets of Rs. 5,000/- or less.
- Amortization of intangible assets is being provided on straight line basis.
- Useful lives for all PPE & Intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Changes, if any, are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.
- **Useful life of assets as per Schedule II:**

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value as a %age of original cost
Building	60 years	5%
Computers and Data Processing Units		
-Laptops / Computers	3 years	5%
-Servers	6 years	5%
Office Equipment's	5 years	5%
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years	5%
Vehicles	8 years	5%
Intangible Assets	5 years	0%

- **Useful life of assets as per CERC order**

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value as a %age of original cost
Solar Plant	25 years	10%

(iv) Government and Other Grants / Assistance

The Company may receive government grants that require compliance with certain conditions related to the Company's operating activities or are provided to the Company by way of financial assistance on the basis of certain qualifying criteria.

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will be able to comply with the conditions attached to them. These grants are classified as grants relating to assets and revenue based on the nature of the grant.

Government grants with a condition to purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long term assets are initially recognised as deferred income. Once recognised as deferred income, such grants are

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recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Changes in estimates are recognized prospectively over the remaining life of the asset.

Grant related to subsidy are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Grant-in-aid for financing projects in specified sectors of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) is treated and accounted as deferred income.

The expenditure incurred under Technical Assistance Programme (TAP) is accounted for as recoverable and shown under the head 'Other Financial Assets'. The assistance reimbursed from Multilateral/Bilateral Agencies is credited to the said account.

(v) Leases

❑ <u>As a lessee</u>

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

i. The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii. The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease, and
iii. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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 recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use 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. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The incremental borrowing rate is the SBI MCLR rate for the period of the loan if the loan is up to 3 years. For a period, greater than 3 years, SBI MCLR rate for 3 years may be taken.

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

Lease payments on short-term leases (which has a lease term of up to 12 months) and leases of low value assets (asset value up to ₹ 10,00,000/-) are recognised as expense over the lease term. Lease term is determined by taking non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both:

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a) Periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
b) Periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

❑ **As a lessor**

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease, if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of the assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset. If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers" to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating lease as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of "Revenue from operations".

(vi) Investments in Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Venture

- The company accounts investment in subsidiary, joint ventures, and associates at cost. An entity controlled by the company is considered as a subsidiary of the company. Investments in subsidiary company outside India are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of acquisition.
- Investments where the company has significant influence are classified as associates. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.
- A joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement is classified as a joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

❑ Impairment Loss on Investment in Associate or joint Venture

If there is an indication of impairment in respect of entity's investment in associate or joint venture, the carrying value of the investment is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount with its carrying value and any resulting impairment loss is charged against the carrying value of investment in associate or joint venture.

(vii) Impairment of Non-Financial Asset

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 Group of assets. When 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.

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 fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(viii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash in hand, cash at bank including debit balance in bank overdraft, if any, demand deposits with banks, commercial papers and foreign currency deposits. Cash equivalents are short term deposits (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly

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liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(ix) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalized up-to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use after netting off any income earned on temporary investment of such funds.

To the extent that the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for Capitalisation are determined by applying a Capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(x) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and the re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at period-end exchange rates are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve Account (FCMITR) represents unamortized foreign exchange gain/loss on Long-term Foreign Currency Borrowings that are amortized over the tenure of the respective borrowings. IREDA had adopted exemption of para D13AA of Ind AS 101, according to which it may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, all transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. The exchange differences arising on reporting of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31, 2018, at rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period, different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous financial statements, are accumulated in FCMITR Account, and amortized over the balance period of such long-term monetary item, by recognition as income or expense in each of such period. Long-term foreign currency monetary items are those which have a term of twelve months or more at the date of origination.

Short-term foreign currency monetary items (having a term of less than twelve months at the date of origination) are translated at rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. The resultant exchange fluctuation is recognized as income or expense in each of such periods.

As per Para 27 of Ind AS 21, exchange difference on monetary items that qualify as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent hedge is effective. Accordingly, company recognize the exchange difference due to translation of foreign currency loans at the exchange rate prevailing on reporting date in cash flow hedge reserve.

(xi) Earnings per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing adjusted net profit after tax by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits /

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(xii) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation (Legal or Constructive) as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

(xiii) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in Notes when the company has possible obligation due to past events and existence of the obligation depends upon occurrence or non-occurrence of future events not wholly within the control of the company and Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent liabilities are assessed continuously to determine whether outflow of Economic resources have become probable. If the outflow becomes probable, then relative provision is recognized in the financial statements.

(xiv) Contingent Assets

Contingent Assets are not recognized but disclosed in Notes which usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits.

Contingent assets are assessed continuously to determine whether inflow of economic benefits becomes virtually certain, then such assets and the relative income will be recognised in the financial statements.

(xv) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of the Company have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

(xvi) Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated unless it is impracticable, in which case, the comparative information is adjusted to apply the accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

(xvii) Taxation

Current tax

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

Current tax is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax

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Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purpose.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(xviii) Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use.
After initial recognition, the company measures investment property by using cost model.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de recognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

Investment properties are depreciated in accordance to the class of asset that it belongs and the life of the asset shall be as conceived for the same class of asset at the Company.

Though investment property is measured using cost model, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

(xix) Employee Benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits including salaries, short term compensated absences (such as a paid annual leave) where the absences are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, profit sharing and bonuses payable within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services and non-monetary benefits for current employees are estimated and measured on an undiscounted basis.

b) Post-employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

(i) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions in respect of the employees into a separate fund. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions after its payment of the fixed contribution. The contributions made by the Company towards defined contribution plans are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period to which the contributions relate.

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(ii) Defined benefit plan

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB) and Other Defined Retirement Benefit (ODRB) which are being considered as defined benefit plans covering eligible employees. Under the defined benefit plans, the amount that an employee will receive on retirement is defined by reference to the employee's length of service, final salary, and other defined parameters. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with the Company, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been set aside.

The Company's obligation towards defined benefit plans is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position for defined benefit plans is the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets. Management estimates the DBO annually with the assistance of independent actuaries.

Actuarial gains/losses resulting from re-measurements of the liability/asset are included in Other Comprehensive Income.

The liability for retirement benefits of employees in respect of provident fund, benevolent fund, superannuation fund and Gratuity is funded with separate trusts.

The company's contribution to Provident Fund / Superannuation Fund is remitted to separate trusts established for this purpose based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary and debited to Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Other long-term employee benefits:

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one-year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to statement of profit and loss in the period in which such gains or losses are determined.

(xx) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL or equity instruments at FVOCI are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied to each category of financial assets, which are described below.

- ❑ Loan at Amortised Cost

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Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

Loans (financial asset) are measured at amortized cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) if both of the following conditions are met:

a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized on financial assets carried at amortized cost.

- Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
  Financial assets at FVTPL include all derivative financial instruments except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements are being applied. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

- Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
  Financial assets at FVOCI comprise of equity instruments measured at fair value. An equity investment classified as FVOCI is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and reported within the FVOCI reserve within equity, except for dividend income, which is recognized in profit or loss. There is no recycling of such gains and losses from OCI to Statement of Profit & Loss, even on the derecognition of the investment. However, the Company may transfer the same within equity.

De-recognition of financial assets
Financial assets (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) are derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. The Company also derecognizes the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for derivative financial liabilities which are carried at FVTPL, subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit and loss. (FVTPL)

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets and liabilities. The Company limits the effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies including the use of derivatives.

The Company use Derivative instrument includes principal swap, Cross Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS), forwards, interest rate swaps, currency and cross currency options, structured product, etc. to hedge foreign currency assets and liabilities.

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Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value (MTM). Attributable transaction costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as cost.

De-recognition of Financial asset:
Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial assets expires or transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Hedge Accounting

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) except for derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships, which require a specific accounting treatment. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet all of the following requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The Company has designated mostly derivative contracts as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships. These arrangements have been entered into to mitigate foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk arising against which debt instruments denominated in foreign currency.

- Cash Flow hedging is done to protect cash flow positions of the company from changes in exchange rate fluctuations and to bring variability in cash flow to fixed ones.
- The Company enters into hedging instruments in accordance with policies as approved by the Board of Directors; provide written principles which are consistent with the risk management strategy/policies of the Company.
- All derivative financial instruments used for hedge accounting are recognised initially at fair value and reported subsequently at fair value in the balance sheet.

The hedge instruments are designated and documented as hedges at the inception of the contract. The effectiveness of hedge instruments is assessed and measured at inception and on an on-going basis. The effective portion of change in the fair value as assessed based on MTM valuation provided by respective banks/third party valuation of the designated hedging instrument is recognized in the "Other Comprehensive Income" as "Cash Flow Hedge Reserve". The ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when occurs.

At the time the hedged item affects profit or loss, any gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income.

If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve remains in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve till the period the hedge was effective. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction.

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Impairment

Impairment of financial assets

- Loan assets

The Company follows a 'three-stage' model for impairment of loan asset carried at amortized cost based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- Stage 1 includes loan assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date.
- Stage 2 includes loan assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment.
- Stage 3 includes loan assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured at 12-month ECL for Stage 1 loan assets and lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and Stage 3 loan assets. ECL is the product of the Probability of Default, Exposure at Default and Loss Given Default, defined as follows:

Probability of Default (PD) - The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12 months PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

Loss Given Default (LGD) – LGD represents the Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type, and preference of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support.

Exposure at Default (EAD) – EAD is based on the amount of outstanding exposure as on the assessment date on which ECL is computed.

Forward-looking economic information is included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. The assumptions underlying the expected credit loss are monitored and reviewed on an on-going basis.

- Financial Instruments other than Loans consist of :-
  - Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances.
  - Financial liabilities include borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables.

Non derivative financial instruments other than loans are recognized initially at fair value including any directly attributable transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured as prescribed below:

a) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, at bank, demand deposits with banks, cash credit, fixed deposits and foreign currency deposits, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's

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cash management system. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings.

b) Trade Receivable

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company determines impairment loss allowance based on individual assessment of receivables, historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

c) Other payables

Other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

(xxi) Dividend

Proposed dividends and interim dividends payable to the shareholders are recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Board of Directors and in the shareholders' meeting respectively.

(xxii) Fair Value Measurement & Disclosure

The Company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives at fair value at each reporting 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, including assumptions about risk, 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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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

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- 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 recognized in the financial statements regularly, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(xxiii) Revenue Recognition

❑ Interest Income

Interest income is accounted on all financial assets (except company is not recognizing interest income on credit impaired financial assets) measured at amortized cost. Interest income is recognized using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method in line with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The Effective Interest Rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. The EIR is calculated by taking into account transactions costs and fees that are an integral part of the EIR in line with Ind AS 109. Interest income on credit impaired assets is recognized on receipt basis.

Rebate on account of timely payment of interest by borrowers is recognized on receipt of the entire interest amount due in time, in accordance with the terms of the respective contract and is netted against the corresponding interest income.

Unless otherwise specified, the recoveries from the borrowers are appropriated in the order of (i) incidental charges (ii) penal interest (iii) overdue interest and (iv) repayment of principal; the oldest being adjusted first. The recovery under One Time Settlement (OTS)/ Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) proceedings is appropriated first towards the principal outstanding and remaining recovery thereafter, towards interest and other charges, if any.

❑ Other Revenue

- Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) are recognised as per Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the principle laid down in Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers .

- Revenue from contract with customers is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the Contract. Transaction Price excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties (e.g., taxes collected on behalf of government) and includes/adjusted for variable consideration like rebates, discounts, only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

❑ Revenue from solar plant

Income from solar plant is recognised when the performance obligation are satisfied over time. Rebate given is disclosed as a deduction from the amount of gross revenue.

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Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

- Revenue from Fees and Commission

- Revenue from Fee & Commission

  Fees and commission are recognised on a point in time basis when probability of collecting such fees is established.

- Revenue from Implementation of Government Schemes & Projects

  The company besides its own activities also acts as implementing agency on behalf of various Government / Non-Government Organizations on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) entered into between the company and such organization. The details of such activities are disclosed by the way of Notes to the Financial Statements.

  Wherever any funds are received under trust on the basis of such MoUs entered, the same is not included in Cash and Cash Equivalents and any income including interest income generated out of such funds belonging to such organizations is not accounted as revenue of the company.

  Service charges earned from such schemes implemented by the company are recognised at a point in time basis when certainty of collecting such service charges is established.

(xxiv) Expense

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis. Prepaid expenses upto ₹ 5,00,000/- per item are charged to Statement of Profit & Loss as and when incurred/adjusted/received.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2 : Cash and Cash Equivalents (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
I. Cash and cash equivalents		
(A) Cash in hand	-	-
(B) Balances with Banks :-		
(a) Current Account with Banks		
- In Indian Branches	832.47	4,084.12
- In Foreign Branches		
(i) In USD	3.41	2.72
(b) Deposit Account		
Short term Deposits in Indian Branches	66.09	-
Short term Deposits in Foreign Branches	54.11	-
(c) Savings Bank Account		
- In Indian Branches	756.35	157.47
(C) Cheques/DD on hand and Postage imprest	-	-
(D) In Overdraft Accounts	5,708.89	9,600.69
Total (A+B+C+D)	**7,421.32**	**13,845.00**

There are no repatriation restrictions with respect to Cash and Cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting year presented above.

Also refer Note 38(47N) for disclosure regarding High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)

Note 3 : Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
a. Earmarked Balances with Banks		
A) In Current Account		
- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)	2.15	2.15
- MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bond (Refer Note 38(42))	352.53	352.53
- IREDA (Interest on Bonds & Dividend a/c)	111.15	80.52
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(41))	334.52	19,523.22
-IREDA CSR Unspent Account (Refer Note 38(37))	163.87	
Sub total (A)	**964.22**	**19,958.43**
B) In Saving Account		
- IREDA National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	1,427.69	71.24
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(41))	17,719.64	13,399.77
Sub total (B)	**19,147.33**	**13,471.00**
C) In Deposit Account (INR)		
- IREDA [1]	45.27	42.63
- MNRE	17.25	17.25
- MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bond (Refer Note 38(42))	996.03	928.70
- IREDA National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	38,597.10	36,153.30
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(41))	5,431.34	5,921.98
- Default Risk Reduction for Access to Energy Projects (KfW VI) [2]	968.66	924.17
Sub total (C)	**46,055.65**	**43,988.04**
D) In Deposit Account (Forex)		
Sub total (D)	-	-
Sub total (a)=(A+B+C+D)	**66,167.20**	**77,417.47**
b. Deposit Account (Original maturity more than 3 months)		
- INR Term Deposit	-	4,206.58
Sub total (b)	-	**4,206.58**
Total	**66,167.20**	**81,624.05**

The Company is the implementing agency for certain schemes of the Government Of India .The funds received for disbursement to various agencies under the scheme are kept in a separate bank account. The undisbursed funds for the scheme (including interest thereon, if any) are presented as designated funds of the Scheme . Refer Note 38 (41).

[1] An amount of ₹ 45.27 Lakhs (As on 31.03.2023 : ₹ 42.63 Lakhs) kept as FDR including interest with Bank of Baroda, Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi against two Bond holders payments i.e. M/s The Bengal Club Ltd and Ms. Maya M. Chulani as per the order dated 31.7.2009 passed in Civil Misc Writ petition No. 28928 of 2009 passed by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court .

[2] Provided by KfW to cover up to 70% default risks of the overall 'Access to Energy' portfolio of the Company under KfW VI line of credit by establishment of a portfolio risk reserve account (PRRA). The said amount shall be utilised to recover up to 70% of outstanding debt service obligation of the borrower, after exhausting Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA), upon being declared NPA .

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Note 4 : Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into derivative contracts for hedging Foreign Exchange and Interest Rate risk. Derivative transactions include forwards, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps etc. to hedge the liabilities. These derivative transactions are done for hedging purpose and not for trading or speculative purpose.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024			As at 31.03.2023		
Part I	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**
(i) Currency derivatives:-						
Principal only swap (POS)	6,60,213.97	42,282.84	16,326.77	8,25,452.87	50,547.63	15,146.86
Foreign exchange forward contract	61,667.78	-	3,392.98	-	-	-
Sub-total (i)	**7,21,881.75**	**42,282.84**	**19,719.75**	**8,25,452.87**	**50,547.63**	**15,146.86**
(ii) Interest rate Derivatives :-						
Cross currency interest rate swap (CCIRS)	44,220.98	6,095.62	1,082.16	49,016.48	6,857.57	-
Sub-total (ii)	**44,220.98**	**6,095.62**	**1,082.16**	**49,016.48**	**6,857.57**	-
Total Derivative financial Instruments (i+ii)	**7,66,102.73**	**48,378.46**	**20,801.91**	**8,74,469.35**	**57,405.20**	**15,146.86**

Part II	As at 31.03.2024			As at 31.03.2023		
	Notional amounts	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**
Included in above (Part I) are derivatives held for hedging and risk management purposes as follows:-						
(i) Cash flow hedging:-						
Currency Derivatives (POS)	6,19,030.41	39,061.41	14,492.35	7,83,068.24	47,732.37	14,844.15
Foreign exchange forward contract	61,667.78	-	3,392.98			
Interest rate Derivatives (CCIRS)	44,220.98	6,095.62	1,082.16	49,016.48	6,857.57	-
Subtotal (i)	**7,24,919.17**	**45,157.03**	**18,967.49**	**8,32,084.72**	**54,589.94**	**14,844.15**
(ii)Undesignated Derivatives:-						
Currency Derivatives (POS)	41,183.56	3,221.43	1,834.42	42,384.63	2,815.26	302.71
Foreign exchange forward contract	-	-	-			
Interest rate Derivatives (CCIRS)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (ii)	**41,183.56**	**3,221.43**	**1,834.42**	**42,384.63**	**2,815.26**	**302.71**
Total Derivative Financial Instruments (i) + (ii)	**7,66,102.73**	**48,378.46**	**20,801.91**	**8,74,469.35**	**57,405.20**	**15,146.86**

For Disclosures on risk exposure refer Note 38 (20) & 38(28).

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Note 5 : Receivables

Trade Receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
A Trade Receivables		
(a) Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
(b) Receivables considered good - Unsecured	601.75	501.25
(c) Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(d) Receivables credit impaired	-	-
Sub Total (A)	601.75	501.25
Allowance for Impairment loss (B)	-	-
Total (A-B)	**601.75**	**501.25**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	325.86		115.66		160.19	0.04		601.75
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	331.19	-	160.19	-	-	0.04	-	491.42
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.83	9.83
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing is based on due date of payment and where due date of payment is not specified, ageing is based on date of trasaction.

For details on unbilled dues refer Note 38(29)

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Note 6 : Loans

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
	At Amortised Cost	At amortised Cost
A) Loans		
(i) Term Loans		
Term Loans	59,69,811.25	47,07,552.05
Interest accrued and due on loans	2,695.31	2,235.30
Liquidated damages accrued and due	9.08	26.92
Interest accrued but not due on loans	2,836.04	2,014.25
Front End Fee adjustment	(17,385.32)	(16,609.63)
Gross Term Loans at amortised cost	**59,57,966.36**	**46,95,218.90**
(ii) Others		
Loans to constituents of MNRE	664.69	664.69
Interest accrued and due on MNRE loans	254.77	254.77
Loans to staff	2,370.91	1,749.89
Loans to related parties	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on staff loans	384.25	255.90
Interest accrued but not due on staff loans of Related Party	12.30	20.82
Total (A) - Gross Loans	**59,61,653.28**	**46,98,164.96**
Less: Impairment loss Allowance	84,144.42	75,472.64
Total (A) - Net Loans	**58,77,508.86**	**46,22,692.33**
(B) Sub-classification of above :		
Security-wise classification		
(i) Secured by tangible assets		
Term Loans	50,86,582.92	39,41,012.02
Loans to staff	2,370.91	1,749.89
Loans to related parties	-	-
Interest accrued and due on loans	2,695.31	2,235.30
Liquidated Damages accrued and due	9.08	26.92
Interest accrued but not due on loans	3,220.29	2,270.15
Interest accrued but not due on loans of related party	12.30	20.82
Loans to constituents of MNRE		
Loans to constituents of MNRE	664.69	664.69
Interest accrued and due on MNRE loans	254.77	254.77
(ii) Secured by intangible assets	-	-
(iii) Covered by Bank/Government Gurantees		
Term Loans Secured by Bank Guarantee /Government Gurantees	2,17,113.40	3,54,481.58
(iv) Unsecured		
Term Loans	6,48,729.61	3,95,448.82
Total (B) - Gross	**59,61,653.28**	**46,98,164.96**
Less: Impairment loss allowance	84,144.42	75,472.64
Total (B) - Net	**58,77,508.86**	**46,22,692.33**
(C) (I) Loans in India		
(i) Public Sector	14,93,997.00	12,63,995.26
(ii) Others	44,67,656.28	34,34,169.70
Total (C) (I) Gross	**59,61,653.28**	**46,98,164.96**
Less: Imapirment loss allowance	84,144.42	75,472.64
Total (C) (I) - Net	**58,77,508.86**	**46,22,692.33**
(C) (II) Loans outside India		
Less: Imapirment loss allowance	-	-
Total (C) (II)- Net	-	-
Total C (I) and C(II)	**58,77,508.86**	**46,22,692.33**

Out of the total unsecured loans of ₹ 6,48,729.61 Lakhs as on 31.03.2024 (As on 31.03.2023 : ₹ 3,95,448.82 Lakhs), Loans amounting to ₹ 6,48,576.00 Lakhs as on 31.03.2024 (As on 31.03.2023 : ₹ 3,95,222.01 Lakhs) are secured by intangible security by way of exclusive charge on Default Escrow Account by earmarking unencumbered specific revenue stream for repayment of company loans.

During the year , the Company has sent letters to borrowers, except where loans have been recalled or pending before court/NCLT, seeking confirmation of balances as at 31.03.2024 to the borrowers. Confirmations for 13.91% of the said balances have been received (previous year : 4.68%). Out of the remaining loan assets amounting to ₹ 51,38,071.76 Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 4,487,229.29 Lakhs) for which balance confirmations have not been received, 87.43% loans (previous year : 82.63%) are secured by tangible securities, 1.89% (previous year : 12.69%) by way of Government Guarantee/ Loans to Government and balance are unsecured loans.

In addition to the security held by way of assets etc., of the borrowing entities, the Company held FDRs & Guarantees issued by Banks amounting to ₹ 63,131.65 Lakhs and ₹ 24,274.00 Lakhs respectively (previous year: ₹ 24,935.83 Lakhs and ₹ 18,599.32 Lakhs respectively) as additional securities for loans granted.

For Disclosures on Credit Risk, refer Note 38 (20).

For Disclosure on resolution plans implemented by the Company, refer Note 38 (47A)

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Note 7 : Investments **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(A) Investments		
At Amortised Cost		
Investment in GOI Securities (Quoted)	9,933.92	9,930.26
(6.67% GOI 2035 F.V. : ₹ 10,000.00 Lakhs)		
Total - Gross (A)	**9,933.92**	**9,930.26**
(B) Sub-classification of above :		
(i) Investment outside India	-	-
(ii) Investment in India	9,933.92	9,930.26
Total (B)	**9,933.92**	**9,930.26**
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)	-	-
Total - Net (D)=(A)-(C)	**9,933.92**	**9,930.26**

Also refer Note 38(47C)

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8 : Other Financial Assets (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Security Deposits	370.71	63.19
Advances to staff	692.00	640.46
Advances to related parties	19.75	18.75
Other receivables :		
FDRs - Borrowers	1,129.62	2,016.65
Commercial papers	6,899.11	6,899.11
Less: Impairment loss allowance on Commercial Papers	(6,899.11)	(6,899.11)
Others	330.01	441.52
TOTAL	**2,542.09**	**3,180.56**

Note 9 :Current Tax Assets (Net) (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Advance Income Tax and TDS (a)	2,10,189.98	1,94,656.78
Less : Provision for Income Tax (b)	1,94,649.24	1,80,264.36
Total (a-b)	**15,540.74**	**14,392.42**

Note 10 :Deferred Tax Assets/ Liability (Net) (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Profit and Loss section, OCI & Other equity		
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provision for Indirect Tax and Other on Guarantee Commission	2,316.85	2,091.89
Provision for Service Tax and Other	314.19	295.67
Provision for Leave Encashment	227.37	175.45
Provision for Gratuity	11.02	-
Provision for Post Retirement Medical Benefit	-	348.41
Provision for Sick Leave	142.84	104.34
Provision for Baggage Allowance	6.05	5.44
Provision for Farewell Gift	4.91	2.77
Provision for Performance Incentive	-	305.39
Provision for Impairment	35,883.59	39,363.02
Front End Fee - deferred in Books	5,462.05	4,894.63
Share Issue Expenses	627.71	-
Sub total	**44,996.59**	**47,587.00**
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Depreciation	4,386.23	4,574.95
Forex loss translation difference	11,471.75	12,850.32
Transaction cost of Bonds	194.31	61.37
Transaction cost of Loans	-	0.18
Sub total	**16,052.29**	**17,486.82**
Total	**28,944.30**	**30,100.18**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**28,944.30**	**30,100.18**

For Discloure on movement of deferred taxes refer Note 38(3)

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Note 11 : Investment Property (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount*
Gross Block	
Balance as at 01.04.2022	**8.75**
Additions	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**8.75**
Balance as at 01.04.2023	**8.75**
Additions	**-**
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	**-**
Balance as at 31.03.2024	**8.75**
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as at 01.04.2022	**5.20**
Depreciation expense	0.59
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**5.78**
Balance as at 01.04.2023	**5.78**
Depreciation expense	0.49
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as at 31.03.2024	6.27
Carrying Amount	
As at 31.03.2023	2.97
As at 31.03.2024	2.48

Fair Value of Investment Property	**(₹ in Lakhs)**
As at 31.03.2023	258.16
As at 31.03.2024	289.68

*Relates to Investment Property (Building - Residential). Refer Note 38(19).

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Note 12 : Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Buildings		Plant and Machinery		Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Library	Total
	Office Space at Chennai	Solar plant	Solar plant	Computer					
Gross Block									
Balance as on 01.04.2022	**129.93**	**2,239.49**	**29,391.30**	**692.73**	**55.89**	**157.45**	**258.81**	**0.13**	**32,925.74**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	58.91	73.98	78.67	251.06	0.05	462.66
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of change due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer during the year	-	-	-	16.75	41.76	14.88	22.73	-	96.12
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**129.93**	**2,239.49**	**29,391.30**	**734.88**	**88.12**	**221.24**	**487.14**	**0.18**	**33,292.28**
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**129.93**	**2,239.49**	**29,391.30**	**734.88**	**88.12**	**221.24**	**487.14**	**0.18**	**33,292.28**
Additions during the year		-	-	371.94	71.31	540.79	868.73	-	1,852.78
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.18
Amount of change due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer during the year	-	-	-	394.24	-	16.82	55.03	-	466.09
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**129.93**	**2,239.49**	**29,391.30**	**712.58**	**159.44**	**745.21**	**1,300.84**	**0.36**	**34,679.15**
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as on 01.04.2022	**51.05**	**659.07**	**8,583.45**	**457.62**	**45.55**	**61.80**	**56.42**	**0.13**	**9,915.10**
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.74	(0.04)	1.70
Depreciation expense	7.49	132.77	1,729.11	151.92	2.92	26.53	115.30	0.09	2,166.13
Depreciation adjustment due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-	-	-	14.10	38.90	9.87	12.07	-	74.95
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**58.55**	**791.84**	**10,312.56**	**595.44**	**9.56**	**78.46**	**161.39**	**0.18**	**12,007.98**
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**58.55**	**791.84**	**10,312.56**	**595.44**	**9.56**	**78.46**	**161.39**	**0.18**	**12,007.98**
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	6.78	132.77	1,729.11	153.65	41.04	88.61	269.55	0.18	2,421.69
Depreciation adjustment due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-	-	-	365.95	-	4.81	19.32	-	390.07
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**65.33**	**924.61**	**12,041.67**	**383.14**	**50.60**	**162.27**	**411.63**	**0.36**	**14,039.60**
Carrying Amount									
As on 31.03.2023	**71.39**	**1,447.65**	**19,078.73**	**139.44**	**78.56**	**142.78**	**325.75**	**0.00**	**21,284.30**
As on 31.03.2024	**64.60**	**1,314.88**	**17,349.62**	**329.44**	**108.84**	**582.95**	**889.21**	**0.00**	**20,639.55**

For information on Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company, refer Note 38(32).

Note 13 : Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP) (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Capital work in progress - Building	
Balance as on 01.04.2022	**12,833.28**
Additions during the year	1,093.06
Borrowing cost capitalised	-
Less: Transfer to Property Plant & Equipment/ Investment property	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**13,926.35**
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**13,926.35**
Additions during the year	250.20
Borrowing cost capitalised	-
Less: Transfer to Property Plant & Equipment/ Investment property / Right to Use Assets	14,176.55
Balance as on 31.03.2024	-

(i) Ageing schedule of Capital-work-in progress (including the project whose completion is overdue)

(a) Capital-work-in progress (Within scheduled completion)

As on 31.03.2024	**Amount in CWIP for a year of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2023	**Amount in CWIP for a year of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	1,093.06	12,832.42	-	0.86	13,926.35
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Capital-work-in progress (completion overdue / exceeded cost compared to its original plan)

(₹ in Lakhs)

As on 31.03.2024	**To be completed in**			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Project 1	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2023	**To be completed in**			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Project 1	12,832.42	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-

i) Company had taken over the possession of office space at NBCC Building, Kidwai Nagar on 06.07.2021 & 2 residential flats at NBCC Building, Kidwai Nagar on 15.07.2021 .The same has been capitalized after its occupation from June, 2023.

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Note 14 : Right of use Assets (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount		
Right of use asset	**Building**	**Land**	**Total**
Balance as on 01.04.2022	**2,391.72**	**433.34**	**2,825.06**
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**2,391.72**	**433.34**	**2,825.06**
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**2,391.72**	**433.34**	**2,825.06**
Additions during the year	13,952.56		13,952.56
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**16,344.28**	**433.34**	**16,777.62**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as on 01.04.2022	**1,032.23**	**27.53**	**1,059.76**
Depreciation expense	161.03	18.45	179.48
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**1,193.26**	**45.98**	**1,239.24**
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**1,193.26**	**45.98**	**1,239.24**
Depreciation expense	531.42	18.45	549.87
Adjustment / Reclassification	-		-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**1,724.68**	**64.42**	**1,789.10**
Carrying Amount			
As on 31.03.2023	**1,198.46**	**387.36**	**1,585.82**
As on 31.03.2024	**14,619.60**	**368.92**	**14,988.52**

For details on right of use assets refer Note 38(31)

Note 15: Intangible Assets under development (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Amount***
Balance as on 01.04.2022	**311.16**
Additions during the year	174.41
Less : Transfer to intangible assets	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**485.57**
Balance as on 01.04.2023	485.57
Additions during the year	451.71
Less : Transfer to Intangible Assets	937.28
Balance as on 31.03.2024	-

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i) Ageing schedule of Intangible assets under development (including the project whose completion is overdue)

(a) Intangible assets under development (Within scheduled completion)

(₹ in Lakhs)

As on 31.03.2024	Amount in Intangible asset under development for a year of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2023	**Amount in Intangible asset under development for a year of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	174.41	311.16	-	-	485.57
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Intangible assets under development (completion overdue / exceeded cost compared to its original plan)

(₹ in Lakhs)

As on 31.03.2024	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Implementation of ERP - D365	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2023	**To be completed in**			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Implementation of ERP - D365	735.00		-	-

The project (Implementation of ERP - D365) was supposed to go live on 31.07.2021, but due resons beyond the control of the Company (as COVID-19 , high attrition in the consulting firm etc) the project got delayed. Refer Note 38(19).

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Note 16 :Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount*
Gross Block	
Balance as on 01.04.2022	**43.99**
Additions during the year	0.59
Amount of change due to revaluation	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**44.58**
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**44.58**
Additions during the year	937.28
Amount of change due to revaluation	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**981.86**
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as on 01.04.2022	**39.49**
Amortisation expenses	3.64
Amortisation adjustment due to revaluation	-
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	**43.14**
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**43.14**
Amortisation expenses	62.70
Amortisation adjustment due to World Bank Grant (Refer Note 38(7a) & 38(18))	397.95
Less: Eliminated on disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**503.79**
Carrying Amount	
As on 31.03.2023	**1.44**
As on 31.03.2024	**478.07**

*Pertains to Computer Software

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Note 17 :Other Non-Financial Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Money Receivable (Refer Note 38(42))	1,63,879.20	1,63,879.20
Other Receivables	2,480.48	1,171.05
Other Advances	534.97	8,692.13
Total	**1,66,894.65**	**1,73,742.39**

Note 18 : Payables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Trade Payables		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	102.87	25.25
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	627.46	425.02
Total	**730.33**	**450.28**

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment*				
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	77.33	25.54	-	-	-	-	**102.87**
(ii) Others	460.21	131.08	36.17	-	-	-	**627.46**
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing is based on due date of payment and where due date of payment is not specified, ageing is based on date of trasaction.

As at 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment*				
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	18.02	6.02	-	-	-	-	**24.03**
(ii) Others	88.26	139.83	196.93	-	-	-	**425.02**
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	-	-	-	-	1.22	-	**1.22**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing is based on due date of payment and where due date of payment is not specified, ageing is based on date of trasaction.

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Note 19 :Debt Securities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024 At Amortised Cost	As at 31.03.2023 At Amortised Cost
Bonds:-		
(I) Taxfree Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)		
(Secured by pari-passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) of the company)		
(i) 8.16% Tax free Bonds	-	7,575.90
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IA- 2013-14) (Repayment on 13.03.2024)		
(ii) 8.41% Tax free Bonds	-	10,529.14
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IB- 2013-14) (Repayment on 13.03.2024)		
(iii) 7.17% Tax free Bonds	28,400.00	28,400.00
(Series XIV Private IC- 2015-16) (Repayable on 01.10.2025)		
(iv) 7.28% Tax free Bonds	10,889.06	10,889.06
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2026)		
(v) 7.53% Tax free Bonds	12,788.59	12,788.59
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2026)		
(vi) 8.55% Tax free Bonds	12,307.69	12,307.69
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIA- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2029)		
(vii) 8.80% Tax free Bonds	23,455.08	23,455.08
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2029)		
(viii) 8.56% Tax free Bonds	3,600.00	3,600.00
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IC- 2013-14) (Repayable on 27.03.2029)		
(ix) 7.49% Tax free Bonds	88,426.52	88,426.52
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2031)		
(x) 7.74% Tax free Bonds	48,351.53	48,351.53
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2031)		
(xi) 8.55% Tax free Bonds	3,881.23	3,881.23
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIIA- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2034)		
(xii) 8.80% Tax free Bonds	14,416.42	14,416.42
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIIB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2034)		
(xiii) 7.43% Tax free Bonds	3,644.42	3,644.42
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIIA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2036)		
(xiv) 7.68% Tax free Bonds	7,499.88	7,499.88
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIIB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2036)		
Sub-Total(A)	**2,57,660.42**	**2,75,765.46**
(II) Taxable Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures(Secured)*		
(Secured by negative lien on Loans and Advances (Book Debts) of the company.)		
(i) 9.02% Taxable Bonds	25,000.00	25,000.00
(Series III- 2010-11 - Tranche II) (Repayable on 24.09.2025)		
(ii) 8.44% Taxable Bonds	-	30,000.00
(Series VA- 2013-14) (Repayment on 10.05.2023)		
(iii) 8.49% Taxable Bonds.	20,000.00	20,000.00
(Series VB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 10.05.2028)		
(iv) 8.12% Taxable Green Bonds	20,000.00	20,000.00
(Series VI A - 2016-17) (Repayable on 24.03.2027)		
(v) 8.05% Taxable Green Bonds	50,000.00	50,000.00
(Series VI B - 2016-17) (Repayable on 29.03.2027)		
(vi) 8.51% Taxable Bonds	27,500.00	27,500.00
(Series VIIA- 2018-19) (Repayable on 03.01.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	14.41	16.79
	27,485.59	27,483.21

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(vii) 8.47% Taxable Bonds	59,000.00	59,000.00
(Series VIIB- 2018-19) (Repayable on 17.01.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	14.50	16.87
	58,985.50	58,983.13
(viii) 8% Taxable Bonds	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
(Series IX A- 2019-20) (Repayable on 24.09.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	16.00	18.27
	99,984.00	99,981.73
(ix) 7.40% Taxable Bonds	80,300.00	80,300.00
(Series IX B- 2019-20) (Repayable on 03.03.2030)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	31.35	35.46
	80,268.65	80,264.54
Sub-Total(B)	**3,81,723.74**	**4,11,712.61**
(III) Taxable Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Unsecured)*		
(i) 5.98% Taxable Bonds	10,600.00	10,600.00
(Series XI A- 2021-22) (Repayable on 16.04.2025)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.31	0.59
	10,599.69	10,599.41
(ii) 7.46% Taxable Bonds	64,840.00	64,840.00
(Series XII A- 2022-23) (Repayable on 12.08.2025)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	5.67	9.52
	64,834.33	64,830.48
(iii) 7.85% Taxable Bonds	1,20,000.00	1,20,000.00
(Series XII B- 2022-23) (Repayable on 12.10.2032)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	16.36	17.67
	1,19,983.64	1,19,982.33
(iv) 7.79% Taxable Bonds	51,500.00	51,500.00
(Series XII C- 2022-23) (Repayable on 07.12.2032)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	7.41	8.00
	51,492.59	51,492.00
(v) 7.94% Taxable Bonds	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00
(Series XII D- 2022-23) (Repayable on 27.01.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	50.11	53.95
	1,49,949.89	1,49,946.05
(vi) 7.63% Taxable Bonds	1,00,000.00	-
(Series XV-A 2023-24) (Repayable on 11.08.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	66.59	-
	99,933.41	-
(vii) 7.75% Taxable Bonds	68,300.00	-
(Series XV-B 2023-24) (Repayable on 12.10.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	44.98	-
	68,255.02	-
(viii) 7.68% Taxable Bonds	1,00,000.00	-
(Series XV-C 2023-24) (Repayable on 22.12.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	71.63	-
	99,928.37	-
(ix) 7.77% Taxable Bonds	80,974.00	-
(Series XV-D 2023-24) (Repayable on 10.05.2027)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	36.05	-
	80,937.95	-
(x) 7.59% Taxable Bonds	1,13,000.00	-
(Series XV-E 2023-24) (Repayable on 23.02.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	128.71	-
	1,12,871.29	-
(xi) 7.53% Taxable Bonds	1,22,200.00	-
(Series XV-F 2023-24) (Repayable on 10.05.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	93.12	-
	1,22,106.88	-

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(xii) 7.57% Taxable Bonds	44,700.00	-
(Series XV-G 2023-24) (Repayable on 18.05.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	29.29	-
	44,670.71	-
(xiii) 7.59% Taxable Bonds	1,06,500.00	
(Series XV-H 2023-24) (Repayable on 26.07.2034)		-
Less :Transaction Cost on above	86.80	-
	1,06,413.20	-
Sub-Total(C)	**11,31,976.97**	**3,96,850.27**
Total Bonds(A+B+C)	**17,71,361.13**	**10,84,328.34**
Geography wise Debt Securities		
Debt securities in India	17,71,361.13	10,84,328.34
Debt securities oustide India	-	-
Total	**17,71,361.13**	**10,84,328.34**

Notes :

1 *The taxable bonds issued by the company have the clause in the Information Memorandum of respective bonds for the reissue of bonds.

2 During the year ended 31.03.2024 ,the company has issued Taxable Unsecured Bond for ₹ 7,35,674.00 Lakhs under Series XV-A, XV-B,XV-C, XV-D, XV-E, XV-F, XV-G and XV-H amounting to ₹ 1,00,000 Lakhs, ₹68,300 Lakhs, ₹ 100,000 Lakhs, ₹ 80,974.00 lakhs, ₹1,13,000.00 Lakhs, ₹1,22,200.00 lakhs, ₹ 44,700.00 Lakhs and ₹ 1,06,500.00 Lakhs respectively (Year ended 31.03.2023 : Taxable Unsecured Bond for ₹ 3,86,340.00 Lakhs under Series XII-A, XII-B, XII-C and XII-D amounting to ₹ 64,840.00 Lakhs, ₹ 1,20,000.00 Lakhs, ₹51,500.00 Lakhs and ₹1,50,000.00 Lakhs respectively).

3 During the period ended 31.03.2024, the company has redeemed Taxable Bond Series V-A of ₹ 30,000 Lakh (period ended on 31.03.2023 : redeemed Taxable Bond Series IV 9.49% of ₹ 30,000.00 Lakh and 7.125% Green Masala Bond of ₹ 1,95,000.00 Lakh).

4 Pursuant to Regulation 54 of SEBI (Listing obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, for all secured non-convertible debt securities issued by the Company and outstanding as on 31.03.2024 , 100 % security cover has been maintained by way of charge on the receivables of the company.

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Note 20 :Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
	At Amortised Cost	At amortised Cost
(a)Term Loans-		
(I)From Banks		
A. Term Loans - Secured		
(i) From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-V	37,988.01	47,163.17
(Secured by pari-passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts))		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2018 till 30.12.2027 in 16 installments of Euro 5,263,000 each and 3 installments of Euro 5,264,000 each)		
(ii) From HDFC Bank Limited (HDFC) - Loan-III	14,583.33	22,916.67
(Secured by Pari-passu charge over book debts & receivables of the Company with 100% cover).		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 2,083.33 Lakhs each starting from 30.03.2023).		
(iii) From HDFC Bank Limited (HDFC) - Loan-IV	16,666.67	25,000.00
(Secured by Pari-passu charge over book debts & receivables of the Company with 100% cover).		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 2,083.33 Lakhs each starting from 23.04.2023).		
(iv) From State Bank of India (SBI) - Loan-IV	1,87,498.67	2,50,000.00
(Secured by First Pari-passu charge on book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount .)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 20,834.33 Lakhs each, starting from 22.07.2023).		
(v) From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan II	66,666.67	1,00,000.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 8,333.33 Lakhs each starting from 27.06.2023)		

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(vi) From Bank of India (BOI) - Loan IV- BOI	84,210.53	1,00,000.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 5,263.15 Lakhs each starting from 30.09.2023)		
(vii) From HSBC Bank - Loan I - HSBC -Tranche I	9,444.44	-
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) & receivables of the Company with 100% cover)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 555.56 lakhs each, starting from 09.03.2024)		
(viii) From NaBFID - Loan I- NaBFID	2,05,000.00	1,10,000.00
(Secured by first pari-passu by the way of hypothecation on all receivables of the company/ borrower with a minimum security of 1.0x of the facility)		
(Repayable in 36 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 5,694.44 Lakhs each, starting from 30.06.2024)		
(ix) From Punjab National Bank - Loan IV- PNB	-	16,500.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on all present and future receivables of the company with minimum security cover of 1.00 times of the outstanding loan amounts.)		
(Repayable in 10 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 13,600.00 Lakhs each, starting from 30.09.2023 and last instalments of ₹ 14,000.00 Lakhs.)		
(x) From Indian Overseas Bank - Loan I- IOB	66,666.67	37,500.00
(Secured by first charge on pari-passu basis with other lenders under multiple banking arrangement on standard loan receivables of the company with minimum security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 3 annual instalments , two of ₹ 33,333.33 Lakhs each and one for ₹ 33,333.34 Lakhs, starting 31.03.2024)		
(xi) From IDBI Bank -Term Loan Facility I	44,444.44	30,000.00
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on book debts to the extent of 100% of the outstanding loan amount)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalment of ₹ 2,777.78 Lakhs each, starting from 31.12.2023 and last instalment will be 31.3.2028)		
(xii) From State Bank of India (SBI) - Loan-I	-	25,000.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of the Loans and Advances (Book Debts)of the Company subject to 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 20 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 5,000.00 Lakhs each, starting from 22.09.2019.)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	-	0.73
	-	24,999.27
(xiii) From Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Loan-II	1,22,281.72	1,31,547.04
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Secured by pari-passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts))		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2020 till 15.10.2034 in 29 equal installments of US$ 6,666,666.67 each and 30th installment of US$ 6,666,666.57)		
(xiv) From Bank of India (BOI) - Loan-I	54,704.55	68,380.55
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 21 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 3,419 Lakhs each, starting from 22.02.2023)		
(xv) From Bank of India (BOI) - II Tranche-A	31,578.95	42,105.26
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security covergae of 100%)		
(Repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 2,631.57 Lakhs each, starting from 30.09.2022)		
(xvi) From Punjab National Bank (PNB) - Loan-II	41,250.00	56,250.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on all present and future receivables of the Company with minimum security cover of 1 time of the outstanding loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 16 structured quarterly equal instalments. First installment of ₹ 3,751.00 Lakhs due on 21.03.2023 and remaining installments of ₹ 3,750.00 Lakhs each, starting from 21.06.2023.)		

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(xvii) From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-III Tranche-A	1,38,920.00	1,89,460.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on book debts of the company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 12,635.00 Lakhs each, starting from 29.12.2022 till 29.09.2026, second last instalment on 29.12.2026 and final installment of ₹ 6,285.00 Lakhs on 29.03.2027) .		
(xviii) From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-III Tranche-B	39,990.00	53,330.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on book debts of the company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 3,335.00 Lakhs each starting from 29.12.2022 till 29.12.2026 and final installment of ₹ 3,305.00 Lakhs on 29.03.2027)		
(xix) From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-VI	11,602.01	14,082.73
(Secured by pari-passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts))		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2021 till 30.06.2028 in 6 installments of Euro 1,428,000 each and 8 installments of Euro 1,429,000 each .)		
(xx) From Bank of India (BOI)	85,555.56	1,10,000.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100% .)		
(Repayable in 18 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 6,111.11 Lakhs each, starting from 30.06.2023)		
(xxi) From Punjab National Bank (PNB)	1,21,875.00	1,50,000.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on all present and future receivables of the Company with minimum security cover of 1 time of the outstanding loan amount).		
(Repayable in 16 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 9,375 Lakhs each, starting from 27.09.2023).		
(xxii) From Bank of India (BOI) - II Tranche-B	15,824.58	21,099.42
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%).		
(Repayable in 19 quarterly instalments. First instalments of ₹ 5,263.15 Lakhs on 30.09.2022 and 18 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 1,318.71 Lakhs starting from 31.12.2022).		
(xxiii) From Central Bank of India - I	58,333.33	91,666.67
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 12 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 8,333.33 Lakhs each, starting from 29.03.2023).		
(xxiv) From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-A	80,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 6,666.67 Lakhs each, starting on 28.06.2024).		
(xxv) From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-B	60,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 5,000.00 Lakhs each, starting from 07.07.2024)		
(xxvi) From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-C	32,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 2,666.67 Lakhs each, starting from 31.07.2024.)		
(xxvii) From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-D	31,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 2,583.33 Lakhs each, starting from 04.08.2024.)		
(xxviii) From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-E	62,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 5,166.67 Lakhs each, starting from 19.08.2024.)		

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(xxix) From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-F	1,85,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 15,416.67 Lakhs each, starting from 31.08.2024.)		
(xxx) From HSBC - Loan-I Tranche-II	30,000.00	-
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) & receivables of the Company with 100% cover.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 1666.67 lakhs each, starting from 01.12.2024)		
(xxxi) From Karnataka Bank - Loan-II	50,000.00	
(Secured by pari-passu charge on standard recievables/ book debts of the Company with security cover of 100% of the outstanding amount at any point of time.)		
(Repayable in 17 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 2,775 Lakhs each and 18th instalment of Rs 2,825 lakhs starting from 15.12.2024.)		
(xxxii) From IDBI Bank - Loan-II	50,000.00	
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the book debts of the Company to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount..)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 2,777.78 Lakhs each, starting from 01.12.2024.)		
(xxxiii) From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan-III	10,000.00	
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 25 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 384.61 Lakhs each and 26th instalment of Rs 384.75 Lakhs starting from 30.12.2024.)		
(xxxiv) From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-VI-A	50,000.00	
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 4,166.67 Lakhs each, starting from 27.09.2024.)		
(xxxv) From Bank of Baroda (BoB) Bank - Loan-I	50,000.00	
(Secured by first pari-passu charge over receivable of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 8 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 6,250.00 Lakhs each starting on 30.06.2025.)		
(xxxvi) Short Term Loan from Indusind Bank	30,000.00	-
(Secured by pari-passu charge over book debts and receivables of the Company upto 90 days with security coverage of 100%, bullet repayment on 03.05.2024)		
(xxxvii) Short Term Loan from Central Bank of India	1,00,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%, bullet repayment on 14.08.2024 for Rs. 31,500 lakhs,27.08.2024 for Rs 40,000 lakhs and 24.09.2024 for Rs 28,500 lakhs)		
(xxxviii) Short Term Loan from State Bank of India (SBI)	55,500.00	50,000.00
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%. bullet repayment of ₹ 4,000 lakhs on 29.05.2024 and ₹ 51,500 lakhs on 05.06.2024.		
Sub total (A)	**23,30,585.11**	**17,42,000.77**
B. Term Loans - Unsecured		
(i) From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-I	16,945.45	17,882.30
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2009 till 30.12.2039 in 28 installments of Euro 586,451.79 each, 32 installments of Euro 586,963.08 each and 1 installment of Euro 586,963 .)		
(ii) From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-III	15,621.21	16,110.55
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.06.2020 till 30.12.2049 in 9 installments of Euro 332,000 each & 51 installments of Euro 333,000 each.)		
(iii) From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-VII	27,004.56	14,330.94
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.05.2023 till 15.05.2035 in 1 installment of USD 8,912,000 and 24 installments of USD 1,408,248.09 .)		

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(iv) From International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)- Loan-III	15,602.80	11,901.26
(Guaranteed by the Government of India to the extent of 80% of exposure)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2022 till 15.10.2035 in 3 installments of US$ 556,508.17each, 24 installments of US$ 779,500.64 each and 28th installment of US$ 785,736.04) based on outstanding loan)		
(v) From International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Clean Technology Fund (CTF) - Loan-III	5,822.08	4,213.47
(Guaranteed by the Government of India to the extent of 80% of exposure)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2027 till 15.10.2056 in 20 installments of US$ 69830.98 each and 40 installments of US$ 139,661.96 each) based on outstanding loan)		
(vi) From Karnataka Bank Loan-I	31,820.00	50,000.00
(Repayable in 10 instalments of Rs 4,545 lakhs each and 11th (last) quarterly instalment of Rs 4,550 lakhs starting from 29.05.2023)		
(vii) Short Term Loan from IDBI Bank	-	50,000.00
(Interest @ 7.25% p.a., bullet repayment on 18.01.2024)		
Sub total (B)	**1,12,816.10**	**1,64,438.53**
Total loan from banks (C=A+B)	**24,43,401.22**	**19,06,439.31**
(II) From Others		
D. Term loans - secured	-	-
Sub total (D)	-	-
E. Term loans - unsecured		
(i) From National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	3,721.22	4,765.80
(Repayable in 41 structured quaterly instalments.)		
(ii) From Agence Francaise De Developpement (AFD) - Loan-I	29,471.15	33,453.50
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 31.07.2016 till 31.01.2031 in 30 installments of Euro 2,333,333.33 each .)		
(iii) From Agence Francaise De Developpement (AFD) - Loan-II	49,619.79	58,244.94
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.11.2019 till 31.05.2029 in 20 installments of Euro 5,000,000 each .)		
(iv) From Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - Loan-I	1,41,084.09	1,67,312.12
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 20.6.2021 to 20.06.2041 in 1 installment of JPY 731,720,000 and 40 Installments of JPY 731,707,000 each .)		
(v) From Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - Loan-II	1,61,077.65	1,85,214.60
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 20.03.2024 to 20.03.2044 in 1 installment of JPY 731,000,000 & 40 Installments of JPY 730,975,000 each .)		
(vi) From European Investment Bank (EIB) - Loan-I	1,37,307.88	1,46,365.24
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Tranche I - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 26.09.2019 to 26.03.2035 in 32 installments of US$ 662,000 each).		
(Tranche II - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.07.2020 to 15.07.2036 in 32 installments of US$ 1,999636.36 each and 1 installment of US$ 1,999,636.48).		
(Tranche III - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 16.02.2021 to 15.08.2036 in 32 installments of US$ 4,005,375 each).		
(vii) From European Investment Bank (EIB) - Loan-II	1,34,468.18	1,39,778.06
(Tranche I - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 27.02.2023 to 27.08.2035 in 25 instalments of US$ 2,263,653.85 each and 1 instalment of US$ 2,263,653.75).		
(Tranche II - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 09.03.2024 to 09.09.2036 in 26 instalments of US$ 4,200,740.74 each and 1 instalment of US$ 4,200,740.76).		
(viii) From Government of India	23,970.00	25,692.78
(Against International Development Agency (IDA) - Second Renewable Energy Project (INR Loan)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.10.2010 to 15.04.2035 in 20 installments of US$ 625,000.00 each and 30 installments of US$ 1,250,000.00 each payable in INR .)		

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(ix) From India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) - Loan-I	-	2,00,000.00
(Interest @ 5.60% p.a., bullet repayment on 26.03.2024.)		
Sub-Total (E)	**6,80,719.95**	**9,60,827.05**
Toal loans from others (F=D+E)	**6,80,719.95**	**9,60,827.05**
Toal term loans (a=C+F)	**31,24,121.17**	**28,67,266.36**
(b)Loans repayable on demand :-		
Unsecured		
From Banks		
Bank of Baroda	8,262.43	-
(Secured by First Pari Passu charge on the book debts and receivables related to standard assets, to the extent of 125% of the loan outstanding)		
Yes Bank	-	-
Sub total (b)	**8,262.43**	-
(c) FCNR(B) Demand Loans :-*		
Secured		
Sub total (c)	-	-
Grand total(a+b+c)	**31,32,383.60**	**28,67,266.36**
Geography wise Borrowings		
Borrowings in India	22,02,517.03	18,53,973.64
Borrowings outside India	9,29,866.57	10,13,292.72
Total	**31,32,383.60**	**28,67,266.36**

i) Foreign currency borrowings from various multilateral / bilateral agencies viz. ADB, World Bank , KfW, AFD, JICA and EIB have been converted into rupee and hedging of the same is done by undertaking plain vanilla swap transaction /currency interest rate swap / principal only swap/forward contracts etc. with various banks with whom company has signed International Swaps and Derivative Association (ISDA) Master Agreement. These derivative transactions have been entered into with the participating bank for a maturity period which may be shorter than the maturity period of the loan. The hedging of the foreign currency loan has been carried out at various intervals and in multiple Tranches based on the drawl under the lines of credit and also rollover. In addition to the interest cost and other financial charges, due to hedging of foreign currency loans, these loans carry hedging/derivative cost, which is Tranche wise as per the drawl under the line of credit, thus the applicable rate of interest on these lines of credit has not been disclosed above.

iii) Rupee Borrowing as at 31-03-2024 mentioned in Note No. 20 were raised at respective Banks/Financial Institutions benchmark rate plus spread ranging from 0 bps to 140 bps.

iii) The Company raises funds through various instruments including bonds. During the year, the Company has not defaulted in servicing of any of its debt service obligations whether for principal or interest .

iv) Funds raised during the year have been utilised for the stated objects in the offer document/information memorandum/facility agreement.

v) The company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders .

vi) The statements of book debts filed by the Company with banks/ financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 21 : Subordinated Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost
A) Unsecured		
Other than Perpetual Debt Instruments / Preference Shares		
(i) 9.23% IREDA Taxable Unsecured	15,000.00	15,000.00
(Subordinated Tier-II Bonds-Series VIII- Repayable on 22.02.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	19.36	22.38
	14,980.64	14,977.62
(ii) 7.74% IREDA Taxable Unsecured	50,000.00	50,000.00
(Subordinated Tier-II Bonds - Sr-X- Repayable on 08.05.2030)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	39.41	44.32
	49,960.59	49,955.68
Total(A)	**64,941.24**	**64,933.29**
B) Geography wise classification		
Subordinated Liabilities in India	64,941.24	64,933.29
Subordinated Liabilities outside India	-	-
Total(B)	**64,941.24**	**64,933.29**

Note 22 :Other Financial Liabilities (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(a) National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	40,194.25	36,754.88
(b) Interest & Other Charges Accrued but not due on Borrowings	62,142.20	44,831.04
(c) Other Payables :		
MNRE Programme Funds	944.85	944.85
MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(41))	23,691.63	38,585.53

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GEF -MNRE -United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Project (Refer Note 38(41b))	273.36	256.94
Unclaimed Bond Principal *	19.60	19.60
Unclaimed Bond Interest *	136.82	103.56
Payable to NCEF	16.95	22.36
Lease Liability	403.38	433.40
Others	6,206.90	11,591.21
Total	**1,34,029.94**	**1,33,543.36**

*Out of the same, no amount is eligible to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

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Note 23 :Provisions **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note No. 38(6))		
-Provision for Leave Encashment	903.42	697.11
-Provision for Post Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB)	1,687.60	1,384.34
-Provision for Sick Leave	567.55	414.57
-Provision for Baggage Allowance	24.04	21.60
-Provision for Farewell Gift	19.52	10.99
Others		
-Provision for Indirect Tax (Including on Guarantee Commission) & Others	10,326.86	8,311.71
-Contingent provision on financial instruments (Loans)*	85,582.03	1,00,975.48
Total	**99,111.02**	**1,11,815.80**

*Including provision for Non Fund Exposure and excluding provision for Stage III loans.

Note 24 :Other Non-Financial Liabilities **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Revenue received in advance		
Front end fee received in advance	4,317.06	2,838.21
Other Advances		
Others	94.83	60.78
Others		
Provident Fund payable	4.06	58.43
Statutory Dues	1,190.66	1,288.66
MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (including interest accrued) (Refer Note 38(42))	1,65,227.76	1,65,160.42
Sundry Liabilities -Interest Capitalisation (Funded Interest Term Loan)	8,785.12	2,942.77
Capital Grant from World Bank (Refer Note 38(7a))	152.05	425.40
Default Risk Reduction Fund for Access to Energy Projects (KfW VI)#	968.66	924.17
Total	**1,80,740.20**	**1,73,698.86**

#Provided by KfW to cover up to 70% default risks of the overall access to energy portfolio of the Comapny under KfW VI line of credit by establishment of a portfolio risk reserve account (PRRA). The said amount shall be utilised to recover up to 70% of outstanding debt service obligation of the borrower, after exhausting DSRA, upon being declared NPA.

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Note 25 :Equity Share Capital (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(A) Authorised Share Capital		
6,000,000,000 (Previous period 6,000,000,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	6,00,000.00	6,00,000.00
	6,00,000.00	6,00,000.00
(B)Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
2,687,764,706 Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid up (Previous period : 2,284,600,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each).	2,68,776.47	2,28,460.00
Fully Paid Up		
Total	**2,68,776.47**	**2,28,460.00**

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding:-

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	No. of shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	No. of shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Equity Shares at the beginning of the period (of ₹10 each)	2,28,46,00,000	2,28,460.00	2,28,46,00,000.00	2,28,460.00
Add:- Shares issued & allotted during the period	40,31,64,706	40,316.47	-	-
Brought back during the period	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the period (of ₹10 each)	**2,68,77,64,706**	**2,68,776.47**	**2,28,46,00,000**	**2,28,460.00**

Details of the shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:-

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Government of India	2,01,58,23,529	75	2,28,46,00,000	100

Details of Shares held by promoters at the end of the period:-

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024			As at 31.03.2023		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the period	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the period
Government of India	2,01,58,23,529	75	25	2,28,46,00,000	100	-

1 The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having face value of ₹ 10 per share.
2 Equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividends which is subject to approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.
3 The holders of the equity shares are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their shareholding at the meeting of the shareholders.
4 The company has not, for a year of 5 years immediately preceeding the balance sheet date :
a) issued equity share without payment being received in cash.
b) issued equity share by way of bonus share.
c) bought back any of its share.
5 The company has no equity share reserved for issue under options/contracts /commitment for the sale of shares or disinvestment .(Refer Note 38(25))
6 Calls unpaid (showing aggregate value of calls unpaid by directors and officers): Nil
7 Forfeited shares (amount originally paid up): Nil
8 For Capital Management: Refer Note 38(24).

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Note 26 : Other Equity *

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(a) Reserves and Surplus		
(i) Special Reserve	1,58,110.27	1,31,710.27
(ii) Debenture Redemption Reserve	39,774.60	39,797.48
(iii) General Reserve	2,61,048.33	1,91,048.33
(iv) Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)	(31,836.88)	(58,039.59)
(v) NBFC Reserve	71,282.69	46,182.69
(vi) Securities Premium	86,363.27	-
(b) Retained Earnings	3,825.67	250.54
(c) Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges		
(i) Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	(1,401.89)	14,107.22
Total Other Equity (a+b+c)	**5,87,166.07**	**3,65,056.95**

*For changes during the period refer to Statement of Changes in Equity.

Details of other equity is shown as below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Special Reserves		
Under Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act 1961		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,31,710.27	1,16,155.27
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	26,400.00	15,555.00
Less : Written back during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,58,110.27**	**1,31,710.27**
Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	39,797.48	35,168.37
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	4,503.38	4,629.11
Less : Written back during the year	4,526.26	-
Balance at the end of the year	**39,774.60**	**39,797.48**
General Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,91,048.33	1,42,298.33
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	70,000.00	48,750.00
Less : Written back during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**2,61,048.33**	**1,91,048.33**
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(58,039.59)	(42,156.14)
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	26,861.85	(17,889.10)
Less: Amortisation during the year	659.14	(2,005.65)
Balance at the end of the year	**(31,836.88)**	**(58,039.59)**
NBFC Reserve (Section 45-IC of RBI Act 1934) (Refer note (26.3))		
Balance at the beginning of the year	46,182.69	28,882.69
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	25,100.00	17,300.00
Less: Amortisation during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**71,282.69**	**46,182.69**
Securities Premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Premium on shares issued during the year	88,696.24	-
Less: Utilized during the year for the share issue expenses (Net of Tax Benefit)	2,332.96	-
Balance at the end of the year	**86,363.27**	-
Retained Earnings		
Retained earning at the beginning of the year	250.54	138.14
Add : Profit for the year	1,25,222.90	86,462.83
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	(170.65)	(116.32)
Less: Transfer to Special Reserve	26,400.00	15,555.00
Add/(Less) : Net Transfer to / (from) Debenture Redemption Reserve	(22.88)	4,629.11
Less: Transfer to General Reserve	70,000.00	48,750.00
Less: Transfer to NBFC Reserve	25,100.00	17,300.00
Balance at the end of the year	**3,825.67**	**250.54**

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Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges		
Cash flow hedge reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	14,107.22	17,864.65
Add: Recognition through Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense) (net of taxes)	(15,509.11)	(3,757.42)
Balance at the end of the year (Net of Taxes)	**(1,401.89)**	**14,107.22**
Total	**5,87,166.08**	**3,65,056.95**

1 Nature and purpose of Reserves

1.1 Special Reserve:

Special reserve has been created to avail income tax deduction under section 36(1)(viii) of Income-Tax Act,1961 @ 20% of the profit before tax arrived from the business of providing long term finance. Accordingly, a sum of ₹ 26,400 Lakhs has been provided for the year ended 31.03.2024 (previous year: ₹ 15,555.00 Lakhs).

1.2 Debenture Redemption Reserve:

In terms of Rule 18 (7)(b)(ii) of the Companies Act 2013, the Company is required to create a Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR) upto 25% of the bonds issued through public issue. The Company has made a provision for DRR, so as to achieve the required amount over the respective tenure of the Tax-Free Bonds. Accordingly, a sum of ₹ 4,503.38 Lakhs has been provided for the year ended 31.03.2024 (previous year : ₹ 4,629.11 Lakhs).

Additionally, Tax Free Bonds Series XIII Tranche 1A and 1B aggregating to ₹ 7,575.90 Lakhs and ₹ 10,529.14 Lakhs respectively were redeemed during the year ended 31.03.2024. Inline DRR amounting to 25% of the redeemed amount i.e. ₹ 4,526.26 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ NIL) was rolled back from DRR.

1.3 General Reserve:

General Reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

For the year ended 31.03.2024, an amount of ₹ 70,000.00 Lakhs has been appropriated (previous year: ₹ 48,750.00 Lakhs) towards General reserve.

1.4 Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve:

Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account represents unamortized foreign exchange gain/loss on Long-term Foreign Currency Borrowings that are amortized over the tenure of the respective borrowings. The company has adopted exemption of para D13AA of Ind AS 101, according to which a first-time adopter may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements for the year ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial year as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, all transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. The exchange differences arising on reporting of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31,2018, at rate prevailing at the end of each year, different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are accumulated in a "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve Account" and amortized over the balance year of such long term monetary item, by recognition as income or expense in each of such years. Long-term foreign currency monetary items are those which have a term of twelve months or more at the date of origination. Movement of FCMITR has been shown in the table above.

1.5 NBFC Reserve:

In terms of RBI circular no. DNBR (PD)CC.No.092/03.10.001/2017-18 dated May 31, 2018, the Company is required to create NBFC reserve under Section 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934 @ 20% of post-tax profit. Accordingly, for the year ended 31.03.2024, an amount of ₹ 25,100.00 Lakhs has been appropriated (previous year: ₹ 17,300.00 Lakhs) towards NBFC reserve.

1.6 Securities Premium:

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilized only for limited purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Expenditure on issue of shares is charged to the securities premium account.

During the year ended 31.03.2024, an amount of ₹ 88,696.24 Lakhs has been received (previous year: Nil Lakhs) towards securities premium. Refer Note 38(25) for details on Initial Public Offer.

1.7 Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings represent profits and items of other comprehensive income recognized directly in retained earnings earned by the Company less dividend distributions and transfer to and from other reserves.

1.8 Cash Flow Hedge Reserve:

The Company uses derivative instruments in pursuance of managing its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps. To the extent the derivative contracts designated under the hedge accounting are effective hedges, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in 'Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges'. Amounts recognized in such reserve are reclassified to the Statement of Profit or Loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.Movement of Cash Flow Hedge Reserve has been shown in the table above.

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Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 27 : Interest Income (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
(i) Interest on Loans	4,78,167.97	3,29,758.55
Less : Rebate	3,280.18	1,895.46
Interest on Loans (Net)	4,74,887.79	3,27,863.08
(ii) Interest income on Investments		
-Interest on GOI Securities	670.65	670.42
(iii) Interest on deposits with Banks		
-Short Term Deposit-INR	2,867.11	7,778.91
-Short Term Deposit-Foreign Currency	462.46	-
(iv) Other interest Income		
-Interest on SB a/c	8.47	19.10
(v) Differential Interest	3,343.98	1,051.15
Total	**4,82,240.46**	**3,37,382.67**

Interest on Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost

Note 28 : Fees and Commission income (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
Business Service Fees		
(i) Fee Based Income	1,720.66	2,189.59
(ii) Consultancy Fee	15.56	23.74
(iii) Gurantee Commission	3,153.80	807.38
Total business service fees (a)	**4,890.01**	**3,020.72**
Service Charge		
(i) Government Scheme Implementation	1,110.91	712.57
Total Service Charges - Government Scheme implementation (b)	**1,110.91**	**712.57**
Total (a+b)	**6,000.92**	**3,733.28**

Note 29 : Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes* (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through statement of profit and loss other than trading portfolio		
(i) Derivatives		
- Fair value changes on derivative cover taken for foreign currency loans	(1,125.53)	1,242.79
Fair Value changes:		
- Realised	-	
- Unrealised	(1,125.53)	1,242.79
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	**(1,125.53)**	**1,242.79**

*Fair Value changes in this schedule are other than those arising on account of accrued interest income/expenses.

Note 30 :Other Operating Income (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
i) Revenue from Solar Power Plant*		
Sale of Power (a)	2,980.31	2,745.33
Less : Rebate to Customer (b)	59.61	54.91
Revenue from Solar Power Plant (Net) (c=a-b)	**2,920.70**	**2,690.42**
ii) Profit from Sale of Investments	-	-
ii) Bad debts recovered	6,357.02	3,148.32
Total (i+ii+iii)	**9,277.73**	**5,838.75**

*(Refer Note No. 38(29) and 38(30))

Note 31 :Other Income (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
Excess Provision Written off	0.97	-
Interest on staff loan	129.21	94.86
Rental Income (Refer Note No. 38(19))	1.80	-
Others	3.55	12.07
Total	**135.53**	**106.93**

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Note 32 :Finance Cost* (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
Interest on Borrowings	2,02,798.50	1,18,880.41
Interest on Debt Securities	96,230.70	74,669.99
Interest on Subordinated Liabilities	5,258.96	5,254.50
Other Borrowing Costs	12,046.04	9,824.44
Transaction cost on Borrowings	39.79	176.24
Interest on lease liability	36.17	38.24
Total	**3,16,410.15**	**2,08,843.82**

*Finance Cost on Financial liabilities are measured at fair value through Amortised Cost

Note 33 : Net translation/ transaction exchange loss (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
Net translation/ transaction exchange loss	(993.72)	396.92
Amortisation of FCMITR	(659.14)	2,005.65
Total	**(1,652.85)**	**2,402.56**

Note 34 :Impairment on Financial Instruments (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
Loans	(6,721.67)	6,657.91
Total	**(6,721.67)**	**6,657.91**

Impairment on Financial instruments measured at Amortised Cost
For more details Refer Note No. 38(20)

Note 35 :Employee Benefits Expense (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
Salaries and wages	5,798.20	5,177.13
Contribution to provident and other funds	489.76	492.48
Staff welfare expenses	829.36	573.54
Human Resource Development expenses	14.60	66.13
Total	**7,131.92**	**6,309.29**

Note 36 :Depreciation And Amortization Expense (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
Depreciation on Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) (Refer Note No 5)	2,421.69	2,166.13
Amortisation of Intangible assets (Refer Note No 18)	62.70	3.64
Depreciation on Investment property (Refer Note No 19)	0.49	0.59
Amortisation of Right to use asset (Refer Note No 31)	549.87	179.48
Total	**3,034.75**	**2,349.84**

Note 37 :Other expenses (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31.03.2024	For the year Ended 31.03.2023
Rent, taxes and power	1,604.72	1,585.20
Repairs and maintenance	726.24	592.91
Communication Costs	113.50	146.24
Printing and stationery	49.37	54.02
Advertisement and publicity	1,057.24	1,870.93
Director's fees, allowances and expenses	178.43	91.71
Auditor's fees and expenses (Refer Note No 38(38))	54.67	49.61
Legal and Professional charges	2,406.00	1,146.24
Travelling and conveyance	674.11	422.50
Insurance	13.92	24.21
Bad Debts	-	800.46
Credit rating expenses	130.05	169.63
Loss on sale of PPE	64.29	13.01
Other expenditure	579.68	151.97
Total	**7,652.22**	**7,118.64**

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NOTE - '38' – NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. Company Overview

The Company is a Government Company registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC). The registered office of the Company is at 1st Floor, India Habitat Centre, East Court, Core- 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110003.The Company has also been accorded Schedule "A" status vide DPE letter dated September 27, 2023.

Any direction issued by RBI or other regulator are implemented as and when they become applicable. In terms of Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 dated October 19, 2023 (as amended) herewith referred as Master Direction 2023 the Company falls under NBFC-Middle Layer (ML). The Company has been granted the status of Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC) by RBI vide letter dated March 13, 2023 & is classified as "NBFC-IFC" as per Master Direction 2023.

Equity Shares and Non-Convertible Debt Securities of the Company are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and/or BSE Limited.

The Balance Sheet, the statement of profit and loss and the statement of change in equity (SOCIE) are presented in the format prescribed under Division III of Schedule III of the Companies Act , 2013 for NBFCs that are required to comply with Ind AS. The statement of cash flow has been presented as per the requirement of Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows.

2. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-10 "Events after the reporting period"

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2024, were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorized for issue on **April 19, 2024.**

3. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-12 "Income taxes"

A. Tax recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Current tax expense relating to:		
Current year	39,811.56	24,163.72
Earlier years*	1,491.57	1,153.55
Sub Total (A)	**41,303.13**	**25,317.27**
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,997.90	2,144.82
Sub Total (B)	**1,997.90**	**2,144.82**
Total (C=A+B)	43,301.03	27,462.09
Tax Expenses/(saving) recognized on Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans and Effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve **(D)**	(5,273.52)	(1,302.84)
Total Tax recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss (C+D)	**38,027.51**	**26,159.25**

*Determined in current year

B. Tax recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Income tax on re measurement of the defined benefit plans	(57.39)	(39.12)
Income Tax on Effective portion on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve	(5,216.13)	(1,263.72)
Total Tax recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	**(5,273.52)**	**(1,302.84)**

C. Tax recognized in Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Tax benefit on Share Issue Expenses	784.64	-
Total Tax recognized in Other Equity	784.64	-

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D. Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Profit before Tax & OCI	**1,47,570.65**	**1,08,748.34**
Applicable income tax rate (%)	25.17%	25.17%
Expected Income tax	37,140.58	27,369.78
Tax effect of income tax adjustments		
Depreciation , amortization & Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	(59.19)	6.47
Deferred Items & OCI adjustment	59.57	42.93
Amortization of FCMITR	5,216.13	1,263.72
Impairment on Financial Instruments	1,787.71	1,201.38
Disallowance u/s 43B of Income Tax Act , 1961	275.50	(11.86)
Deduction u/s 36(1) of Income Tax Act, 1961	(8,454.34)	(5,116.20)
CSR expenses & Others	553.50	175.53
Other deductible tax expenses	(0.14)	-
Excess Tax Provided	16.61	73.95
Tax expense relating to earlier years	1,491.57	1,153.54
Total tax expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss	38,027.50	26,159.26
Actual effective income tax rate on Book Income (%)	25.77%	24.05%

E. Movement of Deferred Tax

For the Year ended 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Net balance as at 01.04.2023	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognised in Other Equity	Net balance as at 31.03.2024
Deferred Tax Assets					
Provision for Indirect Tax & Other on Guarantee Commission	2,091.89	224.96	-	-	2,316.85
Provision for Service Tax and Other	295.67	18.52	-	-	314.19
Provision for Leave Encashment	175.45	51.92	-	-	227.37
Provision for Gratuity	-	-	11.02	-	11.02
Provision for Post-Retirement Medical Benefit	348.41	(392.12)	43.70	-	0.00
Provision for Sick Leave	104.34	38.50	-	-	142.84
Provision for Baggage Allowance	5.44	0.80	(0.18)	-	6.05
Provision for Farewell Gift	2.77	(0.70)	2.85	-	4.91
Provision for Performance Incentive	305.39	(305.39)	-	-	0.00
Provision for Impairment on financial instruments	39,363.02	(3,479.42)	-	-	35,883.59
Front End Fee - Deferred in Books	4,894.63	567.42	-	-	5,462.05
Share Issue Expenses	-	(156.93)	-	784.64	627.71
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**47,587.00**	**(3,432.43)**	**57.39**	**784.64**	**44,996.60**
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Depreciation & amortization	4,574.95	(188.72)	-	-	4,386.23
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)	12,850.32	(1,378.57)	-	-	11,471.75
Transaction cost on Bonds	61.37	132.95	-	-	194.31
Transaction cost on Loans	0.18	(0.18)	-	-	-
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**17,486.82**	**(1,434.53)**	-	-	**16,052.29**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**30,100.18**	**(1,997.90)**	**57.39**	**784.64**	**28,944.31**

For the Year ended 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Net balance as at 01.04.2022	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in Other Equity	Net balance as at 31.03.2023
Deferred Tax Assets					
Provision for Indirect Tax & Other on Guarantee Commission	1,865.24	226.65	-	-	2,091.89
Provision for Service Tax and Other	277.20	18.47	-	-	295.67

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Provision for Leave Encashment	167.26	8.18	-	-	175.45
Provision for Gratuity	-	6.89	(6.89)	-	-
Provision for Post-Retirement Medical Benefit	290.31	56.36	1.74	-	348.41
Provision for Sick Leave	109.63	(5.30)	-	-	104.34
Provision for Baggage Allowance	5.29	0.70	(0.56)	-	5.44
Provision for Farewell Gift	2.71	(0.02)	0.07	-	2.77
Provision for Performance Incentive	202.02	103.37	-	-	305.39
Provision for Impairment on financial instruments	38,888.74	474.28	-	-	39,363.02
Front End Fee - Deferred in Books	2,953.90	1,940.73	-	-	4,894.63
Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**44,762.30**	**2,830.32**	**(5.63)**	-	**47,587.00**
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Depreciation & amortization	4,907.50	(332.55)	-	-	4,574.95
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)	7,589.05	5,261.27	-	-	12,850.32
Transaction cost on Bonds	59.87	1.50	-	-	61.37
Transaction cost on Loans	-	0.18	-	-	0.18
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**12,556.42**	**4,930.40**	-	-	**17,486.82**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**32,205.88**	**(2,100.08)**	**(5.63)**	-	**30,100.18**

F. Deductible temporary differences / unused tax losses / unused tax credits carried forward

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2024**	**Expiry date**	**As at 31.03.2023**	**Expiry date**
Deductible temporary differences /unused tax losses/unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized	-	NA	-	NA

G. Aggregate current tax and deferred tax that are recognized directly to Other Equity/OCI

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Year ended 31.03.2024**	**Year ended 31.03.2023**
Tax on re measurements of Defined benefit Plans	57.39	39.12
Tax on Effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve	5,216.13	1,263.72
Tax on Share Issue Expenses	784.64	-
Total	**6,058.16**	**1,302.84**

4. **Undisclosed income**

There were no transactions not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the current and previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Thus, no further accounting in the books of accounts is required.

5. **Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-16 "Property Plant and Equipment"**

Decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment

As per Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, Appendix A "Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities", specified changes in decommissioning, restoration or similar liability needs to be added to or deducted from the cost of the asset to which it relates; the adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life.

As per para 55 of Ind AS 16, the depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value. The amount of decommissioning liability and residual value related to solar plant is not reliably ascertainable. Hence, decommissioning liability related to the solar plant and the residual value have not been considered. Further , the management is of the opinion that the decommissioning cost (net of residual value of the solar plant), shall not be material.

6. **Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-19 "Employee Benefits"**

General description of various defined employee's benefits schemes is as under:-

- **Provident Fund:** During the year ended 31.03.2024 , the Company has recognized an expense of ₹ 287.27 Lakhs (previous year : ₹ 251.41 Lakhs) in respect of contribution to Provident Fund at predetermined fixed percentage of eligible employees' salary and charged to statement of profit and loss which includes contribution of ₹ Nil Lakhs (previous year : ₹ Nil Lakhs) as per sub- clause no. 28 of clause number 27AA i.e. terms and conditions of exemption of The Employees' Provident Funds

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Scheme, 1952 towards loss to the trust due to diminution in the value of the investment . Any amount (if recovered) by the Company's PF Trust shall be refunded to the Company.

- **National Pension Scheme / Superannuation Benefit Fund (Defined Contribution Fund):** During the year ended 31.03.2024, the Company has recognized an expense of ₹ 216.55 Lakhs in respect of contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) (previous year: ₹ 185.57 Lakhs at predetermined fixed percentage of eligible employees' salary and charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Benefits:

- **Earned Leave benefit (EL):** Accrual 30 days per year. Encashment 2 times in a calendar year while in service. Encashment on retirement or superannuation maximum 300 days inclusive of HPL.

  For year ended 31.03.2024 the Company has recognized ₹ 304.76 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 72.75 Lakhs) towards earned leave as per actuarial valuation.

- **Half Pay Leave benefit (HPL):** Accrual 10 full days per year. No encashment while in service. Encashment on retirement or superannuation maximum 300 days inclusive of EL.

  For year ended 31.03.2024 the Company has recognized ₹ 151.41 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 37.93 Lakhs) towards Half pay leave as per actuarial valuation.

- **Gratuity:** Accrual of 15 days salary for every completed year of service. Vesting period is 05 years, and the payment is limited to 20 Lakhs subsequent to the pay revision applicable from 01.01.2017.

  As per actuarial valuation for the year ended 31.03.2024, Net Asset recognized in Balance Sheet towards gratuity is ₹ 21.07 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ Nil Lakhs) for on roll employee, whereas the assets held of ₹ 1,239.57 Lakhs against the liability of ₹ 1,218.50 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 1,188.83 Lakhs against the liability of ₹ 1,114.80 Lakhs).

- **Post-Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB):** The Company contributes to the defined benefit plans for Post-Retirement Medical Scheme using projected unit credit method of actuarial valuation. Under the scheme eligible ex-employees and eligible dependent family members are provided medical facilities.

  As per actuarial valuation for year ended 31.03.2024 towards the PRMB, the Company has provided ₹ 172.58 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 136.22 Lakhs).

- **Baggage Allowance:** At the time of superannuation, employees are entitled to settle at a place of their choice, and they are eligible for Baggage Allowance.

  As per actuarial valuation for the year ended 31.03.2024, towards Baggage Allowance the Company has provided ₹ 3.17 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 2.82 Lakhs).

- **Farewell Gift:** At the time of superannuation of employees, company provides farewell gift to employee as per policy framed for this purpose. Value of gift is determined on the basis on designation of the superannuating employee.

  During the year ended 31.03.2024, the Company has provided / (recognized) towards the Farewell Gift ₹ 2.21 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 1.32 Lakhs).

  The summarized position of various defined benefits recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss, Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and Balance Sheet & other disclosures are as under:-

❖ **Change in the Present value of the obligation.**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity (Funded)	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
			(Unfunded)				
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	31.03.2024	1,191.31	482.79	762.13	21.60	1,384.34	10.99
	31.03.2023	1,157.04	435.61	703.71	21.04	1,153.49	10.77
Interest Cost	31.03.2024	82.27	30.59	51.45	1.59	102.16	0.81
	31.03.2023	80.56	31.45	47.98	1.52	83.28	0.78
Current service cost	31.03.2024	66.13	108.31	164.82	1.58	70.41	1.40
	31.03.2023	58.32	30.42	73.46	1.30	52.95	0.55
Past Service cost	31.03.2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	31.03.2024	(162.64)	(66.66)	(163.46)	-	(42.98)	(5.00)
	31.03.2023	(127.13)	(58.97)	(79.37)	(0.84)	(57.19)	(1.40)

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Actuarial Loss/(gain) on obligations	31.03.2024	41.43	12.50	88.49	(0.73)	173.65	11.32
	31.03.2023	(53.99)	(23.94)	(48.68)	(2.26)	151.81	(0.29)
Present Value of obligation at the end	31.03.2024	1,218.50	567.55	903.42	24.04	1,687.60	19.52
	31.03.2023	1,114.80	414.57	697.11	21.60	1,384.34	10.99

❖ **Change in Fair Value of Planned assets.**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)			(Unfunded)		
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning	31.03.2024	1,188.84	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2023	1,167.44	-	-	-	-	-
Difference in opening fund	31.03.2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actual Return on plan assets	31.03.2024	86.56	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2023	84.29	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality charges	31.03.2024	(1.19)	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2023	(4.84)	-	-	-	-	-
Employer contributions	31.03.2024	51.04	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2023	69.07	-	-	-	-	-
Fund received from other organization	31.03.2024	76.51	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	31.03.2024	(162.18)	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2023	(127.13)	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end	31.03.2024	1,239.57	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2023	1,188.83	-	-	-	-	-

❖ **Amount Recognized in Balance Sheet.**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)			(Unfunded)		
Estimated present value of obligations at the end	31.03.2024	1,218.50	567.55	903.42	24.04	1,687.60	19.52
	31.03.2023	1,114.80	414.56	697.10	20.76	1,384.34	10.99
Fair value of plan assets at the end	31.03.2024	1,239.57	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2023	1,188.84	-	-	-	-	-
Net (Liability) / Asset recognized in Balance Sheet	31.03.2024	21.07	(567.55)	(903.42)	(24.04)	(1,687.60)	(19.52)
	31.03.2023	-	(414.56)	(697.10)	(21.60)	(1,384.34)	(10.99)

❖ **Amount Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)			(Unfunded)		
Current service cost	31.03.2024	66.13	108.31	164.82	1.58	70.41	1.40
	31.03.2023	58.32	30.42	73.46	1.30	52.95	0.55
Interest cost	31.03.2024	82.27	30.59	51.45	1.59	102.16	0.81
	31.03.2023	80.56	31.45	47.98	1.52	83.28	0.78
Expected return on plan asset	31.03.2024	87.74	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2023	84.29	-	-	-	-	-
Expense Recognised in Profit & Loss Statement	31.03.2024	(15.05)	151.41	304.76	3.17	172.58	2.21
	31.03.2023	54.59	37.93	72.76	2.82	136.23	1.33
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	31.03.2024	43.80	-	-	0.73	(173.65)	(11.32)
	31.03.2023	5.59	-	-	2.26	(151.81)	(0.29)

❖ **Actuarial Assumption.**

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)			(Unfunded)		
Discount rate	31.03.2024	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%
	31.03.2023	7.38%	7.38%	7.38%	7.38%	7.38%	7.38%
Rate of salary increase	31.03.2024	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	-
	31.03.2023	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	-
Method used	31.03.2024 31.03.2023	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC

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❖ **Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit obligation.**

(₹ in Lakhs)

A) Impact of the change in discount rate	Gratuity	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	PRMB	Farewell Gift
	(Funded)	(Unfunded)				
Present value of obligation at the end	1,218.50	567.55	903.42	24.04	1,687.60	19.52
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(47.74)	(19.13)	(42.96)	(0.96)	(58.22)	(0.64)
Impact due to Decrease of 0.50%	51.34	21.72	46.27	1.04	61.19	0.74
B) Impact of the change in Salary increase	**Gratuity**	**Sick Leave**	**Earned Leave**	**Baggage**	**PRMB**	**Farewell Gift**
Present value of obligation at the end	1,218.50	567.55	903.42	24.04	1,687.60	-
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	17.72	21.78	46.42	1.04	62.02	-
Impact due to Decrease of 0.50%	(20.77)	(19.26)	(43.21)	(0.97)	(59.61)	-

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change due to these are not calculated. Sensitivities as rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable.

- **Performance Related Pay**

During the year ended 31.03.2024, the Company has made a provision (net of reversal) of ₹ 490.94 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 935.54 Lakhs was created) towards the performance related pay. An amount of ₹ 884.38 Lakhs was paid during the year (previous year: ₹ 524.82 Lakhs) to the eligible employees as per the underlying scheme.

7. **Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -20 "Accounting for Government Grant and Disclosure of Government Assistance"**

a) **Grant for Capital Assets**

World Bank Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Grant: -

World Bank CTF Grant received related to Intangible assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset as a deduction to amortization expense. Refer Note 38(18) to Financial Statements.

The Company has received total Grant of ₹ 550.00 Lakhs till 31.03.2024 (previous year: ₹ 425.40 Lakhs) including reimbursements to the Company and direct disbursement to vendors . The Company has disclosed ₹ 152.05 Lakhs as balance grant (previous year: ₹ 425.40 Lakhs) towards the procurement of intangible assets till 31.03.2024. The Company has disclosed the said grant as "Capital Grant from World Bank -Clean Technology Fund (CTF)" under "Other non-financial liabilities"(Refer Note 24) to Financial Statements. The movement of Grant for Capital Assets is as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2024	Year Ended 31.03.2023
Opening Balance	425.40	311.16
Grant received during the year	124.60	114.24
Grant recognized in Statement of P&L	397.95	-
Closing Balance	152.05	425.40

b) **Revenue Grant**

The Company has received a revenue grant "Technical Assistance" (TA) from World Bank, amounting to ₹ 244.83 Lakhs for the year ended 31.03.2024 (previous year: ₹ 49.96 Lakhs) for engaging external consultant to assess loan applications under World bank line of credit. The Company is in compliance with Ind AS 20 "Government grant and assistance" and has adopted to present its revenue grant as deduction to the related expenses.

The Company has received a revenue grant "Technical Assistance" (TA) from KfW, amounting to ₹ Nil Lakhs for the year ended 31.03.2024 (previous year: ₹ 164.44 Lakhs) for engaging consultants for the 'Solar PV Project Pipeline programme' and 'Access to Clean Energy programme' under KfW IV and VI lines of credit respectively. The Company is in compliance with Ind AS 20 "Government grant and assistance" and has adopted to present its revenue grant as deduction to the related expenses.

Following table discloses the amount recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss : -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Year ended	TA Component received	Expenses incurred against the TA	Net amount recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss
31.03.2024	244.83	244.83	-
31.03.2023	214.40	214.40	-

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8. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-21 "The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates"

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
	Debit/(Credit)	Debit/(Credit)
The amount of net exchange differences debited/(credited) to the Statement of Profit & Loss	(1,652.85)	2,402.56
The amount of net exchange differences debited/(credited) to the Other Comprehensive Income	4,184.84	22,058.82

9. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-23 "Borrowing Costs"

₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ Nil)

10. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-24 "Related Parties Disclosures"

A. Disclosures for Other than Govt. and Govt. Related Entities

List of Related Party

As at 31.03.2024

Key Management Personnel (KMP)		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
Shri Pradip Kumar Das	Chairman & Managing Director[1] Addl. Charge of Director (Finance) [1] Addl. Charge of Director (Technical) [1]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024 01.04.2023 to 12.10.2023 01.04.2023 to 04.03.2024
Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty	Director- Finance[2] Chief Financial Officer[2] Addl. Charge of Director (Technical) [2]	12.10.2023 to 31.03.2024 16.10.2023 to 31.03.2024 05.03.2024 to 31.03.2024
Shri Padam Lal Negi	Director - Government Nominee[3]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Shri Ajay Yadav	Director - Government Nominee[3]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt	Director - Independent Director[4]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar	Director - Independent Director[5]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Shri Ram Nihal Nishad	Director -Independent Director[6]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Smt. Rohini Rawat	Director -Independent Director[6]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Dr. R. C. Sharma	GM (F&A) & Chief Financial Officer[2]	01.04.2023 to 16.10.2023
Smt. Ekta Madan	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer[7]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024

As at 31.03.2023

Key Management Personnel (KMP)		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
Shri Pradip Kumar Das	Chairman & Managing Director[1] Addl. Charge of Director (Finance) [1] Addl. Charge of Director (Technical) [1]	01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023 05.03.2023 to 31.03.2023
Shri Chintan Navinbhai Shah	Director- Technical[8]	01.04.2022 to 04.03.2023
Shri Vimalendra Anand Patwardhan	Director - Government Nominee[9]	01.04.2022 to 25.10.2022
Shri Dinesh Dayanand Jagdale	Director - Government Nominee[9]	01.04.2022 to 07.02.2023
Shri Padam Lal Negi	Director - Government Nominee[3]	07.02.2023 to 31.03.2023
Shri Ajay Yadav	Director - Government Nominee[3]	14.02.2023 to 31.03.2023
Shri Shabdsharan Brahmbhatt	Director - Independent Director[4]	01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023
Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar	Director - Independent Director[5]	01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023
Shri Ram Nihal Nishad	Director -Independent Director[6]	09.03.2023 to 31.03.2023
Smt. Rohini Rawat	Director -Independent Director[6]	09.03.2023 to 31.03.2023
Dr. R. C. Sharma	GM (F&A) & Chief Financial Officer[2]	01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023
Shri Surender Suyal	Company Secretary & Chief Compliance Officer[7]	01.04.2022 to 31.10.2022
Smt. Ekta Madan	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer[7]	01.11.2022 to 31.03.2023

[1]Shri Pradip Kumar Das has been appointed as Chairman & Managing Director (CMD), w.e.f. May 06, 2020. and was entrusted with additional charge of Director (Finance) w.e.f. May 06, 2020. Subsequently, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) extended the additional charge of Director (Finance) to Shri Pradip Kumar Das, CMD, from time to time and last extended w.e.f. November 06, 2022 for a period of 01 (One) year or till the assumption of charge of the post by regular incumbent, or until further orders whichever is earliest.

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MNRE vide its letter dated August 30, 2023 have accorded ex-post facto approval for the entrustment of the Additional Charge of the post of Director (Technical) to Shri Pradip Kumar Das, Chairman and Managing Director, for a period of 01 (One) year w.e.f. March 5, 2023, or till the appointment of a regular incumbent to the post or until further orders, whichever is the earliest. Accordingly, the said charge was valid till March 04, 2024.

[2]Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty has been appointed as Director (Finance) of the Company for a period of five years w.e.f.12th October 2023 (A/N) vide MNRE Order no. 1/22/2017-IREDA dated 12th October 2023. Further, Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty, Director (Finance) has been appointed as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company in place of Dr. R.C. Sharma, GM (F&A) w.e.f. October 16, 2023. Further, MNRE vide Office Order No. 1/13/2017-IREDA dated March 27, 2024 have entrusted the additional charge of the post of Director (Technical), to Shri Bijay Kumar Mohanty, Director (Finance), for a period of 6 (six) months w.e.f. March 05, 2024, or till the appointment of regular incumbent, or until further orders, whichever is the earliest.

[3]MNRE vide its order no.340/85/2017-IREDA dated February 7, 2023, has appointed Shri Padam Lal Negi, JS& FA, MNRE and Shri Ajay Yadav, JS, MNRE as Govt. Nominee Directors on the Board of the Company. However, DIN of Shri Ajay Yadav was obtained from Registrar of Companies (ROC) on February 14, 2023. Accordingly, Shri Ajay Yadav is deemed to be Director of the Company w.e.f. February 14, 2023.

[4]MNRE vide its order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA dated January 21, 2022 appointed Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt, as Part-Time Non-Official Director (Independent Director) on the Board of the Company for a period of three years with immediate effect. However, as DIN was obtained from ROC on January 28, 2022. Accordingly, he is deemed to be Director of the Company w.e.f. January 28, 2022.

[5]MNRE vide its order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA dated March 28, 2022 appointed Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar as Non-Official Director (Independent Director) on the Board of the Company for a period of three years from the date of the order. However, as DIN was obtained from ROC on March 31, 2022. Accordingly, he is deemed to be Director of the Company w.e.f. March 31, 2022.

[6]MNRE vide its order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA dated March 06, 2023, has appointed Shri Ram Nihal Nishad & Smt. Rohini Rawat, as Part-Time Non-Official Directors (Independent Directors) on the Board of the Company for a period of three years w.e.f. the date of issue of the order or until further orders, whichever event occurs earlier. However, DIN of both the Directors had been obtained from ROC on March 09, 2023. Accordingly, they are deemed to be Director of the Company w.e.f March 09, 2023.

[7]Pursuant to retirement of Shri Surender Suyal (Company Secretary & Chief Compliance Officer) on October 31, 2022, Smt. Ekta Madan, Sr. Manager (Corporate Affairs) has been designated as Company Secretary & Compliance Officer in compliance to the provisions of Section 203 of Companies Act, 2013. At present, Shri Piyush Kumar, DGM (Law) has been appointed as Chief Compliance Officer of the Company w.e.f. February 16, 2024 in place of Smt. Punnu Grover, DGM (Finance & Accounts).

[8]Shri Chintan N. Shah, Director (Technical) completed his tenure on March 4, 2023 (A/N). Accordingly, he ceased to be Director of the Company w.e.f March 4, 2023.

[9]MNRE vide its letter dated October 31, 2022 has informed that Central Deputation tenure of Shri Vimalendra Anand Patwardhan, Former JS & FA, MNRE has been completed on October 25, 2022. Accordingly, Shri Vimalendra Anand Patwardhan ceased to be Govt. Nominee Director of the Company w.e.f. October 26, 2022. MNRE vide its order no.340/85/2017-IREDA dated February 7, 2023, has informed that Shri Dinesh Dayanand Jagdale, Director JS, MNRE ceased to be Government Nominee Director of the Company w.e.f. February 7, 2023.

Trusts / Funds under control of the Company

- IREDA Employees Contributory Provident Fund Trust
- IREDA Employees Gratuity Fund Trust
- IREDA Employee Benevolent Fund
- IREDA Exchange Risk Administration Fund (Non-Operational)

i. Compensation to KMPs

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Short-term benefits		
- Sitting Fee (to Independent Directors)	91.40	45.60
- Others (Salary)	180.70	226.54
Post-employment benefits	16.82	23.70
Total	**288.92**	**296.00**

Note :-

- The Chairman and Managing Director, Director (Finance) and Director (Technical) have also been allowed staff car including private journey upto a ceiling of 1000 Kms. per month on payment of monthly charges as per Department of Public Enterprises guidelines.
- Contribution towards Gratuity Fund, for Functional Directors is not ascertainable separately as the contribution to LIC is not made employee wise.
- Provision for leave encashment, post-retirement medical benefit, farewell gift etc. to functional director have been made on the basis of actuarial valuation and are in addition to the above given compensation.

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ii. Loans & Advances to and from KMPs:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Loans & Advances to KMP		
Balance at the beginning of the year	39.57	64.98
Loan & Advances given during the year	11.65	2.60
Repayments received during the year	10.65	20.85
Interest charged during the year	-	0.37
Interest received during the year	8.52	7.53
Balance at the end of the year	**32.05**	**39.57**

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Loans & Advances from KMP		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Loan & Advances given during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Major terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
2. The remuneration and loans & advances to Key Managerial Personnel are in line with the service rules of the Company.
3. There are no pending commitments to the related parties.

B. Disclosure for transactions entered with Government and Government Entities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of Government /Government entities	Nature of Relationship with the Company	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2024	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2023	Balance as at 31.03.2024	Balance as at 31.03.2023
Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)	Administrative Ministry	Loan Repayment - IDA through MNRE	2,064.49	1,977.55	23,970.00	25,692.78
		Interest Payment	189.64	196.38	-	-
		Guarantee Fee Payment*	11,763.06	8,885.18	-	-
		Raising of taxable bonds on behalf of MNRE (GOI Fully Serviced Bonds)	-	-	GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Series -I : 61,000.00 Series IA : 22,000.00 Series IB : 81,000.00 Total : 1,64,000.00	GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Series -I : 61,000.00 Series IA : 22,000.00 Series IB : 81,000.00 Total : 1,64,000.00

*Represents the amount for FY 2023-24.

The Company is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) under the administrative control of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India. Transactions with Government related entities cover transactions that are significant individually and collectively. The Company has also entered into other transactions such as telephone expenses, air travel and deposits etc. with other CPSUs. They are insignificant individually & collectively and hence not disclosed. All transactions are carried out on market terms.

Significant transactions with related parties under the control/ joint control of the same government are as under:-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the Company	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2024	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2023	Balance as at 31.03.2024 [Dr. / (Cr.)]	Balance as at 31.03.2023 [Dr. / (Cr.)]
Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited	Repayment of Loan	1,739.59	577.63	41,165.21	19,602.80
Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited	Disbursement of Loan	23,302.00	6,144.00	41,165.21	19,602.80

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State Bank of India	Repayment of Loan	73.20	89.45	152.51	225.71
Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited	Repayment of Loan	2,482.86	-	5,517.14	-
Life Insurance Corporation of India	Rent - Branch Office	7.27	7.34	-	-
NBCC (India) Limited	Maintenance Charges	155.02	134.09	54.02	24.55
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	Internet Connectivity Charges	18.49	8.93	-	-
Solar Energy Corporation of India	Reimbursement of Expenditure	-	-	9.37	9.37
Central Warehousing Corporation	Office Sanitisation	25.61	29.76	(1.46)	-
SJVN Green Energy Ltd	Disbursement of Loan	-	1,52,991.00	1,52,991.00	1,52,991.00
National Institute of wind Energy	Rent Income	1.80	-	1.80	-

During the year, the Company has also received interest of ₹ 16,080.67 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 3,998.57 Lakhs) and repayment of principal of ₹ 4,295.66 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 667.08 Lakhs) on the loans to government related entities. Further, an amount of ₹ 1,110.91 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 712.57 Lakhs) has been accounted for as Service Charges towards the various schemes implemented as per the mandate of the Government of India (GOI). Refer Note 28 to Financial Statements.

11. Loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person that are:

    (a) Repayable on demand or

    (b) Without specifying any terms or period of repayment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of Borrower	**As at 31.03.2024**		**As at 31.03.2023**	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	**% age to total Loans & Advances in the nature of loans**	**Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding**	**% age to total Loans & Advances in the nature of loans**
Promoter	Nil		Nil	
Directors				
KMPs				
Other Related Parties				

12. **Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-27 "Separate Financial Statements"**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2024**	**As at 31.03.2023**
Investment in Associate / Subsidiary / Joint Venture	Nil	Nil

The Company is in process of incorporation of a Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company in IFSC (International Financial Services Centre) - GIFT (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City) City with the proposed name of "IREDA Global Green Energy IFSC Ltd." which has been approved by ROC, Delhi. The Company has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 0.02 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ Nil Lakhs) towards the same.

The Company intends to incorporate a Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company for retail lending w.r.t. rooftop solar, PM KUSUM scheme and other B2C segments. The request in this regard has been submitted to the administrative ministry.

13. **Compliance with number of layers of companies**

The Company has not invested in layers of companies as specified under Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 during the current and previous year.

14. **Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements**

No scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the competent authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the current and previous year.

15. **Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-33 "Earnings Per Share (EPS)"**

A. Basic EPS

Basic earnings per equity share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The calculation of Basic EPS is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Profit / (loss) for the year, attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company (₹ Lakhs)	125,222.90	86,462.83
Earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share (A) (₹ Lakhs)	125,222.90	86,462.83
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share (B)	2,687,764,706	2,28,46,00,000
Face Value per Equity Share (in ₹)	10	10
Basic EPS (A/B) (in ₹)	5.16	3.78

*Calculated as (2,28,46,00,000*366/366) + (4,03,16,47,060*128/366) considering allotment of fresh equity on 26.11.2023.

B. Diluted EPS

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The calculation of Diluted EPS is as follows: - .

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Profit (loss) for the year, attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company (₹ Lakhs)	125,222.90	86,462.83
Earnings used in calculation of diluted earnings per share(A) (₹ Lakhs)	125,222.90	86,462.83
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share (B)	2,687,764,706	2,28,46,00,000
Face Value per Equity Share (in ₹)	10	10
Diluted EPS (A/B) (in ₹)	5.16	3.78

*Calculated as (2,28,46,00,000*366/366) + (4,03,16,47,060*128/366) considering allotment of fresh equity on 26.11.2023.

16. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-36 "Impairment of assets"

The Company, at each balance sheet date, assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset and/or cash generating unit. If such indication exists, assets are impaired by comparing carrying amount of each asset and/or cash generating unit to the recoverable amount being higher of the net selling price or value in use. Value in use is determined from the present value of the estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of the assets. The Company has no impairment loss during the current and previous year.

17. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"

a) **Contingent Liabilities:**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
i Taxation Demands:		
Income Tax cases [1]	1,829.90	23,776.48
Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) cases [2]	26,593.66	21,492.48
ii Others[3]	415.28	348.69
b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees		
i. Guarantees	1,03,244.79	48,611.41
ii. Letter of comfort / Payment Order Instrument issued and outstanding	59,416.42	1,36,654.23
c) Other money for which the Company is contingently liable		
i. Property tax in respect of Office & Residential Buildings (Refer Note 38 (34) to Financial Statements)	Undeterminable	Undeterminable

[1]Income Tax

This pertains to Income Tax cases for AY 2014-15 and AY 2020-21 which are pending before the CIT(Appeals), while case for AY 2022-23 has been moved for rectification under Section 154 of the Income Tax Act. The Company is hopeful of a favourable outcome in respect of the various issues covered under the appeal and thus except for the issues decided against the Company in other years, for which reasonable provision has been made, no further provision has been considered as necessary.

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For the Income Tax Cases of AY 2010-11 to AY 2018-19 (except AY 2014-15 , which is pending before CIT(A)), the Company has received orders dated 22.03.2024 passed by CIT(A) , wherein the appeal has been partially allowed .Pending the receipt of the order for appeal effect , the Company has provided ₹ 1,479.60 Lakhs (previous year: Nil) for matters not allowed in the favour of the Company and balance demand, although not finally determined, is not considered as a contingent liability as no outflow is considered probable for the items allowed. Any adjustment shall be accounted for upon receipt of the respective orders. Further, the Company has an option to appeal to higher authorities within the prescribed timelines for matters not allowed.

For the Income Tax Cases of earlier years (AY 1998-99 – AY 2009-10), the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi decided the WRIT petition in favour of the Company vide order dated 08.12.2023 and pronounced that the assessment proceedings concerning from AY 1998-99 to AY 2009-10, pursuant to the orders of the Tribunal dated 21.11.2014 and 29.05.2015, have become time-barred and thus directed the A.O. to accept the returned income and pass the consequential orders. Such consequential orders are awaited and any adjustments shall be accounted for upon receipt of the respective orders.

[2]Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) cases

The Company had received a Notice of Demand/Order from the Commissioner, Adjudication, Central Tax, GST Delhi East dated 15.03.2022 creating demands on the Company amounting to ₹ 11,709.11 Lakhs (excluding applicable interest) for financial year 2012-13 to 2015-16. Although the Company contends that entire demand is barred by limitation, it has provided for ₹ 1,248.39 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 1,174.80 Lakhs) including interest on conservative basis. Based on law and facts in the matter, Service Tax demand (including interest) of ₹ 22,995.18 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 21,492.48 Lakhs) has been disclosed as contingent liability. Further, since the Company is a government enterprise, no mala fide intention can be attributed to it and thus, extended period of limitation ought not to be invoked based on certain decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in such cases and hence the penalty has not been considered for disclosure as a contingent liability. The Company has filed an appeal with CESTAT, New Delhi on 15.06.2022 in the matter and the same is pending.

The Company had received order dated 25.03.2022 from the office of Additional Director General (Adjudication) on recovery of Service Tax on Guarantee Fee Paid to Government under Reverse Charge basis for the period April 2016 to June 2017 raising a demand of ₹ 2,072.89 Lakhs towards Tax, ₹ 2,072.89 Lakhs towards penalty and applicable interest thereon. While the Company had filed an appeal against the same before the Hon'ble CESTAT, Mumbai on 24.06.2022, it has made requisite provision towards the Tax and interest thereon amounting to ₹ 6,309.78 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 5,683.73 Lakhs) and penalty amount of ₹ 2,072.89 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ Nil Lakhs) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

The Company has received order dated 31.01.24 from the office of Commissioner of Central Tax Appeals -1, Delhi, vide which the appeal filed by the Company against recovery of GST on Guarantee Fee Paid to Government under Reverse Charge basis for the period 01.07.2017 To 26.07.2018 has been rejected. While the Company is in the process of filing appeal with the GST Appellate Tribunal, it has paid the Tax amount of ₹ 1,327.87 Lakhs under protest and made requisite provision towards Tax and interest thereon amounting to ₹ 2,895.75 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 2,627.98 Lakhs). The penalty amount of ₹ 1,525.58 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ Nil Lakhs) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

[3]Includes penalty for ₹ 2.62 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 2.62 Lakhs) imposed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) w.r.t. non-appointment of Woman Director. The Company being a government company has no control over appointment of directors and hence the same has not been considered for provision. The Company has filed appeal before the Regional Director (NR) MCA. The matter is still pending for adjudication. Also includes an amount of ₹ 377.56 (previous year: ₹ 346.07 Lakhs) pertaining to cases pending before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the form of Writ Petition against the order of disciplinary authority for dismissal of staff from service of the Company. There is no interim order in this matter. Also includes ₹ 35.10 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ Nil Lakhs) pertaining to withheld PRP of ex-Functional Directors of the Company pending clarification.

Apart from above , the Company has also furnished Bank Guarantee of ₹ 990.12 Lakhs to NSE to act as a designated stock exchange for the purpose of Initial Public Offer of the Company.

b) **Contingent Assets:** Nil (previous year: Undeterminable)

c) **Commitments**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Capital Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account	-	1,299.53

18. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 38 "Intangible Assets"

During the year ended 31.03.2024, the Company has capitalized an amount of ₹ 937.28 lakhs , including license fees of ₹ 363.80 Lakhs (previous year ₹ Nil lakhs) relating to expenditure incurred for development of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software – Microsoft Dynamics 365 (D365). The Company has recognized the World Bank CTF Grant (Refer Note No. 38(7a) to Financial

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Statements) received related to the ERP in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the life of the intangible asset (ERP) and presented as a reduced amortization expense amounting to ₹ 397.95 lakhs (previous year: ₹ Nil lakhs).

As at 31.03.2024, the Company has disclosed an amount of ₹ Nil Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 485.57 Lakhs) under "intangible assets under development" related to the above. Refer Note 15 and 38(7a) to Financial Statements.

19. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-40 "Investment Property"

Investment property comprises of a Residential flat at Jangpura, New Delhi which has been leased to a third party. Refer Note 11 to Financial Statements.

(i) Details of incomes and expenses:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Rental Income*	1.80	-
Direct Operating Expenses (Repairs and Maintenance)	1.17	0.24

*Let out w.e.f. 01.01.2024.

(ii) Fair value of Investment Property:

The market value of the investment property has been assessed (as per the valuation done by a registered IBBI valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017) at ₹ 289.68 Lakhs as at 31.03.2024 basis valuation report dated April 04, 2024 (previous year: ₹ 258.16 Lakhs).

20. Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 107 - "Financial Instruments Disclosures"

The Company has established a comprehensive policy framework to effectively manage credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk. The Risk Management Policy has been developed under the guidance of the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Committee is a Board level Committee having the overall responsibility of risk management of the organization. The Risk Management Policy is periodically refined based on emerging market trends and the Company's own experience. The Risk Management Committee, headed by an Independent Director, ensures independent risk oversight and full transparency in the risk management process. The Prudent Risk Management policies are ratified by the Board of Directors to ensure compliance with RBI guidelines and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, which form the governing framework for the Company's business activities. The Company also has a designated Chief Risk Officer (CRO) as per the directive of the RBI.

A Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Risk Management Policy, and a Foreign Exchange and Derivative Management Committee (FMC) is in place in the Company and hedging instruments such as forward contracts, swaps etc. are used to lower/mitigate the currency and interest rate risks on the foreign currency borrowings. Hedging instruments are used exclusively for hedging purpose and not as a trading or speculative instrument.

The key risks which the Company faces during its business operations are Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, and Operational Risk. These risks are carefully identified, assessed, and managed through the implemented risk management policies and procedures. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Loans , Receivables , Cash & Cash equivalents, and Other Financial Assets	Ageing analysis & credit ratings	Detailed appraisal process , credit concentration limits , collateral ,additional guarantees & diversification of asset base.
Liquidity risk	Debt Securities , Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities) & Subordinated Liabilities and Other Financial Liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines, borrowing facilities and also short-term loans / WC limits and OD limits.
Market risk-Foreign Currency	Financial Assets & Liabilities denominated in Foreign Currency	Cash flow forecasting & Sensitivity analysis	Hedging instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts, swaps etc.
Market risk-interest rate	Borrowings (other than debt securities) at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps
Market risk-security prices	Investment	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification

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A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the inherent risk in the lending operation and arises from lowering of the credit quality of the borrowers and the risk of default in repayments by the borrowers. A robust credit appraisal system is in place for the appraisal of the projects in order to assess the credit risk. The process involves appraisal of the projects, rating by external agencies and assessment of credit risk, appropriate structuring to mitigate the risk along with other credit risk mitigation measures. The Company splits its exposures into smaller homogenous portfolio based on shared credit risk characteristic, as described below in the following order: -

- Secured/ unsecured i.e., based on whether the loans are secured.
- Nature of security i.e., nature of security if the loans are determined to be secured.
- Nature of loan i.e., RE Sector to which the loan has been extended.

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting date by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. In determining whether the risk of default has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers more than 30 days overdue as a parameter. Additionally, the Company considers any other observable input indicating a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company defines a financial instrument as in default when it has objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. It has evaluated these loans under Stage III on case-to-case basis based on the defaulted time, performance/operation of the project. The Company recognizes impairment on financial instruments based on ECL Model in line with Ind AS 109.

Collaterals and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk. The main type of collaterals are FDR/BGs, Charge on immovable property belonging to the promoters and corporate guarantees on case-to-case basis.

(a) The company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

i. Provision for expected credit losses

Stage	Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision
			Loans
Stage 1	Standard Assets	Assets where counter party has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where risk of default is negligible or nil / regularly paying assets	12-month ECL
Stage 2	Loans with increased credit risk	Assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime expected credit losses
Stage 3	Loans- Impaired	Assets where there is high probability of default and written off assets where there is low expectation of recovery	Lifetime expected credit losses

ii. Significant estimates and judgements

Impairment of financial assets

(a) Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for loans **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Stage	Asset Group	Loan Portfolio as at 31.03.2024	ECL as at 31.03.2024
Stage I	Loan	56,06,230.46	27,098.35
Stage II	Loan	2,12,443.43	57,530.36
Stage III	Loan	1,41,085.31	82,964.16
	Total	**59,59,759.20**	**1,67,592.87**

*Excluding Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) balance of ₹ 8,785.12 Lakhs on which equivalent liability is standing in the books.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Stage	Asset Group	Loan Portfolio as at 31.03.2023	ECL as at 31.03.2023
Stage I	Loan	43,90,224.54	51,530.87
Stage II	Loan	1,61,976.23	49,183.62
Stage III	Loan	1,51,335.42	74,533.03
	Total	**47,03,536.19**	**1,75,247.52**

*Excluding Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) balance of ₹ 2,942.77 Lakhs on which equivalent liability is standing in the books.

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(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Ageing (As at 31.03.2024)	Not due	0-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91-120 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
Gross carrying amount*	297.47	-	-	-	-	-	297.47
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	297.47	-	-	-	-	-	297.47
Balance As at 31.03.2024	**297.47**	-	-	-	-	-	**297.47**

*Represents trade receivable from business of solar power generation.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Ageing (As at 31.03.2023)	Not due	0-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91-120 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
Gross carrying amount*	302.80	-	-	-	-	-	302.80
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	302.80	-	-	-	-	-	302.80
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**302.80**	-	-	-	-	-	**302.80**

*Represents trade receivable from business of solar power generation.

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that a company may not be able to meet its financial obligations due to a lack of sufficient cash and marketable securities or the availability of funding. Prudent liquidity risk management involves maintaining an appropriate level of cash, marketable securities, and committed credit facilities to meet obligations when they become due. The management of the Company closely monitors the forecast of the liquidity position and the availability of cash and cash equivalents based on expected cash flows, including interest income and expense.

The Comprehensive Asset Liability Management Framework also outlines the framework for liquidity risk management. The Company is also complying with the Liquidity Coverage Ratios requirement and maintaining High-Quality Liquid Assets, in line with the requirements of the RBI guidelines.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the year:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Fixed rate		
- Expiring within one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	7,100.87	14,700.38
- Expiring within one year (Bank Loans)	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	-	-
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	26,126.65	48,845.06
- Expiring within one year (Bank Loans)	1,90,000.00	5,72,500.00
- Expiring beyond one year (Bank loans)	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	-	1,68,865.29

(ii) CC/ OD/ LoC/ WCDL limits

The Company has access to cash credit, overdraft, line of credits and working capital demand loans from banks to meet unanticipated liquidity need. Further, the Company has the highest Domestic Credit Rating of AAA, thereby enabling it to mobilize funds from the domestic market within a short span of time. The Company has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

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(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
CC/ OD/ LoC/ WCDL limits	2,89,237.57	1,93,000.00

(iii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyzes the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cashflows:-

As at 31.03.2024 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	1-7 days	8-14 days	15- 30/ 31 days (1 month)	Over 1 month -2 months	Over 2 months -3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months -upto 1 year	Over 1 year - up to 3 years	Over 3 years -up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Rupee Borrowings	8,262.43	-	22,916.67	41,964.00	1,30,668.93	2,45,029.50	3,38,619.72	13,05,057.59	4,65,164.58	14,81,908.03	40,39,591.45
Foreign Currency Borrowings	-	-	7,250.33	5,685.00	10,896.52	17,080.19	40,913.84	1,63,656.28	1,53,104.52	5,31,279.88	9,29,866.56

As at 31.03.2023 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	1-7 days	8-14 days	15- 30/ 31 days (1 month)	Over 1 month -2 months	Over 2 months -3 months	Over 3 months - upto 6 months	Over 6 months -upto 1 year	Over 1 year - up to 3 years	Over 3 years -up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Rupee Borrowings	-	-	52,083.33	37,964.00	1,03,531.40	1,12,914.93	4,58,535.44	9,90,324.35	3,69,243.60	8,78,882.77	30,03,479.83
Foreign Currency Borrowings	-	-	6,966.38	11,807.55	11,340.60	7,342.52	49,287.09	1,60,774.66	1,60,863.41	6,04,910.51	10,13,292.72

C. Market Risk

Market risk is the possibility of loss mainly due to fluctuation in the interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. To mitigate the lending interest rate risk, the Company has a committee which periodically reviews its lending rates based on market conditions, ongoing interest rates of the peers and incremental cost of borrowings.

The Company's borrowings comprise of both floating rate and fixed rate borrowings linked to benchmark rates as applicable. For the foreign currency borrowings, the Company mitigates the risk due to floating interest rate by taking hedging arrangements and periodically monitoring the floating rate linked portfolio.

The foreign exchange borrowings from overseas lending agencies exposes the company to foreign currency exchange rate movement risk. As per the Board approved policy, company mitigates the foreign currency exchange rate risk by undertaking various derivative instruments to hedge the risk such as Principal only swap, Currency and Interest Rate Swaps (derivatives transactions), forward contracts etc. These derivative contracts, carried at fair value, have varying maturities depending upon the underlying contract requirement and risk management strategy of the Company.

I. Foreign currency risk: -

The Company has foreign exchange exposure in the form of borrowings from overseas lending agencies as part of its resources raising strategy. Large cross border flows together with the volatility may render company's Balance Sheet vulnerable to exchange rate movements. As per its Board approved policy, company mitigates the foreign exchange risk through Principal only swap, Currency and Interest Rate Swap etc. (derivatives transactions). These foreign exchange contracts, carried at fair value, have varying maturities depending upon the underlying contract requirement and risk management strategy of the Company.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure:

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024			As at 31.03.2023		
	USD	Euro	JPY	USD	Euro	JPY
Financial assets						
Bank balance in foreign currency	57.52	-	-	2.71	-	-
Derivative assets						
Foreign exchange swap contracts	42,640.51	4,725.57	1,012.38	49,613.96	2,921.72	4,869.52
Financial liabilities						

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Borrowings in Foreign currency	4,66,457.21	1,61,247.61	3,02,161.74	4,73,828.80	1,86,937.19	3,52,526.72
Derivative liabilities						
Foreign exchange swap contracts	823.69	22.26	19,955.96	14.97	821.45	14,310.44
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets) / Liabilities	**4,24,582.87**	**1,56,544.30**	**3,21,105.32**	**4,24,227.10**	**1,84,836.92**	**3,61,967.64**

(b) Sensitivity

Sensitivity of Statement of Profit and Loss due to changes in exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments. The below mentioned table presents the impact on Statement of Profit and Loss (+ Gain / (-) Loss) due to changes in foreign currency exchange rate by 5% (against INR) on foreign currency exposure*: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2024**		**As at 31.03.2023**	
	Decrease	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**
	Impact on Statement of Profit and Loss			
USD Sensitivity	362.17	(362.17)	(508.75)	508.75
EUR Sensitivity	1,949.35	(1,949.35)	2,613.59	(2,613.59)
JPY Sensitivity	7,327.74	(7,327.74)	6,663.74	(6,663.74)

*Holding all other variables constant

II. Cash flow and fair value 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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the long-term foreign currency loans with floating interest rates and floating interest rate term loan from banks. The Company manages its foreign currency interest rate risk according to its Board approved Foreign Currency and Derivatives Risk Management policy.

The Company's fixed rate rupee borrowings are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the year are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2024**	**As at 31.03.2023**
Variable rate borrowings		
Rupee denominated	11,38,624.71	10,56,417.84
Foreign Currency denominated	3,39,674.18	3,49,326.81
Total	**14,78,298.89**	**14,05,744.65**

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates*.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Impact on Statement of Profit & Loss**	
	As at 31.03.2024	**As at 31.03.2023**
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points	(7,391.49)	(7,028.72)
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points	7,391.49	7,028.72

* Holding all other variables constant

(c) Impact of Hedging activities

<u>Derivative financial instruments and Hedge Accounting</u>

The Company has a Board approved policy for undertaking derivative financial instruments, such as Principal Only Swap (POS), Cross Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS), Forwards, Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Cross, Currency and Cross Currency Options, structured / cost reduction products etc. to hedge and mitigate its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks.

Hedge ineffectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

The Company applies the following effectiveness testing strategies:

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- For cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps that exactly match the terms of the terms of the hedged item, the economic relationship and hedge effectiveness are based on the qualitative factors using critical terms match method.
- The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk and notional amount of the hedging instruments are identical to the hedged items.

Movement in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (CFHR):

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,981.41	12,002.55
Change in the fair value of effective portion of hedging instruments	(16,540.40)	17,037.68
Foreign exchange gain/ (losses) on hedged items.	(4,184.84)	(22,058.82)
Balance at the end of the year (before taxes)	(13,743.83)	6,981.41

Disclosures on Effects of Hedge Accounting on Balance Sheet:

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of hedge and risks	Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price/rate	Change in fair value of hedging instruments
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk				
(i) Principal Only Swaps				
- USD	15-Oct-2024 to 09-Mar-2037	1:1	69.5787	(7,661.54)
- EUR	31-May-2024 to 31-May-2029	1:1	81.1677	2,573.39
- JPY	19-Sept-2024 to 20-Mar-2025	1:1	0.6285	(3,231.02)
(ii) Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps				
- USD	15-July-2026 to 15-Oct-2026	1:1	67.0742	(526.80)
- EUR	30-Jun-24	1:1	81.4000	29.64
- JPY	19-Jun-24	1:1	0.5925	(1,346.95)
(iii) Forward Contracts				
- USD	-	1:1	-	-
- EUR	-	1:1	-	-
- JPY	31-Jul-24	1:1	0.5936	(3,392.98)

For details regarding notional amounts and carrying amount of derivatives, Refer Note 4 to Financial Statements.

As at 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of hedge and risks	Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price/rate	Change in fair value of hedging instruments
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk				
(i) Principal Only Swaps				
- USD	15-Oct-2024 to 09-Mar-2037	1:1	69.5835	10,672.83
- EUR	30-Dec-2023 to 31-May-2029	1:1	81.3355	4,413.53
- JPY	19-Mar-2023 to 20-Mar-2025	1:1	0.6481	695.27
(ii) Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps				
- USD	15-July-2026 to 15-Oct-2026	1:1	67.0752	3,512.76
- EUR	30-Jun-24	1:1	81.4	28.12
- JPY	19-Jun-24	1:1	0.5925	117.53
(iii) Forward Contracts				
- USD	-	1:1	-	-
- EUR	-	1:1	-	-
- JPY	-	1:1	-	-

For details regarding notional amounts and carrying amount of derivatives, Refer Note 4 to Financial Statements.

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Effects of hedge accounting on statement of Profit and loss and other comprehensive income: -

The Company uses derivative instruments in pursuance of managing its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps, principal only swaps and interest rate swaps. To the extent the derivative contracts designated under the hedge accounting are effective hedges, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in 'Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges'. Amounts recognized in such reserve are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedged item affects the Statement of Profit and Loss.

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of hedge	Change in fair value of hedging instrument recognized in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in statement of profit and loss	Foreign exchange gain/ (Losses) on hedged item	Line item affected in other comprehensive income
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk	(16,540.40)	-	(4,184.84)	Effective portion of gain /(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve

As at 31.03.2023 (₹ in Lakhs)

Type of hedge	Change in fair value of hedging instrument 19 recognize in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in statement of profit and loss	Foreign exchange gain /(Losses) on hedged item	Line item affected in other comprehensive income
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk	17,037.68	-	(22,058.82)	Effective portion of gain /(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve

21. As per the Board approved Foreign Exchange and Derivative Risk Management Policy of the Company, an open exposure on foreign currency borrowings (40% of outstanding-amount) is permissible. The open exposure as at 31.03.2024 is ₹ 2,06,229.85 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 1,88,629.68 Lakhs) which is 22.18 % (previous year: 18.62%) of the outstanding foreign currency borrowing and is within the permissible limits.

Out of the said open exposure , part hedging has been done for EURO 30.38 Million (previous year: EURO 30.38 million) by taking Principal Only Swap (USD/INR) for USD 33.73 million (previous year: USD 33.73 million) equivalent to ₹ ₹ 28,118.97 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 27,728.76 Lakhs).

Further , JPY 2,371.50 million (previous year: JPY 2,371.50 million) has been hedged by taking Principal Only Swap (USD/JPY) equivalent to USD 17.60 million (previous year: USD 17.60 million), amounting to ₹ 13,064.59 Lakhs converted at rates applicable on 31.03.2024 (previous year: ₹ 14,655.87 Lakhs converted at rates applicable on 31.03.2023).

22. **Security created on Assets.**

i. **Assets Hypothecated as Security**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
First Charge on Pari Passu basis on Loans & Advances (Book Debts of the Company)		
Financial Assets		
- Tax Free Bonds	2,57,660.42	2,75,765.46
- Bank Borrowings	19,73,213.38	14,99,207.84
- Foreign currency loans	1,71,871.74	1,92,792.94
Non-Financial Assets	-	-
Floating Charge		
Financial Assets	-	-
Non-Financial Assets	-	-

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ii. **Secured by negative lien on book debts**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Negative lien (Book Debts of the Company)		
Financial Assets		
- Taxable bonds	3,81,723.74	4,11,712.61
Non-Financial Assets	-	-

23. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

For the year ended 31.03.2024

All forms were filed on time and the Company has no cases of any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory time limits.

For the year ended 31.03.2023

All forms were filed on time except the following two charge forms on which additional fees has been paid due to launch of MCA Version 3. MCA has disabled the e-Filings of forms including CHG-1, CHG-4, CHG-6, and CHG-8 on V2 portal from August 15, 2022 due to launch of MCA 21-V3 Portal.

- Creation of Charge in favour of Bank of India for an amount of ₹ 1,10,000 Lakhs. Agreement was executed with BOI on July 27, 2022 and accordingly due date of filing of form was August 25, 2022 and form was filed on September 26, 2022 on V3 portal of MCA.
- Creation of Charge in favour of Punjab National Bank for an amount of ₹ 1,50,000 Lakhs. Agreement was executed with PNB on July 29, 2022 and accordingly Due date of filing of form was August 27, 2022 and form filed on September 27, 2022 on V3 portal of MCA.

24. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management policy is to ensure compliance with regulatory capital requirements. In line with this objective, the Company ensures adequate capital at all times and manages its business in a way in which capital is protected, satisfactory business growth is ensured, cash flows are monitored, and rating are maintained.

Consistent with peers in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of debt-equity ratio which is computed as Debt (Total Borrowings) divided by Total Equity as shown in the balance sheet.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Debt	49,68,685.96	40,16,528.00
Equity (including capital reserve)	8,55,942.55	5,93,516.95
Debt-Equity Ratio	**5.80**	**6.77**

25. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has completed its Initial Public Offering (IPO) of 67,19,41,177 equity shares of face value of ₹10/- each, consisting of fresh issue 40,31,64,706 equity shares and an offer for sale (OFS) of 26,87,76,471 equity shares by the selling shareholders i.e. Government of India, at an Offer issue price of ₹ 32/- per equity share, aggregating to ₹ 2,15,021.18 Lakhs. An amount of ₹ 85,836.45 Lakhs (net of Securities Transaction Tax of ₹ 172.02 Lakhs) was remitted to the selling shareholder for the offer for sale. The equity shares of the Company were listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited on November 29, 2023. The Company has received gross proceeds from the fresh issue of equity shares amounting to ₹ 1,29,012.71 Lakhs.

The utilization of the net proceeds is summarized as below: -

Objects of the issue as per prospectus	Net proceeds*	Amount to be utilized as per prospectus – Net proceeds*	Utilization up to 31st March 2024	Unutilized amount up to 31st March 2024
Augmenting our capital base to meet our future capital requirements and onward lending.	1,25,895.11	1,25,895.11	1,25,895.11	Nil

*Net proceeds is Gross proceeds of the of the Fresh Issue less our Company's share of the offer expenses (provisional) of ₹ 3,117.60 Lakhs (previous year : Nil)

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26. Utilization of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium.

a. Company has not advanced or loaned or invested any funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) 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

b. Further, the company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company 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.

The company is of the opinion that the money receivable with respect to the MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Refer Note 38(42) to Financial Statements) is not covered under the above disclosure as the same is in accordance with the mandate / MOU of the GOI.

27. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS) -108 "Operating Segments"

(i) Operating segments

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the CMD, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual business segment and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

The Company operates in two segments - Financing activities in the Renewable Energy (RE) & Energy Efficiency (EE) sector and Generation of power through Solar Plant operations at Kasaragod, Kerala. Major revenue for the company comes from the segment of financing activities in the RE & EE sector. The other operating segment - Generation of power through Solar Plant is not a reportable segment. The company operates in India; hence it is considered to operate only in domestic segment. As such considered as a single business/geographical segment for the purpose of Segment Reporting.

(ii) Information about major customers

There is no single external customer contributing 10 percent or more of our revenue.

(iii) Geographical Information

Revenue from external customers by location of operations and information about its non- current assets* by location of assets are as follow:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Revenue from external customers		Non-Current Assets*	
	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
India**	4,96,529.11	3,48,304.42	1,99,987.81	2,01,165.65
Outside India	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,96,529.11**	**3,48,304.42**	**1,99,987.81**	**2,01,165.65**

*This amount includes property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, investment property, right to use asset, intangible assets under development, intangible assets, advance for capital expenditure and GOI fully Serviced Bonds money receivable.

** Includes an amount of ₹ (1,125.53) Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 1,242.79 Lakhs) pertaining to net gain/ (loss) on fair value change of derivatives.

(iv) Revenue from major products

Revenue from external customers for each product and service are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Interest Income	4,82,240.46	3,37,382.67
Fees and Commission Income	6,000.92	3,733.28
Sale of Power (Net)	2,920.70	2,690.42

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28. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-113 "Fair Value Measurement"

I. Fair value measurement

Financial instrument by category

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars (As at 31.03.2024)	Amortized Cost	At Cost	At Fair Value		Total
			Through OCI	Through P&L	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7,421.32	-	-	-	7,421.32
Earmarked bank balances	66,167.20	-	-	-	66,167.20
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	45,157.03	3,221.43	48,378.46
Trade receivables	601.75	-	-	-	601.75
Loans	58,77,508.86	-	-	-	58,77,508.86
Investments	9,933.92	-	-	-	9,933.92
Other financial assets	2,542.09	-	-	-	2,542.09
Total financial assets	**59,64,175.14**	-	**45,157.03**	**3,221.43**	**60,12,553.60**
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	18,967.49	1,834.42	20,801.91
Trade Payables	730.33	-	-	-	730.33
Debt Securities	17,71,361.13	-	-	-	17,71,361.13
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	31,32,383.60	-	-	-	31,32,383.60
Subordinated Liabilities	64,941.24	-	-	-	64,941.24
Other financial liabilities	1,34,029.94	-	-	-	1,34,029.94
Total financial liabilities	**51,03,446.23**	-	**18,967.49**	**1,834.42**	**51,24,248.15**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars (As at 31.03.2023)	Amortized Cost	At Cost	At Fair Value		Total
			Through OCI	Through P&L	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	13,845.00	-	-	-	13,845.00
Earmarked bank balances	81,624.05	-	-	-	81,624.05
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	54,589.94	2,815.26	57,405.20
Trade receivables	501.25	-	-	-	501.25
Loans	46,22,692.33	-	-	-	46,22,692.33
Investments	9,930.26	-	-	-	9,930.26
Other financial assets	3,180.56	-	-	-	3,180.56
Total financial assets	**47,31,773.45**	-	**54,589.94**	**2,815.26**	**47,89,178.65**
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	14,844.15	302.71	15,146.86
Trade Payables	450.28	-	-	-	450.28
Debt Securities	10,84,328.34	-	-	-	10,84,328.34
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	28,67,266.36	-	-	-	28,67,266.36
Subordinated Liabilities	64,933.29	-	-	-	64,933.29
Other financial liabilities	1,33,543.36	-	-	-	1,33,543.36
Total financial liabilities	**41,50,521.62**	-	**14,844.15**	**302.71**	**41,65,668.48**

II. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of financial instruments that are

a) Recognized and measured at fair value and
b) Measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under accounting standard. An explanation on each level follows underneath the table.
c) Considering the materiality, we have ignored discounting of employee loan and security deposits.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as on the reporting date. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

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Level 2: Financial instruments that are not traded in active market (for example, traded bonds,) is determined using other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Technique which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data like unlisted equity securities.

A. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements- As at 31.03.2024 *

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets: -			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	39,061.41
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	6,095.62
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	3,221.43
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	**48,378.46**
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	14,492.35
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	1,082.16
Forward Contract	-	-	3,392.98
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	1,834.42
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**20,801.91**

**Amounts are shown at their Fair value*

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31.03.2024 *	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortized cost:			
Loan to customers	-	-	58,69,200.97
Total financial assets	-	-	**58,69,200.97**
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Debt securities	-	-	17,71,361.13
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	31,32,383.60
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	64,941.24
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**49,68,685.96**

** Amounts are shown at their Fair value*

B. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements- As at 31.03.2023 *

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets: -			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	47,732.37
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	6,857.57
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	2,815.26
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	**57,405.20**
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	14,844.15

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Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	302.71
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**15,146.86**

** Amounts are shown at their Fair value*

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31.03.2023*	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortized cost:			
Loan to customers	-	-	46,16,389.25
Total financial assets	-	-	**46,16,389.25**
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Debt securities	-	-	10,84,328.34
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	28,67,266.36
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	64,933.29
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**40,16,528.00**

** Amounts are shown at their Fair value*

III. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

MTM calculation is based upon the valuation provided by the registered independent IBBI valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017, for outstanding derivative instrument at reporting date.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)
Pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

The following table presents changes in level 3 items for the year ended 31.03.2024 and 31.03.2023: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Derivative Instruments	Derivative Items
Gains/(losses) recognized in profit and loss under Derivative deals in derivative accounting	(1,125.53)	-
Gains/(losses) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	(16,540.40)	(4,184.84)
As at 31.03.2024	(17,665.93)	(4,184.84)
Gains/(losses) recognized in profit and loss under Derivative deals in derivative accounting	1,242.79	-
Gains/(losses) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	17,037.68	(22,058.82)
As at 31.03.2023	**18,280.47**	**(22,058.82)**

IV. Valuation Processes

For MTM valuation of hedge deals, the Company has obtained valuation from a registered independent IBBI valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017, who has provided such valuation after considering movement in market position, movement in exchange rate, interest rate etc.

V. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
Financial Assets	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Loan to customers	58,69,200.97	58,86,586.28	46,16,389.25	46,32,998.88
Total financial assets	**58,69,200.97**	**58,86,586.28**	**46,16,389.25**	**46,32,998.88**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
Financial liabilities	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Debt securities	17,71,361.13	17,72,074.42	10,84,328.34	10,84,505.46

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Borrowings (other than debt securities)	31,32,383.60	31,32,383.60	28,67,266.36	28,67,267.09
Subordinated liabilities	64,941.24	65,000.00	64,933.29	65,000.00
Total financial liabilities	**49,68,685.96**	**49,69,458.02**	**40,16,528.00**	**40,16,772.55**

The carrying amount of the trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance, other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The fair values for borrowings, loans to companies, debt securities are calculated based on cash flows discounted using current lending rate. They are classified as Level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.
The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

29. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

The Company is operating a solar power plant. The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) has been signed between the company and Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEBL) on 31.03.2017 @ ₹ 4.95 per unit or rate as approved by Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC), whichever is lower. Accordingly, the company filed a petition for approval of the Power Purchase Agreement with KSERC, which in its interim order dated 14.02.2018 approved an interim tariff of @ ₹ 3.90 per unit till March 2018. During the financial year 2019-20, KSERC passed a tariff order and determined tariff of @ ₹ 3.83 per unit. For details Refer Note 38(31) to Financial Statements.

Accordingly, the Company has recognized the gross revenue for supply of power to KSEBL at the determined tariff of ₹ 3.83 per unit . Further, the Company has also continued to provide its consultancy services during the year.

(A) Generation of Power

Year ended 31.03.2024

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit Generated (mil.)	Unit Sold (mil.)	Rate per Unit (₹)	Total (₹ in Lakhs)
i)	Generation of power	78.23	77.81	3.83	2,980.31

Year ended 31.03.2023

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit Generated (mil.)	Unit Sold (mil.)	Rate per Unit (₹)	Total (₹ in Lakhs)
i)	Generation of power	72.09	71.68	3.83	2,745.33

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Amount of unbilled revenue included in Sales (Net)	297.47	302.80

(B) Reconciliation of Contracted Price and Revenue recognized in P&L

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Contract Price	2,980.31	2,745.33
Adjustments:		
-Trade Discount	59.61	54.91
-Refunds	-	-
Revenue recognized in statement of profit and loss	2,920.70	2,690.42

(C) Disaggregation of revenue

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
1	**Revenue**		
	Net Revenue from Operations (Net of Rebate, wherever applicable)	2,920.70	2,690.42
	Consultancy	15.56	23.74
2	**Primary geographical markets**		
	Domestic Revenue	2,936.26	2,714.17
	International Revenue	-	-
	Total Revenue	**2,936.26**	**2,714.17**
	Timing of revenue recognition		

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3	At a Point in time	-	-
	Over time	2,936.26	2,714.17
	Total Revenue	**2,936.26**	**2,714.17**

Note: KSEBL is the single customer for sale of power. Invoicing is done on a monthly basis with immediate payment terms.

(D) Trade Receivables and Contract Balances

The following table provides the information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Trade Receivable (Net) (Solar Plant)	297.47	302.80

30. SOLAR POWER PROJECT

The company entered into an MOU with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) in the FY 2014-15 for implementation of 50 MW Solar Project of the Company situated at Ambalathara Solar Park, Kasaragod District, in the state of Kerala. The plant was commissioned in phase manner and fully commissioned during FY 2017-18, executed by Jakson Engineers limited as EPC Contractor. It has been capitalized in the books and the present capitalized cost is Rs.31,936.20 Lakhs, shown under property, plant and equipment. Refer Note 12 to Financial Statements.

The PPA was signed between the Company and Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEBL) on 31.03.2017 @ ₹ 4.95 /KWH or rate as approved by Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC), whichever is lower. Accordingly, the Company filed a petition for approval of the Power Purchase Agreement with KSERC, which in its interim order dated February 14, 2018 had approved an interim tariff of ₹ 3.90 per unit. Further to the same, KSERC, in its order dated February 06, 2019 had approved of the levelized tariff @ ₹ 3.83 per unit. It has also further ordered as under:

- KSEB Ltd shall reimburse, any tax paid on the Return on Equity (RoE), limited to the amount of equity specified in this Order. For claiming the tax, developer shall furnish the proof of payment of such tax to KSEB Ltd.
- KSEB Ltd shall reimburse, the land lease paid by the Company / RPCKL, less amount received as subsidy, if any, in addition to the above.

The said Order was challenged before Hon'ble APTEL by way of filling the appeal on August 27, 2019 for allowance of certain costs towards expenditure incurred by the Company and paid to RPCKL to determine the tariff. On rejection of said appeal, the Company filed a Review Petition with Appellate Tribunal (APTEL) on April 05, 2022. The matter is now listed for final hearing. The Company also filed Second Appeal no. 4634 of 2022 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India during the pendency of the Review Petition before the Appellate Tribunal, only to save the Appeal from being barred by limitation before the Hon'ble Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated July 18, 2022 had given liberty to the Company to mention the mater for listing as and when the Review Petition is disposed of. Notwithstanding, the generation income is being accounted for @ ₹ 3.83 per unit. The Solar Project has been set up on Leasehold land for which lease charges are payable to Renewable Power Corporation of Kerala Limited (RPCKL) from October 07, 2015 to October 06, 2043. As per KSERC Tariff order dated February 06, 2019, the Company is eligible to avail reimbursement of such land lease charges paid to RPCKL.

However, the yearly payment of ₹ 39.02 Lakhs and its recovery are under settlement in view of which no corresponding amounts are being recognized as assets/liability. Other recoveries for Return on Equity (ROE), being uncertain will be accounted on final resolution in the matter.

31. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS)-116 "Leases"

The company has applied Ind AS 116 with the date of initial application of April 01, 2019. The company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in retained earnings on April 01, 2019. The company has applied the above-mentioned approach to all of its lease arrangement enforceable as on April 01, 2019.

a) Description of lease accounted as Right of Use assets as per Ind AS 116

The Company has various lease agreements for Office spaces at Delhi & Mumbai, Residential Space at Delhi, and Solar Park Land at Kerala. The tenure of each agreement and rental payments are different. The Company has applied the measurement principles under Ind AS 116 for the leases on which exemption under short term lease are not available in line with the accounting policy of the Company.

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b) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Maturity analysis –contractual undiscounted cash flows	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Less than one year	68.22	105.20
One year to five years	208.97	238.17
More than five years	546.28	585.30
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**823.47**	**928.67**
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position	**403.37**	**433.40**
Current	66.16	30.02
Non-Current	337.21	403.38

c) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Interest on lease liabilities	36.17	38.24
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	-	-
Derecognition of lease liabilities	-	-
Derecognition of Right to use assets	-	-
Derecognition of Accumulated depreciation on Right to use assets	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	-
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset*	549.87	179.48

*The period of lease initiation being under dispute; depreciation on NBCC building & residential flat has been charged from the date of possession. Any change will be dealt with prospectively.

d) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Cash Flows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Year ended 31.03.2024	27.16
Year ended 31.03.2023	25.27

e) Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,825.05	2,825.05
Additions to right-of-use assets	13,952.56	-
Deletion/ Derecognition of right to use assets	-	-
Balance at the ending of the year	16,777.61	2,825.05
The carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the year by class of underlying asset.	14,988.51	1,585.84

f) Other disclosures

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Expenses relating to short-term leases	10.49	10.32

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32. The details of Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company are as under: -

As at 31.03.2024

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Lakhs)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter /director	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Right of use asset	Office premises-IHC	172.34	Occupied on the basis of Allotment Letter Issued by IHC	No	Allotment letter dt. 12.04.1993	The execution of Tripartite Conveyance Deed / Agreement by India Habitat Centre (IHC) [between Land & Development Office (L&DO), IHC and allottee institutions] is pending in respect of all allottee institutions at IHC including IREDA. IHC is following with L&DO for execution of lease deed. Draft of lease deed has been cleared by L&DO. IHC on 24.03.23 has informed that the matter has been resolved amicably and court passed the order to the same effect. Further, two other petitions were also withdrawn by both the parties IHC and SDMC vide order dated 11.04.23. Company is communicating with IHC for execution of tripartite lease deed vide email dated 24.04.2023, 11.07.2023 & 21.12.2023. Further, IHC vide email dated 21.12.2023 has informed that there is no change in status. Last communication sent to IHC on 21.03.2024.
	Office premises-AKB	2,110.10	Occupied on the basis of perpetual lease deed by HUDCO	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.12.2006	The transfer of property rights is being followed with Housing Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO). Latest communication was sent on 21.03.2024.
	Office premises-NBCC Kidwai Nagar	13,291.71	Occupied on the basis of allotment letter	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.09.2015	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for further necessary action for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. Land & Development Officer- IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. Latest communication was sent on 30.03.2024.
Right of use asset	Residential Flats -NBCC Kidwai Nagar	660.85	Occupied on the basis of allotment letter	No	Allotment letter dt 14.11.2018	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for further necessary action for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. Land & Development Officer- IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MOHUA) and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. The flat has been lying in Inter-pool exchange of houses with MOHUA and the action to take it back in company is under process. Latest communication was sent on 30.03.2024.
Investment property	Residential flat	8.75	Agreement to sell by HPL	No	23.06.1994	The transfer of property is being followed by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) with L&DO. Thereafter, the execution of Deed will take place. Latest communication was sent on 21.03.2024.

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As at 31.03.2023

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Lakhs)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter /director	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Right of use asset	Office premises-IHC	172.34	Occupied on the basis of Allotment Letter Issued by IHC	No	Allotment letter dt. 12.04.1993	The execution of Tripartite Conveyance Deed / Agreement by India Habitat Centre (IHC) [between Land & Development Office (L&DO), IHC and allottee institutions] is pending in respect of all allottee institutions at IHC including the Company. IHC is following with L&DO for execution of lease deed. Draft of lease deed has been cleared by L&DO. IHC on 24.03.23 has informed that the matter has been resolved amicably and court passed the order to the same effect. Further, two other petitions were also withdrawn by both the parties IHC and SDMC vide order dated 11.04.23. Company is communicating with IHC for execution of tripartite lease deed.
	Office premises-AKB	2,110.10	Occupied on the basis of perpetual lease deed by HUDCO	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.12.2006	The transfer of property rights is being followed with Housing Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO). Latest communication was on 16.06.22.
Investment property	Residential flat	8.75	Agreement to sell by HPL	No	23.06.1994	The transfer of property is being followed by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) with L&DO, Thereafter, the execution of Deed will take place. Latest communication was on 23.01.2023.

33. Details of Property Tax

The property tax demand raised up to 31.03.2024 in respect of all the residential and office premises have been paid. The property tax in respect of office building at India Habitat Centre has been paid as per the demand of India Habitat Centre, which was based on unit area method. South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) had earlier raised an issue with India Habitat Centre to include license fee received for the facilities area for the purpose of calculating ratable value for the period 1994-2004. The issue has been settled between SDMC and IHC and petitions were withdrawn by both the Parties. Vide order dated 11th April 2023 of Hon'ble High Court. In view of this, no further liability has arisen. The demand for property tax in respect of Office Space & Residential flats at NBCC Kidwai Nagar is unascertainable.

34. Details of Benami Property

No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder during the current and previous year.

35. Recent accounting pronouncements / Standards / Amendments issued but not effective.

There are no recent accounting pronouncements / Standards / Amendments which are yet to be effective as on March 31, 2024.

36. There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as on 31.03.2024 (previous year: ₹ Nil). This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
1	Principal amount remaining unpaid as on year end	102.87	25.25
2	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid as on year end	-	-

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3	Interest paid by the company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
4	Interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
5	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on year end	-	-
6	Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

37. Disclosure on Corporate Social Responsibility

In terms of Section 135 of The Companies Act, 2013, the company is required to constitute a corporate social responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Board of Directors and the Company has to spend 2% of the average net profits of the company's three immediately preceding financial years calculated as per section 198 of the Companies Act 2013. In accordance with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 notified w.e.f. 22.01.2021, any unspent amount pursuant to any ongoing project shall be transferred to unspent CSR Account in any scheduled bank within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year, to be utilized within a period of three financial years from the date of such transfer. Any unspent CSR amount, other than for any ongoing project, shall be transferred to a Fund specified under Schedule VII, within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year. Further, if the company spends an amount in excess of the requirement under statute, the excess amount may be carried forward and set off in three succeeding financial years against the amount to be spent.

a. As at 31.03.2024, details of gross amount required to be spent on CSR activities by the Company is as under:

During the year ended, an aggregate amount of ₹ 2,150.66 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 697.44 Lakhs) was incurred w.r.t. CSR projects based on the progress of the projects. Out of the funds released during the year, an amount of ₹ 1,664.58 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 448.43 Lakhs) relates to the projects expenditure for the financial year 2023-24 as detailed at (c) below.

Of the balance amount , ₹ 373.96 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 249.01 Lakhs) relates to projects expenditure of earlier years (prior to 2019-20) being dealt as per the pre amendment framework as detailed at (a.i) below. Further ₹ 112.12 Lakhs (previous year: ₹Nil Lakhs) pertains to the amount spent from unspent a/c for FY 2022-23 as detailed at (e) below.

Details of CSR Expenses for Current & Previous FY

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
1	Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	1,693.52	1,057.73
2	Amount spent during the year[†]	1,664.58	724.41
3	Shortfall / (Excess) at the end of the year (1-2)	28.93	333.32
4	Carried Forward (Excess) CSR spends from previous years	(28.93)	(362.25)
5	Adjustment of Excess Amount spent previously in Current year*	28.93	333.32
6	Total Shortfall / (Excess) spends carried forward at the year-end	-	(28.93)

*In view of MCA notification dated 22.01.2021, applicable prospectively, the amount of excess spent can be utilized in 3 successive years.

a.i Details of Unspent Amount prior to FY 2019-20 (being dealt as per pre amendment framework)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
a)	Opening Balance	373.96	622.97
b)	Spent during the year	373.96	249.01
c)	Closing Balance [Shortfall / (Excess)] * (a-b)	-	373.96

*includes an amount of ₹ 8.43 Lakhs relating to completed project wherein no further disbursement was required and hence provision has been created to transfer the said amount to Schedule VII Fund

b. For FY 2023-24, the Board had approved CSR budget of ₹ 1,693.52 Lakhs (FY 2022-23 ₹ 1,057.73 Lakhs) based on 2% of the average standalone Profit (before tax) as per Companies Act, 2013. The projects sanctioned in a year may be completed in subsequent years based on milestone linked payment to various stages of completion of the project.

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c. **Amount spent during the year on CSR activities: -**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024			Year ended 31.03.2023		
		Paid or Settled	Yet to be paid	Total	Paid or Settled	Yet to be paid	Total
(i)	On CSR activities related to Healthcare, Environment Sustainability, Ecological Balance & Conservation of Natural Resources ; Research & Development	548.92	1,112.90	1,661.82	448.43	275.99	724.41
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above – Administrative Expenses	2.76	-	2.76	-	-	-
	Total	**551.68**	**1,112.90**	**1,664.58**	**448.43**	**275.99**	**724.41**

d. **There were no related party transactions by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure in the current year or previous year.**

e. **Details of CSR amount Spent and Unspent: -**

Year ended 31.03.2024

Unspent amount **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Opening Balance	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule - VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year*	Closing Balance
-	NA	1,693.52	580.61	1,112.90

*Includes setoff of 28.93 Lakhs carried forward from previous year

Excess Amount Spent **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Amount adjusted against shortfall in CY	Closing Balance
28.93	-	-	28.93	-

For Ongoing Projects: **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Pertaining to FY	Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance		Details of ongoing Projects
	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	
23-24	-	-	1,514.23	401.34	-	1,112.90*	-	Projects related to Healthcare & Environment Sustainability, Ecological Balance and Conservation of Natural Resources
22-23	-	275.99	-	-	112.12	-	163.87	Projects related to Healthcare,Education & Skill development

*Since amount pertains to ongoing projects, it shall be transferred to Unspent CSR Account for FY 2023-24 within 30 days from end of FY as per the applicable guidelines.

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Year ended 31.03.2023

Unspent amount **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Opening Balance	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule - VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year*	Closing Balance
-	NA	1,057.73	781.74	275.99

*Includes adjustment of set off amount of excess CSR spends in previous years.

Excess Amount Spent **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Amount adjusted against shortfall in CY	Closing Balance
362.25	-	-	333.32	28.93

For Ongoing Projects: **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Pertaining to FY	Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance		Details of ongoing Projects
	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	
22-23	-	-	511.35	235.36	-	275.99	-	Projects related to Healthcare

*Since amount pertains to ongoing projects, it has been transferred to unspent CSR Account on 24.04.2023 i.e. within 30 days from end of FY as per the applicable guidelines.

38. Remuneration to Auditor

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024*	Year ended 31.03.2023*
Auditor		
• Limited Review	-	-
• Statutory Audit	12.50	9.60
• Tax Audit	4.17	3.20
• Audit Fees for Interim Accounts	37.50	28.80
Other Services		
• Certification Fees	0.50	3.00
• IPO related	24.00**	5.00
• Other Expenses	-	-
Total	**78.67**	**49.61**

*Excluding GST

**Forming part of share issue expenses and adjusted from securities premium. Refer Note 26 to Financial Statements.

39. Disclosure - for AP cases involving Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) issue- Accounts with over dues beyond 90 days but not treated as credit impaired.

Several borrowers have obtained an interim order from Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh to not to classify the account as Non-Performing Asset. Accordingly, the loan outstanding of the borrower have not been classified as Stage III Asset, even though the over dues are more than 90 days old. However, the Company has created an adequate provision of ₹ 52,131.28 Lakhs on Loan outstanding of ₹ 87,366.57 Lakhs in the books of accounts as per Expected Credit Loss (ECL) as at 31.03.2024 (previous year: provision of ₹ 48,510.54 Lakhs on Loan outstanding of ₹ 89,312.93 Lakhs) after considering the financial and operational parameters of the projects. Though the accounts are not declared as NPA, but the income is booked into this account on cash /realization basis (i.e. any 'interest due and not received' is reversed and not been taken as interest income).

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	No. of a/c	Outstanding Amount	Overdue Amount	ECL Amount
As at 31.03.2024	7	87,366.57	67,846.60	52,131.28
As at 31.03.2023	7	89,312.93	54,932.69	47,646.73

40. One Time Settlement (OTS), Write - Offs (Loan Assets).

For the year ended 31.03.2024

During the year ended 31.03.2024, Five OTS were sanctioned, out of which one account stands fully settled. Total amount of ₹ 2,023.73 Lakhs has been recovered against the said settled OTS resulting in income of ₹ 469.40 Lakhs and write back of impairment allowance of ₹ 247.78 Lakhs.

For the year ended 31.03.2023

During the year ended 31.03.2023, Seven OTS were sanctioned, out of which seven account stands fully settled. Total amount of ₹ 5,390.92 Lakhs has been recovered against the said settled OTS resulting in income of ₹ 1,175.34 Lakhs and write back of impairment allowance of ₹ 1,504.87 Lakhs.

The Company has written off an amount of ₹ 0.70 Lakhs pertaining to seven borrowers classified as "NPA loss assets".

41. MNRE / UNDP - IREDA SCHEME FUNDS

The Company besides its own activities implements Programme on behalf of Ministry for New and Renewable Energy on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding entered into with the said Ministry. In terms of stipulations of each of the MOUs, MNRE has placed an agreed sum in respect of each Programme with the company for Programme implementation. Interest on MNRE funds is accounted as and when received. As the income generated by the MNRE Programme loans is not the income of the company and also the loan assets belong to MNRE, the same is not considered for asset classification and provisioning purposes. On closure of the respective Programme, the company is required to transfer the amount standing to the credit of MNRE (inclusive of interest accrued thereon) to MNRE after deducting the service charges, irrecoverable defaults, and other dues as stipulated in the MoU.

a) **Generation Based Incentives (GBI) / Capital Subsidy Scheme etc.:** The Company is the Program Administrator on behalf of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) for implementation of Generation Based Incentive Scheme and Capital Subsidy for Wind and Solar Power Projects registered under the Scheme. Under these schemes, fund is provided by MNRE to the company for the purpose of disbursement of the same towards energy generation to the GBI claimants i.e., the Project Developers/ DISCOM as per the scheme. Therefore, essentially, the activity is receipt and utilization of funds. For release of GBI fund by MNRE, the company is required to submit the Utilization Certificate along with Audited Statement of Expenditure duly certified by a Chartered Accountant, for the previous tranche of fund released by MNRE. The said requirement is fully complied with by the company, and nothing further has been required by MNRE so far. The statutory auditors have not audited the accounts of the scheme.

The amount due to MNRE on account of the above at the close of the year, along with interest on unutilized funds kept in separate bank accounts as savings banks / short-term deposits etc. shown as Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 3 to Financial Statements) and the corresponding liability is shown under the head Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 22 to Financial Statements) in the Balance Sheet.

b) **GEF -MNRE -United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Project:** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and UNIDO have jointly implemented a GEF-5 funded project on using biogas/bio-methane technology for waste to energy conversion, targeting innovations and sustainable energy generation from industrial organic wastes. Under the said project UNIDO will provide funds for subsidizing the interest rate by 5% for the project developers and the company is the fund handler. During the year ended 31.03.2024, NIL claims (previous year : NIL Claims) have been made to UNIDO. Funds amounting to ₹ 255.14 Lakhs has been received by the company towards the 1st tranche of USD 340000 in FY 2021-22.

The funds so received have been kept in separate bank account as savings banks / short-term deposits etc. shown as Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 3 to Financial Statements) and the corresponding liability is shown under the head Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 22 to Financial Statements) in the Balance Sheet.

42. MNRE GOI FULLY SERVICED BONDS

In terms of O.M. No. F.15 (4)-B (CDN)/2015 dated 03.10.2016 issued by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, the company was asked to raise an amount of ₹ 4,00,000 Lakhs through GOI fully serviced bonds for utilization of the proceeds for MNRE Schemes / Programs relating to Grid Interactive Renewable Power, off-Grid/Distributed & Decentralized Renewable Power and Investment in Corporations & Autonomous Bodies. A MoU between MNRE and the company has also been signed on January 25, 2017 defining the role and responsibilities of both. Para No 1 of General Clauses at page 5 of the MoU specifically defines that the borrowings of MNRE bonds shall not be considered as assets/liability for any

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Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. IREDA 7th Floor NBCC Office Block-2 East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi 110023 financial calculation by the Company. This implies that the amount raised by way of MNRE bonds while shall be reflected in the borrowing as well as assets however, there will be no impact of the same on company s borrowings/ Assets or Income / Expenses.

The Company had raised ₹ 1,64,000.00 Lakhs GOI Fully Serviced Bonds on behalf of MNRE during the year 2016-17 and the same has been shown under Note 24 – Other Non-Financial liabilities. Against this an amount of ₹ 1,63,879.20 Lakhs has been disbursed up to 31.03.2024 (previous year: ₹ 1,63,879.20 Lakhs) as per the instructions of the MNRE for various plans/schemes. The said amount has been shown under Note No. 17 – Other Non-Financial Assets – as amount recoverable from MNRE. The amount was kept in MIBOR Linked deposit on which the accrued interest of ₹ 1,227.76 Lakhs as at 31.03.2024 (previous year: ₹ 1,160.42 Lakhs) has been shown under Note No. 24 – Other Non-Financial liabilities. The balance cumulative amount (inclusive of interest accrued / earned) as at 31.03.2024 is ₹ 996.03 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 928.69 Lakhs) which is kept in MIBOR Linked Term Deposit and remaining in Current Account amounting to ₹ 352.53 Lakhs as at 31.03.2024 (previous year: ₹ 352.53 Lakhs) which are shown under Note No. 3 – Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents in respective sub heads.

During the year ended 31.03.2024, interest on the GOI fully Serviced Bond of ₹ 12,434.70 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 12,434.70 Lakhs) became due for payment to the investors. The same has been received from GOI and paid to the investors. Details of Bonds so raised have been tabulated below:-

Sl No.	Bond Series	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
1	7.22% GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Series I - Date of Redemption - February 06, 2027)	61,000.00	61,000.00
2	7.60% GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Series IA - Date of Redemption - February 23, 2027)	22,000.00	22,000.00
3	7.85% GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Series IB - Date of Redemption - March 06, 2027)	81,000.00	81,000.00
	Total	**1,64,000.00**	**1,64,000.00**

43. SUBSIDY / INCENTIVE RECEIVED FROM MNRE AND HANDLED ON THEIR BEHALF

A. Interest Subsidy

As per the Government policy, MNRE is providing interest subsidy which is released to borrowers implementing MNRE programmes. Interest subsidy w.r.t. Co-generation, Small Hydro, Briquetting, Biomass, Solar Thermal and Waste to Energy is released on NPV basis and for Solar and SPV programmes, the same is done on actual basis.

The interest subsidy is passed on to the borrowers on half yearly basis subject to borrowers complying with the terms and conditions of the sanction. The programme-wise details of standing balances of interest subsidy are as under: -

(i) Interest subsidy received earlier and outstanding on NPV basis: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Year ended	Bio-Mass Co-generation	Small Hydro	Sub Total (A)
31.03.2024	215.01	1.83	216.84
31.03.2023	215.01	1.83	216.84

(ii) Interest subsidy received earlier and outstanding on actual basis: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Year ended	Solar Thermal Sector	SPV WP 2000-01	SPV WP 2001-02	SPV WP 1999-00	SPV WP Manufacturing	SPV WP 2002-03	Accelerated SWH System	Sub Total (B)	Grand Total (A+B)
31.03.2024	0.04	(51.35)	(136.03)	(6.85)	(2.97)	(41.39)	0.10	**(238.45)**	**(21.61)**
31.03.2023	0.04	(51.35)	(136.03)	(6.85)	(2.97)	(41.39)	0.10	**(238.45)**	**(21.61)**

B. Capital Subsidy

During the year ended 31.03.2024, an amount of ₹ 100.00 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 3,594.77) was received from MNRE towards Capital Subsidy. Out of the total capital subsidy amount available ₹ 100.00 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 3,594.77) was passed on to the borrowers on compliance of the terms and conditions of the capital subsidy scheme.

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44. Disclosure Relationship with Struck off Companies

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2024. (₹ in Lakhs)	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any,	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2023. (₹ in Lakhs)	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any,
SPV Power Limited	Receivables	0.10	Borrower	0.10	Borrower
Ocha Pine Fuels Private Limited	Receivables	0.10	Borrower	0.10	Borrower

The balances are being carried in the books in view of the recovery proceedings in respective cases from the promoters / guarantors in various legal forums.

45. Additional Information

a) Expenditure in Foreign Currency:
- On Travelling: ₹ 28.39 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 15.34 Lakhs)
- Interest & Commitment expenses: ₹ 27,859.97 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 18,944.31 Lakhs)

b) Earnings in Foreign Exchange:
- Interest: ₹ 462.46 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ Nil Lakhs)

c) During the year, KfW paid ₹ Nil Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 48.29 Lakhs) (including ₹ Nil Lakhs directly to consultants hired under TA Programme under Direct Disbursement Procedures and ₹ Nil Lakhs directly to the company towards taxes) against Technical Assistance Programme (TAP) of EURO 0.60 Million sanctioned to the company in respect of KfW IV lines of credit for "Technical Assistance for Solar PV Project Pipeline in India" etc.

d) During the year, M/s KfW paid ₹ Nil Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 116.15 Lakhs) (including ₹ Nil Lakhs directly to consultants hired under TA Programme under Direct Disbursement Procedures and ₹ Nil Lakhs directly to the company towards taxes) against TAP of EURO 1 million sanctioned to the company in respect of KfW VI line of credit for expert services for capacity building measures and costs for related goods and services for the company.

e) The World Bank has sanctioned a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Grant of USD 2 Million to assist in financing of the Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks Project under IBRD III Line of credit. During the year, World Bank released ₹ 305.00 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 174.55 Lakhs) including ₹ 244.83 Lakhs towards revenue expenses (previous year: ₹ 49.96 Lakhs) and ₹ 60.17 Lakhs towards capital expenses (previous year: ₹ 124.59 Lakhs) to the Company under the CTF Grant.

f) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency : The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current and previous year.

46. AMOUNT EXPECTED TO BE RECOVERED / SETTLED WITHIN 12 MONTHS AND BEYOND FOR EACH LINE ITEM UNDER ASSET AND LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		
		Within 12 Months	More than 12 Months	Total
I.	ASSETS			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents	7,421.32	-	7,421.32
	(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	60,039.79	6,127.41	66,167.20
	(c) Derivative financial instruments	12,233.55	36,144.91	48,378.46
	(d) Receivables			
	(I) Trade Receivables	441.52	160.23	601.75
	(II) Other Receivables	-	-	-
	(e) Loans	8,66,675.27	50,10,833.60	58,77,508.86
	(f) Investments	-	9,933.92	9,933.92
	(g) Other financial assets	1,368.04	1,174.05	2,542.09
	Total (A)	**9,48,179.48**	**50,64,374.12**	**60,12,553.60**
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	15,540.74	-	15,540.74
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	28,944.30	28,944.30
	(c) Investment Property	-	2.48	2.48
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	20,639.55	20,639.55
	(e) Capital Work-in-progress	-	-	-

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	(f) Right of use asset	-	14,988.52	14,988.52
	(g) Intangible assets under development	-	-	-
	(h) Intangible assets	-	478.07	478.07
	(i) Other non-financial assets	745.77	1,66,148.88	1,66,894.65
	Total (B)	**16,286.51**	**2,31,201.80**	**2,47,488.31**
	Total Assets (A+B)	**9,64,465.99**	**52,95,575.92**	**62,60,041.91**
II.	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative financial instruments	18,121.54	2,680.37	20,801.91
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	730.33	-	730.33
	(c) Debt Securities	-	17,71,361.13	17,71,361.13
	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	8,69,287.13	22,63,096.47	31,32,383.60
	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	-	64,941.24	64,941.24
	(f) Other financial liabilities	92,394.06	41,635.88	1,34,029.94
	Total(A)	**9,80,533.06**	**41,43,715.09**	**51,24,248.15**
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	-	99,111.02	99,111.02
	(b) Other non-financial liabilities	-	1,80,740.20	1,80,740.20
	Total(B)	-	**2,79,851.22**	**2,79,851.22**
C	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	-	2,68,776.47	2,68,776.47
	(b) Other Equity	-	5,87,166.07	5,87,166.07
	Total(C)	-	**8,55,942.54**	**8,55,942.54**
	Total Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)	**9,80,533.06**	**52,79,508.85**	**62,60,041.91**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		
		Within 12 Months	More than 12 Months	Total
I.	**ASSETS**			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents	13,845.00	-	13,845.00
	(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	75,298.24	6,325.81	81,624.05
	(c) Derivative financial instruments	258.36	57,146.84	57,405.20
	(d) Receivables			
	(I) Trade Receivables	491.38	9.87	501.25
	(II) Other Receivables	-	-	-
	(e) Loans	7,47,943.06	38,74,749.27	46,22,692.33
	(f) Investments	-	9,930.26	9,930.26
	(g) Other financial assets	2,055.16	1,125.41	3,180.56
	Total (A)	**8,39,891.20**	**39,49,287.45**	**47,89,178.65**
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	14,392.42	-	14,392.42
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	30,100.18	30,100.18
	(c) Investment Property	-	2.97	2.97
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	21,284.30	21,284.30
	(e) Capital Work-in-progress	-	13,926.35	13,926.35
	(f) Right of use asset	-	1,585.82	1,585.82
	(g) Intangible assets under development	485.57	-	485.57
	(h) Intangible assets	-	1.44	1.44
	(i) Other non-financial assets	8,874.15	1,64,868.23	1,73,742.39
	Total (B)	**23,752.15**	**2,31,769.29**	**2,55,521.44**
	Total Assets (A+B)	**8,63,643.35**	**41,81,056.74**	**50,44,700.09**
II.	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative financial instruments	8,806.72	6,340.14	15,146.86
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	449.05	1.22	450.28
	(c) Debt Securities	48,105.04	10,36,223.30	10,84,328.34

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	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	8,03,668.21	20,63,598.15	28,67,266.36
	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	-	64,933.29	64,933.29
	(f) Other financial liabilities	92,266.89	41,276.47	1,33,543.36
	Total(A)	**9,53,295.91**	**32,12,372.58**	**41,65,668.48**
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	8,799.47	1,03,016.33	1,11,815.80
	(b) Other non-financial liabilities	5,553.22	1,68,145.63	1,73,698.86
	Total(B)	**14,352.70**	**2,71,161.96**	**2,85,514.66**
C	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	-	2,28,460.00	2,28,460.00
	(b) Other Equity	-	3,65,056.95	3,65,056.95
	Total(C)	-	**5,93,516.95**	**5,93,516.95**
	Total Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)	**9,67,648.60**	**40,77,051.49**	**50,44,700.09**

47. DISCLOSURES IN TERMS OF MASTER DIRECTION – RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (NON-BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANY – SCALE BASED REGULATION) DIRECTIONS, 2023 DATED 19.10.23 (AS AMENDED)

A. Resolution plans implemented by the Company

(₹ in Lakhs)

Year ended	No of Borrower	Principal Outstanding at year end	Impairment allowance as per ECL
31.03.2024	-	-	-
31.03.2023	1	5,565.22	3,349.93

B. Capital

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
1	CRAR (%)	20.11%	18.82%
2	CRAR – Tier I Capital (%)	18.08%	15.71%
3	CRAR – Tier II Capital (%)	2.03%	3.11%
4	Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier-II capital (₹ in Lakhs)	64,941.24	64,933.29
5	Amount raised by issue of Perpetual Debt Instruments	-	-

The CRAR has been determined with Tier I / Tier II Capital and Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) calculated as per the applicable guidelines.

C. Investments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars				As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(1)	Value of Investments				
	(i)	Gross Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India		
			-Flexi Deposit Linked with MIBOR (including interest accrued)	66.09	4,142.42
			- GOI Securities (Quoted) (including interest accrued)	10,130.31	10,126.66
			-Commercial Papers (Fully impaired)	6,899.11	6,899.11
		(b)	Outside India	-	-
	(ii)	Provisions for Impairment			
		(a)	In India	6,899.11	6,899.11
		(b)	Outside India	-	-
	(iii)	Net Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India	10,196.40	14,269.08
		(b)	Outside India	-	-
(2)	Movement of provisions held towards impairment on investments.				
	(i)	Opening balance		6,899.11	6,899.11
	(ii)	Add: Provisions made during the year		-	-
	(iii)	Less: Write-off /write-back of excess provisions during the year		-	-
	(iv)	Closing balance		6,899.11	6,899.11

D. Derivatives

❖ **Forward Rate Contract / Interest Rate Swap Agreement**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(i)	The notional principal of swap agreements*	7,66,102.74	8,74,469.35
(ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	48,378.46	57,405.20

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(iii)	Collateral required by the applicable NBFC upon entering into swaps	N.A.	N.A.
(iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps **	Refer Note*	Refer Note*
(v)	The fair value of the swap book	27,576.55	42,258.34

* Notional Principal indicates deal amount in foreign currency converted into INR terms using RBI reference rate for the closing dates.

**The Company enters into swap agreements with International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Banks (PSU Banks, Private Indian Banks & Foreign Banks), in accordance with the RBI guidelines. All the swap agreements entered into with the banks are well within the credit risk limit defined in the Board approved Risk Management Policy.

❖ **Exchange Traded Interest Rate (IR) Derivatives – Nil**

❖ **Disclosures on Risk Exposure in Derivatives**

a) Qualitative Disclosure

(i) The company recognizes various market risks including interest rate, foreign exchange fluctuation and other assets liability mismatches.

(ii) All derivative deals are undertaken under the supervision of Forex Management Committee (FMC). In order to protect the company from foreign exchange fluctuation and interest rate risk, the company has entered into long term agreements with ISDA Banks to hedge such risk through derivative instrument.

(iii) The company is taking active action for protection against exchange fluctuation risk by adopting hedging instrument on case-to-case basis. In this regard, during the year ended 31.03.2024, the company has entered three Forward contracts with two ISDA Bankers under JICA-II line of credit.

(iv) The company has board approved Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Risk Management Policy, which defines the maximum permissible limit of open exposure which cannot be more than 40% of the foreign currency loan outstanding. The company's foreign currency loan open exposure as at 31.03.2024 is 22.18 % (previous year: 18.62 %) of total foreign currency loan exposure.

b) Quantitative Disclosures

As at 31.03.2024

Sl.	Particulars		Currency Derivatives (POS) includes Forward Contracts	Interest Rate Derivatives Includes cross currency interest rate swaps
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)*			
	For hedging (in million)		€ 134.40 $ 530.40 ¥ 28,522.57	€ 1.11 $ 37.99 ¥ 2,094.87
	Value (₹ in Lakhs)		7,21,881.76	44,220.98
(ii)	Mark to Market Position			
	a)	Asset (+) (₹ in Lakhs)	42,282.84	6,095.62
	b)	Liability (-) (₹ in Lakhs)	(19,719.75)	(1,082.16)
(iii)	Credit Exposure		N.A	N.A
(iv)	Unhedged Exposures (For Principal amount outstanding including part hedge not considered as hedge) (₹ in Lakhs)		2,06,229.85	

*Notional Principal indicates deal amount outstanding in foreign currency converted into INR terms using RBI reference rate for the closing dates.

As at 31.03.2023

Sl.	Particulars		Currency Derivatives (POS) includes Forward Contracts	Interest Rate Derivatives Includes cross currency interest rate swaps
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)*			
	For hedging (in million)		€ 157.45 $ 563.64 ¥ 35,754.29	€ 1.11 $ 42.66 ¥ 2,094.87
	Value (₹ in Lakhs)		8,25,452.87	49,016.48
(ii)	Mark to Market Position			
	a)	Asset (+) (₹ in Lakhs)	50,547.63	6,857.57
	b)	Liability (-) (₹ in Lakhs)	(15,146.86)	-
(iii)	Credit Exposure		N. A	N. A
(iv)	Unhedged Exposures (For Principal amount outstanding including part hedge not considered as hedge) (₹ in Lakhs)		1,88,629.68	

*Notional Principal indicates deal amount outstanding in foreign currency converted into INR terms using RBI reference rate for the closing dates.

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E. Asset Liability Management Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities

As at 31.03.2024 **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	Up to 7 Days	8-14 Days	Over14 days-30/31 Days	Over 1 months -2 months	Over 2 months - 3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 3 years	Over 3 & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	66.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.09
Advances including interest	102.43	-	39,628.35	40,379.31	99,190.25	2,00,256.08	4,89,634.25	15,99,299.20	8,82,282.61	25,40,434.77	58,91,207.27
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,933.92	9,933.92
Rupee Borrowings	8,262.43	-	22,916.67	41,964.00	1,30,668.93	2,45,029.50	3,38,619.72	13,05,057.59	4,65,164.58	14,81,908.03	40,39,591.45
Foreign Currency assets	57.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.52
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	7,250.33	5,685.00	10,896.52	17,080.19	40,913.84	1,63,656.28	1,53,104.52	5,31,279.88	9,29,866.56

As at 31.03.2023 **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	Up to 7 Days	8-14 Days	Over14 days-30/31 Days	Over 1 months -2 months	Over 2 months - 3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 3 years	Over 3 & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	4,206.58	-	-	-	-	4,206.58
Advances including interest	548.78	-	46,302.08	43,721.81	89,567.79	1,96,153.03	3,74,282.86	10,68,542.83	7,50,154.16	20,68,022.15	46,37,295.49
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,930.26	9,930.26
Rupee Borrowings	-	-	52,083.33	37,964.00	1,03,531.40	1,12,914.93	4,58,535.44	9,90,324.35	3,69,243.60	8,78,882.77	30,03,479.83
Foreign Currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	6,966.38	11,807.55	11,340.60	7,342.52	49,287.09	1,60,774.66	1,60,863.41	6,04,910.51	10,13,292.72

F. Exposures

❖ **Exposure to Real Estate Sector**
The company does not have any exposure to real estate sector as at 31.03.2024 (previous year: Nil).

❖ **Exposure to Capital Market**
The company does not have any exposure to capital market as at 31.03.2024 (previous year: Nil).

❖ **Sectoral exposure**

Sectors	Year ended 31.03.2024			Year ended 31.03.2023		
	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure) (₹ Lakhs)	Gross NPAs (₹ Lakhs)	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure) (₹ Lakhs)	Gross NPAs (₹ lakhs)	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Industry						
i) Renewable Energy	61,32,472.46	1,41,085.31	2.30%	48,92,817.69	1,51,335.42	3.09 %
Total of Industry (i+ii+Others)						
3. Services						

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Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of services (i+ii+Others)						
4. Personal Loans						
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of Personal Loans (i+ii+Others)						
5. Others, if any (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

❖ **Intra-group exposures**

Following are the disclosures pertaining to intra group exposures:-

Sl No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
i	Total amount of intra-group exposures	-	-
ii	Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures	-	-
iii	Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the NBFC on borrowers /customers	-	-

❖ **Unhedged foreign currency exposure**

Refer Note 38(21) to Financial Statements.

G. Details of financing of parent company products – Not Applicable

❖ **Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL)/Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the applicable NBFC.**

List of Single Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl	Name	Exposure (₹ in Lakhs)	%
	Nil		

* Tier I capital / Owned Funds as on 31.12.2023 is ₹ 7,85,701.42 Lakhs

List of Single Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2023

Sl	Name	Exposure (₹ in Lakhs)	%
	Nil		

Tier I / Owned Funds capital as on 31.12.2022 is ₹ 5,20,635.89 Lakhs

List of Group Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl	Name of Group	Exposure (₹ in Lakhs)	%
	Nil		

* Tier I capital / Owned Funds as on 31.12.2023 is ₹ 7,85,701.42 Lakhs

List of Group Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl	Name of Group	Exposure (₹ in Lakhs)	%
	Nil		

Tier I / Owned Funds capital as on 31.12.2022 is ₹ 5,20,635.89 Lakhs

H. Miscellaneous

❖ **Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators:**

Sl.	Regulator Name	Particulars	Registration Details
1	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Corporate Identification Number (CIN)	L65100DL1987GOI027265*
2	Reserve Bank of India	Registration Number	14.000012
3	Legal Entity Identifier India Ltd	LEI Number	335800AXWFKW4BC99J48

*Pursuant to the listing of equity shares of the Company on the recognized Stock Exchanges namely BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited, the Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company has been updated from "U65100DL1987GOI027265" to "L65100DL1987GOI027265". The same has also been updated with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).

❖ The Company does not have any Overseas Assets in the form of Joint Ventures / Subsidiaries abroad.

❖ There are no Off-balance Sheet SPVs sponsored by the Company.

I. Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators during the year:

No penalties have been levied on the Company by any regulator during the year ended 31st March 2024 (previous year: Penalty for ₹ 2.62 Lakhs imposed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) w.r.t. non-appointment of Woman Director which is under contest . Refer Note 38(17) to financial statements.

J. Disclosure of Complaints:–

1) Summary information on complaints received by the company from its Share Holders

Particulars		Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
b)	No. of complaints received during the year	2246	-
c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	2242	-
d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	04	-

2) Summary information on complaints received by the company from its Debenture Holders / Bond Holders

Particulars		Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
b)	No. of complaints received during the year	28	59
c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	28	59
d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

3) Summary information on complaints received by the company from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

Sr. No	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
	Complaints received by the NBFC from its customers		
1.	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	-	-
2.	Number of complaints received during the year	-	1
3.	Number of complaints disposed during the year	-	1
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC	-	-
4.	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-
	Maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman		
5.	Number of maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	1*	1**
5.1	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the NBFC by Office of Ombudsman	-	1
5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the NBFC	-	-
6.	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

*One complaint was received through RBI CMS team; at the end of the financial year it is under examination.

**One complaint was received directly from customer and one through RBI CMS team, both of them were examined and suitable replies sent. However, no redirect came from either of the sources.

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Top five grounds of complaints received by the NBFCs from customers.

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6
For the year ended 31.03.2024					
Loans and advances	-	1	(100%)	1	-
Total	-	1	(100%)	1	-
For the year ended 31.03.2023					
Loans and advances	-	2	200%	-	-
Total	-	2	200%	-	-

K. Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings.

The Company has raised resources by issue of taxable/tax-free/ bank loans for which it has obtained ratings for these issuances from Domestic and international rating agencies. The details as at March 31, 2024 are as under: -

Sl. No.	Rating Agency	Long term Rating on Taxable/Tax free Bonds/ Sub Debts	Rating on Bank ~~Loans~~ Borrowings
1.	ICRA	ICRA / AAA (Stable)	ICRA /AAA (Stable)
2.	CARE	CARE AA+/ Positive	CARE AA+ / Positive
3.	India Ratings	IND AAA / Stable	IND AAA / Stable
4.	Brickwork Ratings	BWR /AAA/ Stable	BWR /AAA /Stable
5.	Acuite Rating	Not Applicable	ACUITE AAA / Stable

Note: Bank Borrowings includes short term loans .

Migration of Rating:

Sl. No.	Rating Agency	Previous Rating	Current Rating	Remarks
1.	India Ratings	IND AA+/ Positive	IND AAA/ Stable	Upgraded
2.	Brickwork Ratings	BWR BB+/Stable/ ISSUER NOT COOPERATING	BWR AAA /Stable	Removal from ISSUER NOT COOPERATING category/Upgraded

In July 2023, Brickworks Rating migrated our rating to "AAA Stable 'Issuer Not Cooperating" from "AAA Stable" and later in January 2024 downgraded to BWR BB+/Stable/ ISSUER NOT COOPERATING. This was on account of an ongoing challenge to Brickwork's license, owing to which we sought information on the validity of the license before providing data. However, during February 2024, rating was further upgraded to BWR AAA /Stable Removal from ISSUER NOT COOPERATING category Upgraded.

❖ **Rating assigned on GOI Fully Serviced Bonds**

Rating Agency	Instrument/Purpose/Issue	Rating
CARE Ratings Limited	GOI Fully Service Bonds	AAA, Stable
India Ratings & Research Private Limited		
ICRA Limited		

There has been no migration of ratings during the year for GOI Fully Serviced Bonds.

L. Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs

❖ **Concentration of Advances**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers / customers	25,56,740.38	18,71,178.54
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances	42.83%	39.75%

❖ **Concentration of Exposures**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers	25,56,740.38	18,71,178.54

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Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers/customers to Total Exposure of the applicable NBFC on borrowers/ customers	42.83%	39.75%

The above excludes Non-fund Exposure of ₹ 10,277.70 Lakhs, as on 31.03.2024 (previous year: ₹ 46,690 Lakhs) in respect of Top-20 Borrowers.

❖ **Concentration of NPAs**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	58,931.18	59,061.78

❖ **Sector-wise NPAs**

S. No.	Sector	%age of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	
		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
1.	Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
2.	MSME	-	-
3.	Corporate borrowers	2.36%	3.21%
4.	Services	-	-
5.	Unsecured personal loans	-	-
6.	Auto loans	-	-
7.	Other personal loans	-	-

Note – Company is in the business of financing RE projects to corporate borrower, hence Total of Gross NPA % is shown in corporate borrower.

❖ **Movement of NPAs**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars			As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(i)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)		0.99%	1.66%
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)			
	(a)	Opening balance	1,51,335.42	1,76,825.45
	(b)	Additions during the year	4,433.85	789.22
	(c)	Reductions during the year	14,683.96	26,279.24
	(d)	Closing balance	1,41,085.31	1,51,335.42
(iii)	Movement of Net NPAs			
	(a)	Opening balance	76,802.40	1,03,539.01
	(b)	Additions during the year	1,261.99	696.63
	(c)	Reductions during the year	19,943.24	27,433.24
	(d)	Closing balance	58,121.15	76,802.40
(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)			
	(a)	Opening balance	74,533.03	73,286.44
	(b)	Provisions made during the year	15,761.97	16,115.25
	(c)	Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	7,330.84	14,868.66
	(d)	Closing balance	82,964.16	74,533.03

Also Refer note 38(40) to Financial Statements.

M. Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies

i) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Period	Number of Significant Counterparties *	Amount	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities
1	As at 31.03.2024	28.00	43,36,113.57	N.A.	80.24%
2.	As at 31.03.2023	25.00	36,45,611.82	N.A.	81.90%

*Note:

- A "Significant counterparty" is defined as a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the Company's total liabilities.
- Total Liabilities has been computed as Total Assets Less Equity Share Capital and Reserve & Surplus.

ii) Top 20 large deposits

(₹ in Lakhs)

Period	Large deposits	Amount	% of Total Deposits
As at 31.03.2024	Not Applicable.		
As at 31.03.2023			

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iii) Top 10 borrowings:

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Borrowings	Amount	% Of Total Borrowings
1	State Bank of India	921,908.67	18.55%
2	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	302,161.74	6.08%
3	Bank of India	271,874.15	5.47%
4	European Investment Bank (EIB)	271,776.05	5.47%
5	Central Bank of India	235,000.00	4.73%
6	National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID)	205,000.00	4.13%
7	Punjab National Bank	163,125.00	3.28%
8	7.94% IREDA Taxable unsecured bonds Series XII-D	150,000.00	3.02%
9	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	122,281.72	2.46%
10	7.53% IREDA Taxable unsecured bonds Series XV-F	122,200.00	2.46%

As at 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Borrowings	Amount	% Of Total Borrowings
1	State Bank of India	567,790.00	14.14%
2	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	352,526.72	8.78%
3	Bank of India	341,585.23	8.50%
4	European Investment Bank (EIB)	286,143.30	7.12%
5	Punjab National Bank	222,750.00	5.55%
6	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	200,000.00	4.98%
7	Central Bank of India	191,666.67	4.77%
8	7.94% IREDA Taxable unsecured bonds Series XII-D	150,000.00	3.73%
9	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	131,547.04	3.27%
10	7.85% IREDA Taxable unsecured bonds Series XII-B	120,000.00	2.99%

iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product.

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	Amount (₹)	% Of Total Liabilities
1.	Term Loans from Banks (Secured)	23,30,585.11	43.13%
2.	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Unsecured)	11,32,614.00	20.96%
3.	Term Loans from Others (Unsecured)	6,80,719.95	12.60%
4.	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	3,81,800.00	7.07%
5.	Tax-free Bonds – Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	2,57,660.42	4.77%
6.	Term Loans from Banks (Unsecured)	1,12,816.10	2.09%
7.	Subordinated Liabilities	65,000.00	1.20%

As at 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	Amount (₹)	% Of Total Liabilities
1.	Term Loans from Banks (Secured)	17,42,001.50	39.14%
2.	Term Loans from Others (Unsecured)	9,60,827.05	21.59%
3.	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	4,11,800.00	9.25%
4.	Taxable Bonds – Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Unsecured)	3,96,940.00	8.92%
5.	Tax-free Bonds – Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	2,75,765.46	6.20%
6.	Term Loans from Banks (Unsecured)	1,64,438.53	3.69%
7.	Subordinated Liabilities	65,000.00	1.46%

Note:

- A "Significant counterparty" is defined as a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the Company's total liabilities.
- Total Liabilities has been computed as Total Assets Less Equity Share Capital and Reserve & Surplus.

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- A "significant instrument/product" is defined as a single instrument/product of group of similar instruments/products which in aggregate amount to more than 1% of the Company's total liabilities.

v) **Stock Ratios:**

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
1	Commercial papers as a % of total public funds	N/A	N/A
2	Commercial papers as a % of total liabilities	N/A	N/A
3	Commercial papers as a % of total assets	N/A	N/A
4	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total public funds	N/A	N/A
5	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total liabilities	N/A	N/A
6	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total assets	N/A	N/A
7	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total public funds	2.78%	3.20 %
8	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total liabilities	3.02%	3.55 %
9	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total assets	2.40%	2.83 %

Note: Other short-term liabilities have been computed as sum total of Trade Payables, Other financial & non-financial liabilities excluding GOI Fully Serviced Bonds.

vi) **Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management**

The Board of Directors of the Company has constituted the Asset Liability Management Committee, Risk Management Committee and Investment Committee. The Asset Liability Management Committee, inter alia, reviews the asset liability profile, risk monitoring system, liquidity risk management, funding and capital planning, profit planning and growth projections, forecasting and analyzing different scenarios and preparation of contingency plans.

Further, the Risk Management Committee, inter alia, monitors and measures the risk profile of the Company and oversees the integrated risk management system of the Company. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash/treasury surpluses. Management regularly monitors the position of cash and cash equivalents. Assessment of maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities including debt financing plans and maintenance of balance sheet liquidity is considered while reviewing the liquidity position.

N. Disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio: -

RBI vide its Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 issued the guidelines covering liquidity risk management for NBFCs wherein RBI introduced Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) applicable on all non-deposit taking NBFCs with asset size of more than 5,000 crore. The guidelines aim to maintain a liquidity buffer in terms of LCR by ensuring that they have sufficient High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) to survive any acute liquidity stress scenario lasting for next 30 days. As per the guideline, LCR is represented by Stock of High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) divided by Total Net Cash Outflows (stressed outflow less stressed inflows) over the next 30 calendar days. HQLA are defined by RBI as the liquid assets that can be readily sold or immediately convertible into cash at little/no loss of value or can be used as collateral to obtain funds in stress situations.

The Company has complied with LCR requirement w.e.f. 01.12.2020 against stipulated requirement of minimum LCR of 50%, progressively increasing up to the required level of 100% by December 1, 2024. The Company is maintaining LCR in INR only; hence there is no currency mismatch.

For the year ended 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

High Quality Liquid Assets		Q1 (April - June 2023)		Q2 (July – Sep 2023)		Q3 (Oct - Dec 2023)		Q-4 (Jan- Mar 2024)	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) **	29,640.80	29,640.80	91,265.37	91,265.37	95,778.22	95,778.22	98,616.47	98,616.47
Cash Outflows									
2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	47,075.86	54,137.24	10,584.49	12,172.16	19,546.38	22,478.33	78,735.99	90,546.39
4	Secured wholesale funding	41,671.28	47,921.97	46,818.30	53,841.04	51,979.77	59,776.74	88,204.56	1,01,435.25
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures &	2,773.92	3,190.00	8,030.31	9,234.86	2,415.46	2,777.78	2,780.46	3,197.53

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	other collateral requirements								
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	2,810.46	3,232.03	578.16	664.88	-	-	92.43	106.30
7	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**94,331.52**	**1,08,481.25**	**66,011.26**	**75,912.95**	**73,941.61**	**85,032.85**	**1,69,813.44**	**1,95,285.46**
Cash Inflow									
9	Secured lending	94,789.84	71,092.38	70,936.47	53,202.36	93,967.28	70,475.46	1,16,411.77	87,308.82
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11*	Other cash inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,89,237.57	2,16,928.18
12	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**94,789.84**	**71,092.38**	**70,936.47**	**53,202.36**	**93,967.28**	**70,475.46**	**4,05,649.34**	**3,04,237.00**
			Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value
13	TOTAL HQLA		29,640.80		91,265.37		95,778.22		98,616.47
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		37,388.87		22,710.59		21,258.21		48,821.36
15	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		79%		402%		451%		202%

*Lines of Credit – Credit/ liquidity/other contingent facilities
**HQLA consists of Government Securities, Term & Demand Deposits with Banks, Cash & cash Equivalents.

For the year ended 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

High Quality Liquid Assets		Q1 (April - June 2022)		Q2 (July - Sep 2022)		Q3 (Oct - Dec 2022)		Q-4 (Jan- Mar 2023)	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	**Total weighted Value (average)**	**Total Unweighted Value (average)**	**Total weighted Value (average)**	**Total Unweighted Value (average)**	**Total weighted Value (average)**	**Total Unweighted Value (average)**	**Total weighted Value (average)**
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) **	29,063.50	29,063.50	1,14,022.42	1,14,022.42	1,54,719.32	1,54,719.32	2,26,772.45	2,26,772.45
Cash Outflows									
2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	6,600.79	7,590.90	52,634.66	60,529.86	29,905.28	34,391.08	2,691.86	3,095.64
4	Secured wholesale funding	20,753.88	23,866.96	9,441.18	10,857.36	12,101.25	13,916.44	14,808.12	17,029.34
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures & other collateral requirements	3,442.90	3,959.34	-	-	3,078.23	3,539.97	3,699.87	4,254.85
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,810.46	3,232.03
7	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**30,797.57**	**35,417.21**	**62,075.84**	**71,387.22**	**45,084.77**	**51,847.48**	**24,010.32**	**27,611.86**
Cash Inflow									
9	Secured lending	71,653.25	53,739.94	60,809.59	45,607.19	69,106.70	51,830.02	54,633.43	40,975.07
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other cash inflows	-	-	-	-	50,362.64	37,771.98	-	-
12	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**71,653.25**	**53,739.94**	**60,809.59**	**45,607.19**	**1,19,469.33**	**89,602.00**	**54,633.43**	**40,975.07**

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			Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value
13	TOTAL HQLA		29,063.50		1,14,022.42		1,54,719.32		2,26,772.45
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		8,854.30		25,780.03		12,961.87		6,902.97
15	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		328%		442%		1194%		3285%

**HQLA consists of Government Securities, Term & Demand Deposits with Banks, Cash & cash Equivalents.

O. Comparison of provision required as per Income Recognition, Asset Classification & Provisioning Norms (IRACP) of RBI and Impairment Allowance as per Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments'.

For the year ended 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5) =(3)-(4)	6	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	56,06,230.46	27,098.35	55,79,132.11	65,193.89*	19,434.82
	Stage 2	2,12,443.43	57,530.36	1,54,913.07		
Sub total		**58,18,673.89**	**84,628.71**	**57,34,045.18**	**65,193.89**	**19,434.82**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	4,193.85	1,261.99	2,931.86	419.38	842.61
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	710.96	421.76	289.20	710.96	(289.20)
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	6,971.66	4,159.70	2,811.96	2,118.90	2,040.80
More than 3 years	Stage 3	1,29,205.85	77,117.71	52,088.14	90,854.56	(13,736.85)
Subtotal for doubtful		1,36,888.47	81,699.17	55,189.30	93,684.42	(11,985.25)
Loss	Stage 3	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	-
Subtotal for NPA		**1,41,085.32**	**82,964.16**	**58,121.16**	**94,106.80**	**(11,142.64)**
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	1,62,661.21	953.32	1,61,707.89	-	953.32
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		**1,62,661.21**	**953.32**	**1,61,707.89**	**-**	**953.32**
	Stage 1	57,68,891.67	28,051.67	57,40,840.00	65,193.89	20,388.14
	Stage 2	2,12,443.43	57,530.36	1,54,913.07		
	Stage 3	1,41,085.32	82,964.16#	58,121.16	94,106.80	(11,142.64)
	Grand Total	**61,22,420.42**	**1,68,546.19**	**59,53,874.23**	**1,59,300.69**	**9,245.50**

* Includes Provision for Restructured and General Provision

\# excluding provision on incidental charges (Dr. Bal.) on NPA accounts of ₹ 1,180.26 Lakhs.

For the year ended 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5)=(3)-(4)	6	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	43,90,224.54	51,530.87	43,38,693.68	49401.01*	51,313.48
	Stage 2	1,61,976.23	49,183.62	1,12,792.61		
Sub total		**45,52,200.77**	**1,00,714.49**	**44,51,486.28**	**49,401.01**	**51,313.48**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						

Substandard	Stage 3	789.22	92.59	696.63	78.92	13.66
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	513.19	51.32	461.88	203.59	(152.27)
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	46,955.18	20,751.98	26,203.20	23,065.24	(2,313.25)
More than 3 years	Stage 3	1,03,074.83	53,634.14	49,440.69	69,078.11	(15,443.97)
Subtotal for doubtful		**1,50,543.20**	**74,437.44**	**76,105.76**	**92,346.94**	**(17,909.50)**
Loss	Stage 3	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	-
Subtotal for NPA		**1,51,335.42**	**74,533.03**	**76,802.39**	**92,428.86**	**(17,895.83)**
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	1,85,265.64	260.99	1,85,004.65	-	260.99
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		**1,85,265.64**	**260.99**	**1,85,004.65**	-	**260.99**
	Stage 1	45,75,490.18	51,791.86	45,23,698.32	1,41,829.87	33,678.64
	Stage 2	1,61,976.23	49,183.62	1,12,792.61		
	Stage 3	1,51,335.42	74,533.03 #	76,802.39		
	Grand Total	**48,88,801.83**	**1,75,508.51**	**47,13,293.32**	**1,41,829.87**	**33,678.64**

* Includes Provision for Reschedulement and General Provision
\# Excluding provision on incidental charges (Dr. bal.) on NPA accounts of ₹ 939.61 Lakhs.

P. Disclosure pertaining to Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress

For the year ended 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position As on the end of the previous half-year (A)	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the half-year.	Of (A) amount written off during the half-year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the half-year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position As on the end of this half-year.
Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate persons	9,282.38	-	-	643.88	8,638.50
Of which, MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-
Others	9,282.38	-	-	643.88	8,638.50
Total	9,282.38	-	-	643.88	8,638.50

For the year ended 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position As on the end of the previous half-year (A)	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the half-year.	Of (A) amount written off during the half-year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the half-year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position As on the end of this half-year.
Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate persons	26,536.47	-	-	17,039.47	9,497.00
Of which, MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-
Others	26,536.47	-	-	-	9,497.00
Total	26,536.47	-	-	17,039.47	9,497.00

Q. There are Nil reportable cases of loans transferred/ acquired during the year ended 31st March 2024 (previous year: Nil) required to be reported under Master Direction - Reserve Bank of India (Transfer of Loan Exposures") Directions, 2021 dated 24th September 2021.

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R. Disclosure on Loans to Directors, Senior Officers, and relatives of Directors

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Directors and their relatives*	-	-
Entities associated with directors and their relatives	-	-
Senior Officers and their relatives	-	-

*Does not include Loans & Advances as per terms of employment of respective directors.

S. Information / Particulars as set out in Annex VIII of Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company –Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of IREDA
As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

				Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	
				Liabilities side	**Amount outstanding**	**Amount overdue**
1				**Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:**		
	(a)			Debentures: Secured	6,52,142.32	-
				: Unsecured	12,24,711.02	-
				(Other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)		
	(b)			Deferred Credits	-	-
	(c)			Term loans	31,43,314.08	-
	(d)			Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	-	-
	(e)			Commercial paper	-	-
	(f)			Public Deposits	-	-
	(g)			Other Loans _Overdrafts	8,262.43	-
2				**Break-up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid):**		
	(a)			In the form of Unsecured debentures	-	-
	(b)			In the form of partly secured debentures i.e., debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security	-	-
	(c)			Other public deposits	-	-
				Assets Side	Amount outstanding	
3				**Break up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:**		
	(a)			Secured	53,12,923.69	
	(b)			Unsecured	6,48,729.61	
4				**Break-up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities**		
	(i)			Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors		
		(a)		Financial lease	-	
		(b)		Operating lease	-	
	(ii)			Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:		
		(a)		Assets on hire	-	
		(b)		Repossessed Assets	-	
	(iii)			Other loans counting towards AFC activities		
		(a)		Loans where assets have been repossessed	-	
		(b)		Loans other than (a) above	-	
5				**Break up of investments**		
				Current Investments		
	1.			Quoted		
		(i)		Shares		
			(a)	Equity	-	
			(b)	Preference	-	
		(ii)		Debentures and Bonds	-	
		(iii)		Units of mutual funds	-	
		(iv)		Government Securities	-	
		(v)		Others (please specify)	-	
	2.			Unquoted		
		(i)		Shares		
			(a)	Equity	-	
			(b)	Preference	-	

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		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-
		(iv)	Government Securities	-
		(v)	Others (please specify)	-
			Short Term Deposits (INR)	66.09
			Commercial Papers (Impairment fully provided)	6,899.11
	Long Term investments			
	1. Quoted			
	(i)	Shares		
		(a) Equity		-
		(b) Preference		-
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-
	(iv)	Government Securities		10,130.31
	(v)	Others (please specify)		-
	2. Unquoted			
	(i)	Shares		
		(a) Equity		-
		(b) Preference		-
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-
	(iv)	Government Securities		-
	(v)	Others (please specify)		-

Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above.

	Category			Amount (Net of Provisions) (₹ in Lakhs)		
				Secured	Unsecured	Total
6	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-	-
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-	-
		(c)	Other related parties	12.30	-	12.30
	2	Other than related parties		52,28,766.97	6,48,729.61	58,77,496.58
		Total		52,28,779.27	6,48,729.61	58,77,508.88

	Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):				
7	**Category**			**Market value/ Break up or fair value or NAV**	**Book Value (Net of Provisions)**
	1	Related Parties			
		(a)	Subsidiaries		
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-
		(c)	Other related parties	-	-
	2	Other than related parties		9,566.09	10,196.39
		Total		9,566.09	10,196.39

	Other Information			
8	**Particulars**			**Amount (₹ in Lakhs)**
	(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets		
		(a)	Related Parties	-
		(b)	Other than related parties	1,41,085.31
	(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets		
		(a)	Related Parties	-
		(b)	Other than related parties	58,121.15
	(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt		-

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of IREDA
(As at 31.03.2023)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars			**As at 31.03.2023**	
Liabilities side			**Amount outstanding**	**Amount overdue**
1	**Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:**			
	(a)	Debentures: Secured	7,02,508.29	-
		: Unsecured	4,76,817.21	-
		(Other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)		
	(b)	Deferred Credits	-	-

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

	(c)		Term loans	28,82,033.53	-
	(d)		Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	-	-
	(e)		Commercial paper	-	-
	(f)		Public Deposits	-	-
	(g)		Other Loans _Overdrafts	-	-
	(h)		FCNR(B) Demand Loans		
2	**Break-up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid):**				-
	(a)		In the form of Unsecured debentures	-	-
	(b)		In the form of partly secured debentures i.e., debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security	-	-
	(c)		Other public deposits		
Assets Side				**Amount outstanding**	
3	**Break up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:**				
	(a)		Secured	43,02,716.14	
	(b)		Unsecured	3,95,448.82	
4	**Break-up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities**				
	(i)		Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors		
		(a)	Financial lease	-	
		(b)	Operating lease	-	
	(ii)		Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:		
		(a)	Assets on hire	-	
		(b)	Repossessed Assets	-	
	(iii)		Other loans counting towards AFC activities		
		(a)	Loans where assets have been repossessed	-	
		(b)	Loans other than (a) above	-	
5	**Break up of investments**				
	Current Investments				
	1.		Quoted		
		(i)	Shares		
			a) Equity	-	
			b) Preference	-	
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-	
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-	
		(iv)	Government Securities	-	
		(v)	Others (please specify)	-	
	2.		Unquoted		
		(i)	Shares		
			a) Equity	-	
			b) Preference	-	
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-	
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-	
		(iv)	Government Securities	-	
		(v)	Others (please specify)	-	
			Short Term Deposits (INR)	4,206.58	
			Commercial Papers (Impairment fully provided)	6,899.11	
	Long Term investments				
	3.		Quoted		
	(i)		Shares		
			a) Equitys	-	
			b) Preference	-	
	(ii)		Debentures and Bonds	-	
	(iii)		Units of mutual funds	-	
	(iv)		Government Securities	10,126.66	
	(v)		Others (please specify)	-	
	4.		Unquoted		
	(i)		Shares		
			a) Equity	-	
			b) Preference	-	
	(ii)		Debentures and Bonds	-	
	(iii)		Units of mutual funds	-	
	(iv)		Government Securities	-	
	(v)		Others (please specify)	-	

DSP & ASSOCIATES
FRN : 006791N
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.
IREDA
7th Floor
NBCC Office Block-2
East Kidwai Nagar
New Delhi
110023

Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above.

	Category			Amount (Net of Provisions) (₹ in Lakhs)		
				Secured	Unsecured	Total
6	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-	-
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-	-
		(c)	Other related parties	20.82	-	20.82
	2	Other than related parties		42,27,222.68	3,95,448.82	46,22,671.51
	Total			**42,27,243.51**	**3,95,448.82**	**46,22,692.33**

	Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):				
	Category			**Market value/ Break up or fair value or NAV**	**Book Value (Net of Provisions)**
7	1	Related Parties			
		(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-
		(c)	Other related parties	-	-
	2	Other than related parties		13,647.35	14,333.23
	Total			**13,647.35**	**14,333.23**

	Other Information			
	Particulars			**Amount (₹ in Lakhs)**
8	(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets		
		(a)	Related Parties	-
		(b)	Other than related parties	1,51,335.42
	(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets		
		(a)	Related Parties	-
		(b)	Other than related parties	76,802.40
	(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt		-

Additional Disclosures

A. Exposure to various sectors – Refer Note 38(47F) to Financial Statements.

B. Related Party Disclosure

Related Party / Items	Parent (as per ownership or control)		Subsidiaries		Associates/ Joint ventures		Key Management Personnel		Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Others*		Total	
	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous year
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,064.49)	(1,977.55)	(2,064.49)	(1,977.55)
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placement of deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.65	2.60	-	-	1,99,825.86	1,72,819.51	1,99,837.51	1,72,822.11
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Sale of fixed/other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189.64	196.38	189.64	196.38
Interest received	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.52	7.53	-	-	16,080.67	3,998.57	16,089.19	4,006.10
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	288.92	250.24	-	-	11,971.25	9,065.30	12,260.17	9,315.54

C. During the FY 2023-24, there has been no instances of breach of covenants in respect of loans availed or debt securities issued (previous year: Nil)

D. Divergence in Asset Classification and Provisioning in FY 2023-24 – Nil (previous year: Nil)

E. Disclosure on modified opinion, if any, expressed by auditors, its impact on various financial items and views of management on audit qualifications as on 31.03.2024 - Nil (previous year: Nil)

F. Items of income and expenditure of exceptional nature for the year ended 31.03.2024 - Nil (previous year: Nil)

G. Disclosure of complaints – Refer Note 38(47J) to Financial Statements.

H. Prior Period Items & Changes in Accounting Policy for the year ended 31.03.2024 – Nil

I. Break up of 'Provisions and Contingencies' shown under the head Expenditure in Profit and Loss Account

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	**Year ended 31.03.2024**	**Year ended 31.03.2023**
Provisions for depreciation on Investment	-	-
Provision for Standard Assets*	(16,085.78)	5,484.48
Provision towards NPA**	8,431.13	1,246.59
Provision made towards Income Tax	41,303.13	25,317.27
Provision made towards Deferred Tax	1,997.90	2,144.82
Other Provisions and Contingencies		
Provision for Employee Benefits	1,110.02	1,241.20
Provision for Corporate Social Responsibility	1,121.33	-
Provision for Expected credit loss on Non Fund Based Exposure and others	932.98	(73.16)
Provision for Tax and Other on Guarantee Commission	893.81	900.56

* Represents impairment on Stage 1 and Stage 2 Loan assets based on ECL Model in line with Ind AS 109.
** Represents impairment on Stage 3 Loan assets based on ECL Model in line with Ind AS 109.

48. Disclosure as required by Regulation 34(3) and 53(f) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Associates		**Year ended 31.03.2024**		**Year ended 31.03.2023**	
		Amount as at 31.03.2024	**Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31.03.2024**	**Amount as at 31.03.2023**	**Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31.03.2023**
I	Loans and advances in the nature of loans	NIL		NIL	
a)	To Associates				
b)	To Companies in which Directors are interested				

49. Disclosure in compliance with Regulation 52(4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 are as under:

Sl.	Particulars	Unit	As at / for the year ended 31.03.2024	As at / for the year ended 31.03.2023
1	Debt Equity Ratio[1]	times	5.80	6.77
2	Outstanding Redeemable preference shares	₹ In Lakhs	-	-
3	Debenture Redemption Reserve	₹ In Lakhs	39,774.60	39,797.48
4	Net Worth[2]	₹ In Lakhs	8,55,942.55	5,93,516.95
5	Net Profit After Tax	₹ In Lakhs	1,25,222.90	86,462.83
6	Earnings Per Share	₹ per share	5.16	3.78
7	Total debts to total assets[3]	times	0.79	0.80
8	Operating Margin Percent[4]	%	33.92%	32.69%
9	Net Profit Margin Percent[5]	%	25.22%	24.82%
10	Sector specific equivalent ratios			
	-CRAR[6]	%	20.11%	18.82%
	-Gross Non-Performing Assets Ratio[7]	%	2.36%	3.21%
	-Net Non-Performing Assets Ratio[8]	%	0.99%	1.66%

Notes:

1. Debt / Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Net Worth
2. Net Worth is calculated as defined in sector 2(57) of Companies Act, 2013
3. Total debts to total assets = Total Debt / Total Assets
4. Operating Margin - Net Operating Profit Before Tax / Total Revenue from Operations
5. Net Profit Margin = Net Profit after Tax / Total Income
6. CRAR = Adjusted Net worth / Risk weighted assets, calculated as per applicable RBI guidelines
7. Gross Non-Performing Assets Ratio = Gross Non-Performing Assets / Gross Loan Assets
8. Net Non-Performing Assets Ratio = Net Non-Performing Assets / Net Loan Assets

50. The figures are rounded off to the nearest Rupees (₹) in Lakhs (except number of shares and EPS). Previous year figures have been re-arranged/re-grouped wherever considered necessary to make them comparable with the current year figures. Year ended March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, refers to year-to-date (YTD) figures for FY24 and FY23 respectively.

As per our report of even date

For DSP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn. No. 006791N

DSP & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 006791N NEW DELHI

Atul Jain
Partner
Membership No. 091431

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 19, 2024

For and behalf of Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No. 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. इरेडा IREDA 7th Floor, NBCC Office Block-2 East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi 110023

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary
& Compliance Officer
Membership No. 23391

103, 105, Plot No. 1, Vardhaman Indraprastha Plaza,
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited** ("the Company"),which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and Other Explanatory information prepared in accordance with the requirement of the Companies Act 2013 (as amended) ("the Act")' (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and profit including comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act ("SAs"). 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to the following matters:

1. As described in Note 38 (40) to the Standalone Financial Statements, the company has classified certain Loans given aggregating to Rs. 1202.21 crore required to be classified as stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II / Standard in terms of interim order of

Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of RBI has been recognized on collection basis and allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly.

2. As described in Note 48 (B)(a) to the Standalone Financial Statements, As of 31 March 2024,the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11% .This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However as per 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated to 15.51%.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have considered the matters described below to be the Key Audit Matters for incorporation in our Report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1.	**Impairment of Loan Assets – Expected Credit loss** Financing is principal business of the Company and disclosure of Loan assets at fair value after considering the provision for loss due to impairment is most significant. The Company follows a Board approved methodology wherein assessment for allowance is carried out by an external agency for impairment based on certain criterion / framework classifying the assets into various stages depending upon credit risk and level of evidence of impairment. The measurement of an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) for financial assets measured at amortized cost requires the	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at the conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for Impairment of Loan Assets -Expected Credit loss includes the following:** We have obtained an understanding of the guidelines as specified in Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments", various regulatory updates, guidance of ICAI and internal instructions and procedures of the Company in respect of the ECL and adopted the following audit procedures: Evaluation and testing of the key internal control mechanisms with respect to the loan assets monitoring, assessment of the loan impairment including testing of relevant data quality, and review of the real data entered.

	use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and resulting losses) to estimate the Probabilities of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). These models and assumptions are key driver to measure Impairment loss. The Company makes significant judgments while assessing ECL and the assumptions underlying the ECL are monitored and reviewed on periodically basis. The proper application of such assumptions is material for statement of the Loan Assets. In view of the materiality of the amount of loan assets in the Standalone Financial Statements, the loss due to impairment of loan assets has been considered as Key Audit Matter in our audit. Refer Note no. 38 (19) (A) (ii) (a) to the Standalone Financial Statements read with material accounting policy No.3(xx)– 'Financial Instruments')	Recoveries in the loan assets are verified to ascertain level of stress thereon and impact on impairment allowance in standalone financial statements. Verification / review of the documentation, operations / performance, valuation of available securities and monitoring of the loan assets, especially large and stressed loan assets, to ascertain any overdue, unsatisfactory conduct or weakness in any loan asset account. The company avails services of third party for evaluation of ECL Components. The calculations in the study for impairment allowance carried out by third party are relied upon by us and test checks are carried out for the same. The data shared with the third party is verified by us for correctness of material components being submitted. Our audit procedure in the same are limited in view of not sharing software access used for study of such data considering the confidentiality by such third party. We also compared ECL with the provisioning as required by the applicable directions of the Reserve Bank of India and ensured adequacy of impairment allowance accordingly.
2.	**Fair valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments** To mitigate the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate, non-Rupee cash flows are monitored and derivative contracts are entered for hedging purpose. The derivatives are measured at fair value as per Ind AS 109. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet certain specified requirements as per Ind AS. Hedge accounting results in significant	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for derivatives include the following:** -Verification of fair value of derivative in terms of Ind AS 109, testing the accuracy and completeness of derivative transactions. -Evaluation of management's key internal controls over classification, valuation, and valuation models of derivative instruments.

	impact on Standalone financial statements together with complexity of its accounting/assumptions and numerous parameters therein for establishing hedge relationship. Gain/Loss on these derivatives is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit and loss as provided by Ind AS. The magnitude of such transactions is significant as per the operations of the company. In view of facts of the matter we have identified it as a key audit matter. (Refer Note No. 38 (29) to the Standalone Financial Statement read with material accounting policy No. 3(xx).	-Obtaining details of various financial derivatives contracts as outstanding/pending for settlement as on 31st March, 2025. -Discussing and understanding management's perception and studying policy of the company for risk management. -Verification of Mark To Market valuation report for outstanding derivatives deal as on 31st March 2025 obtained by the company from external valuer. -Verification of underlying assumptions in estimating the fair valuation arrived at for those financial derivative contracts. -Appropriateness of the valuation methodologies applied and testing the same on sample basis for the derivative instruments. Additionally, we verified the accounting of gain/loss on derivatives in the other comprehensive income or Profit & Loss Account. Reviewed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures by the management as required in terms of Ind AS 109.
3.	**Liability for Taxation** The company has material uncertain tax demands in respect of matters under dispute which involves significant judgement to determine the possible outcome of these disputes. Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) Authorities have raised certain issues and raised demands for several past periods, which are being contested by company at various forums. Income Tax cases for FY 2013-14 and FY 2019-20 are pending before the CIT (Appeals). Appropriate provision and	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for Liability for Taxation include the following:** Our audit procedure includes review of various orders passed by Assessing Officer on the subject matter in dispute with Department of Income Tax. We undertook procedure to evaluate management position on these uncertain tax positions. For other tax matters, the facts and the legal pronouncements were analyzed and reviewed. We reviewed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures by the management as required

	disclosure of consequential liabilities is material to the presentation of standalone financial statements. Possible outcome of these demands may be substantial. In view of this we have identified it as a key audit matter. Refer note 38 (16) (a) of the Standalone Financial Statements.	in terms of Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".

Information Other than the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Directors' Report, Management Discussion and Analysis Report, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information as stated above is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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 identified above when it becomes available, and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the other information as stated above and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe necessary actions required as per applicable laws and regulations.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), Profit or Loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Financial statements, the Board of Directors of the company 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. 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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standard 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit 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 audit 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.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period 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 Matters

i. As per past practice, in respect of loan assets, the Company has provided expected credit loss (ECL) as required under Ind AS 109 based on the ECL report submitted by an independent expert appointed by the Company, which inter alia includes assumptions based on technical parameters / certain aspects.

ii. The audit of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 was conducted by the predecessor statutory auditor of company, who had expressed unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Reports on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure-A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable and in terms of sub-section (5) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure-B**" information in respect of the directions issued by Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in respect of the company .

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

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

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;

c) The Standalone Balance sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit & Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the standalone statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

e) In terms of Notification no. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 05th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, provisions of Section 164(2) of the Act regarding disqualifications of the Directors, are not applicable as it is a Government Company;

f) As per notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act as regards the managerial remuneration is not applicable to the Company, since it is a Government Company.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure-C**".

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

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 38 (16) to Standalone Financial Statements.

   ii. The Company has made due provision as required under the applicable law or Indian Accounting Standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivatives contracts: - Refer note 38(19)(C) (II) (c) to the Standalone financial statements.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. (a) The management has represented (Refer note 38(27)) that to the best of its knowledge and belief , no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

   (b) The management has represented ((Refer note 38(27)) that to the best of its knowledge and belief , no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, 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 audit procedure performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the company.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31st March 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the management has represented that the audit trail feature cannot be disabled. Company has preserved the Audit trail as per the statutory requirements for records retention.

For SHIV & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 009989N

SHIV & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No 085084
Place: New Delhi
Date: 15th April 2025

UDIN: 25085084BMMWD6474

Annexure-A to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date

Annexure "A" Report under Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') referred to in paragraph 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(i) (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(B) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;

(b) As per the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Property, Plant and Equipment, have been physically verified by the management annually, which in our opinion is reasonable. Having regard to the size of Company and nature of its business the discrepancies noticed on physical verification and consequential adjustments are carried out in books of accounts. According to information and explanations given by the management and in our opinion, the same is not material and properly dealt with in books of accounts;

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the Title deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the company except as stated below: -

Sr. no.	Description of property {Nature}	Gross carrying value (Rs. In Crore)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of company
1	Office premises-India Habitat Centre Complex (IHC) {Right of use Assets}	1.72	Occupied on basis of Allotment letter by IHC	No	Allotment letter dt. 12.04.1993	The execution of Tripartite Conveyance Deed / Agreement by India Habitat Centre (IHC) [between Land & Development Office (L&DO), IHC and allottee institutions] is pending in respect of all allottee institutions at IHC including IREDA. IHC is following with L&DO for execution of lease deed. Draft of lease deed has been cleared by L&DO. IHC on 24.03.23 has informed that the matter has been resolved amicably and court passed the order to the same effect. Further, two other petitions were also withdrawn

						by both the parties IHC and SDMC vide order dated 11.04.23. Company is regularly following up with IHC for execution of tripartite lease deed. IHC vide email dated 31.12.2024 has informed that there is no change in the status.
2	Office Premises at August Kranti Bhawan (AKB) {Right of use Assets}	21.10	Occupied on the basis of perpetual lease deed by HUDCO	No.	Allotment letter dt. 04.12.2006	The transfer of property rights is being followed with Housing Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO).
3.	Residential flat at Jangpura Delhi (held as Investment Property)	0.09	Occupied on the basis of Agreement to sell by HPL	No	23.06.1994	The transfer of property is being followed by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) with L&DO. Thereafter, the execution of Deed will take place.
4.	Office premises-NBCC Kidwai Nagar (Right of Use Property)	132.92	Lease execution under process	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.09.2015	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. L&DO-IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MOHUA) and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same.
5.	Residential Flats -NBCC Kidwai Nagar (Right of Use Property)	6.61	Lease execution under process	No	Allotment letter dt 14.11.2018	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. L&DO - IV, Land & Development Office, MOHUA and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. The flat has been lying in Inter-pool exchange of houses with MOHUA and the action to take it back in company is under process.

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year;

(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 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not hold any inventories hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of certain current assets and the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of its transactions during the year, the Company has not made any investments in but, being a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC), provided guarantee and security, granted loans and advances in the nature of loans, secured/ unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships and other parties. In this regard, we report as under –

(a) The Company being an NBFC whose principal business is to give loans, this clause for reporting on loans or any advances in the nature of loans, or standing as guarantor, or provision of security, is not applicable. In view of this reporting required under clause 3(iii) (a) (A) & (B) of the Order is not applicable;

(b) In our opinion and based on audit procedures performed by us, the guarantees provided, security given and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the company;

(c) Based on audit procedures performed by us, in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments are generally regular as per stipulations except in case of credit impaired assets, and certain cases disclosed as Stage 1 and not disclosed as Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in view of orders of the court [Refer Note 38(48) O & 38(40) respectively to Standalone Financial Statements];

(d) Based on the audit procedures performed by us and as disclosed in Note 38 (48) (O) of standalone financial statements, the total amount overdue for more than ninety days is Rs. 1866.25 Crores. In our opinion, the steps taken by the company being an NBFC, for recovery of the principal and interest are generally in accordance with policies framed by it and are reasonable;

(e) The company being an NBFC whose principal business is to give loans, this clause 3(iii) (e) for reporting on loans etc. falling due during the year and renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given, is not applicable to the Company;

(f) Based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company, during the year, has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying

NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

any terms or period of repayment. In view of this, the other reporting requirements regarding loans to related parties as per this clause 3(iii)(f) are not applicable;

(iv). According to information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed, the company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities provided by the Company as specified under sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, further reporting required as per clause 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public, hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the company. In view of this, the reporting required regarding contravention of such provisions or any order passed by the authorities / Tribunal as per clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) 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 under Section 148 (1) of the Act in respect of business of the company to which the said rules are made applicable and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have however not made a detailed examination of the said records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of any statutory dues in arrear as at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable;

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the details of above mentioned statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, as at year end are as follows :

Name of statute	Nature of taxes	Amount in dispute (Rs in Crores)	For Financial Year	Amount Deposited+	Forum at which matter is pending
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	13.44	2009-10	13.44	ITAT
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	1.52	2010-11	1.52	ITAT
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	15.20	2011-12	15.20	ITAT
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	22.17	2012-13	22.17	ITAT
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	15.47	2013-14	15.47	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	23.11	2014-15	23.11	ITAT
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	27.61	2015-16	27.61	ITAT
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	53.37	2016-17	22.99	ITAT
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	26.79	2017-18	17.32	ITAT
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	4.27	2019-20	4.27	CIT (Appeals)

SHAH & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Finance Act (FA)1994, FA 2004, FA 2015	Service Tax & penalty	117.09	2012-13 to 2015 -16	7.86	CESTAT, New Delhi
Finance Act (FA)1994, FA 2004, FA 2015	Service Tax & penalty	41.46	2016-17 & 2017-18	3.88	CESTAT, Mumbai
CGST Act 2017 & Delhi Goods & Service Tax Act ,2017	GST & penalty	30.51	2017-18 & 2018-19	15.25	#
The Companies Act,2013	Penalty	0.03	2021-22 & 2022-23	-	Appeal filed with Regional Director (NR), Delhi

+ Deposited under protest / prepaid taxes

Second appeal to be filed with higher authorities within statutory period upon constitution of bench.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the year, there are no transactions which have been surrendered or disclosed as income in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). In view of this, there are no transactions of previously unrecorded income in terms of clause 3 (viii) of the Order.

(ix) (a) 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 defaulted in repayment of any loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. In view of this, other reporting required under clause 3(ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained. In view of this the reporting required under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the company, prima-facie, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company. In view of this the reporting required under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet obligations of subsidiary and company does not have any joint ventures or associates.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the company has not taken any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in subsidiary and company does not have any joint ventures or associates.

(x) (a) The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer. Money raised by the Company by way of debt instruments (public offer or otherwise) during the year was applied for the purposes for which it was raised.

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or any private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year.

(xi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, during the year, we have not come across any instance of any material fraud by the Company or on the Company.

(b) During the year, no report was required to be filed by the auditors with the Central Government under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not received any whistle-blower complaints during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xiii) (a), (b) or (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and necessary disclosures have been made in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards;

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports of internal auditors of the company issued till date, for the period under audit in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. In view of this the reporting required under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) (a) The company is required and is registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act,1934(2 of 1934) for conducting Non-Banking Financial activities.

(b) The Non-Banking Financial activities carried by the company are under a valid Certificate of Registration.

(c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting required under clause 3(xvi) (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable;

(xvii) The company has neither incurred cash losses in this financial year nor in the immediately preceding financial year;

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting required under this clause is not applicable;

(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 accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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 further state that our reporting is based on facts upto the date of our 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) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the company is not required to transfer any unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act. [Refer note No. 38(38) to standalone financial statements]

(b) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, amount remaining unspent pursuant to any ongoing project amounting to Rs 22.03 Crores is to be transferred to a special account in compliance of the provisions of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Companies Act,2013 [Refer note No. 38(38) to standalone financial statements]

(xxi) The clause 3 (xxi) of the order is not applicable to the Standalone Financial Statements, hence no comment is given.

For SHIV & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 009989N

SHIV & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No 085084

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15th April 2025
UDIN: 25085084BMMWD6474

Annexure-B to the Independent Auditor's Report

Directions under section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

Particulars	Reply
1)Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT System on the integrity of accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated	According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, all accounting transactions are routed through IT system implemented by the Company. Period end Financial Statements are compiled offline based on balances and transactions generated from the IT system. We have neither been informed nor have we come across during the course of our audit any accounting transactions having impact on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications which have been processed outside the IT system.
2)Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc., made by a lender to the Company due to the Company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case lender is a government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of Lender Company.	i.) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, there is no case of restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/ write off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. made by any lender to the Company. ii)In respect of operations of the company as a lender, being a Government Company, the company has properly accounted for such cases where existing loans given are restructured or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest etc. and there is no material financial impact of such cases.
3)Whether the funds received/ receivable for specific schemes form Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation	According to information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the Company has accounted for and utilized the funds received for specific schemes from Central/ State agencies as per the terms and conditions of the schemes.

For SHIV & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 009989N

Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No 085084

SHIV & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15th April 2025
UDIN: 25085084BMMWD6474

Annexure-C to the Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (1) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, (the Company) as March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A

Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and

3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such financial controls system over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI. Further, certain areas of accounting records for instance Effective Interest Rate calculation, Asset Liability Management (ALM) are in process of automation for better control.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

For SHIV & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 009989N

SHIV & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No 085084

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15th April 2025

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN L65100DL1987GOI027265

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Standalone Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

S.No.	Particulars	Note No.	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
I	**ASSETS**			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	29.84	74.21
	(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	3	641.34	661.68
	(c) Derivative Financial Instruments	4	487.89	483.78
	(d) Receivables			
	(I) Trade Receivables	5	5.93	6.02
	(e) Loans	6	75,319.98	58,775.09
	(f) Investments	7	626.14	101.30
	(g) Other Financial Assets	8	29.20	23.47
	Total-Financial Assets (A)		**77,140.32**	**60,125.55**
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	219.81	155.41
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	10	360.56	289.45
	(c) Investment Property	11	0.02	0.03
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	12	199.68	206.40
	(e) Capital Work-In-Progress	13	-	-
	(f) Right of use Assets	14	143.40	149.89
	(g) Intangible Assets under development	15	-	-
	(h) Intangible Assets	16	5.49	4.78
	(i) Other Non-Financial Assets	17	1,665.07	1,668.94
	Total-Non-Financial Assets (B)		**2,594.03**	**2,474.90**
	Total Assets (A+B)		**79,734.35**	**62,600.45**
II	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative Financial Instruments	4	23.20	208.02
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	18		
	(i) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		1.06	1.03
	(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		8.05	6.27
	(c) Debt Securities	19	28,446.24	17,713.61
	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	20	33,489.50	31,323.85
	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	21	2,804.57	649.42
	(f) Other Financial Liabilities	22	1,637.83	1,340.30
	Total-Financial Liabilities (A)		**66,410.45**	**51,242.50**
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	23	1,217.49	991.12
	(b) Other Non-Financial Liabilities	24	1,840.25	1,807.41
	Total-Non-Financial Liabilities (B)		**3,057.74**	**2,798.53**
C	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	25	2,687.76	2,687.76
	(b) Other Equity	26	7,578.40	5,871.66
	Total-Equity (C)		**10,266.16**	**8,559.42**
	Total-Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)		**79,734.35**	**62,600.45**

Company Overview and Material Accounting Policies Information 1
The accomapnying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our Audit Report of even date
For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No - 009989N

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

SHIV & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No.-085084
UDIN: 25085084BMMBWD6474

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No. 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Place New Delhi
Date 15.04.2025

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency — इरेडा IREDA Business Centre, NSCC Complex, Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS No. 23391

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN L65100DL1987GOI027265

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

S.No.	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
I	**Revenue From Operations**			
i)	Interest Income	27	6,575.39	4,822.40
ii)	Fees and Commission Income	28	95.71	60.02
iii)	Net gain/(loss) on Fair Value Changes on Derivatives	29	13.13	(11.26)
iv)	Other Operating Income	30	58.18	92.77
	Total Revenue From Operations (I)		**6,742.41**	**4,963.93**
II	Other Income	31	12.37	1.36
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**6,754.78**	**4,965.29**
IV	**Expenses**			
i)	Finance Cost	32	4,141.03	3,164.10
ii)	Net Translation/ Transaction Exchange Loss/(Gain)	33	41.61	(16.53)
iii)	Impairment on Financial Instruments	34	237.23	(67.22)
iv)	Employee Benefits Expenses	35	81.05	71.32
v)	Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	36	38.80	30.35
vi)	Others Expenses	37	86.48	76.51
vii)	Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	38(38)	24.78	21.51
	Total Expenses (IV)		**4,650.98**	**3,280.04**
V	Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)		2,103.80	1,685.25
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	**Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (V-VI)**		**2,103.80**	**1,685.25**
VIII	**Tax Expense**	38(3)		
	(i) Current Tax		471.31	413.03
	(ii) Deferred Tax		(66.11)	19.98
IX	Profit/(Loss) from Continuing Operations (VII-VIII)		1,698.60	1,252.24
	Profit/(Loss) from Discontinued Operations		-	-
X	**Profit/(Loss) for the year**		**1,698.60**	**1,252.24**
XI	**Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**			
(A)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
	- Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Plans -		(20.78)	(2.28)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		5.23	0.57
	Subtotal (A)		**(15.55)**	**(1.71)**
(B)	(i) Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss -			
	-Effective portion of Gain/(Loss) on Hedging Instrument in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		111.96	(207.25)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss		(28.18)	52.16
	Subtotal (B)		**83.78**	**(155.09)**
	Other Comprehensive Income (A+B)		**68.23**	**(156.80)**
XII	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (X+XI) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income)**		**1,766.83**	**1,095.44**
XIII	**Earning per equity share (for Continuing Operations)**	38(14)		
	Basic (₹)		6.32	5.16
	Diluted (₹)		6.32	5.16
XIV	**Earning per equity share (for Discontinued Operations)**			
	Basic (₹)		-	-
	Diluted (₹)		-	-
XV	**Earning per equity share (for Continuing and Discontinued operations)**			
	Basic (₹)		6.32	5.16
	Diluted (₹)		6.32	5.16

Company Overview and Material Accounting Policies Information 1
The accomapnying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our Audit Report of even date
For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No - 009989N

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No -085084

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No 07448576

Place New Delhi
Date 15.04.2025

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS No 23391

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN L65100DL1987GOI027265

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Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

S.No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025		Year ended 31.03.2024	
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities:**				
	Profit Before Tax	2,103.80		1,685.25	
	Adjustment for:				
	1 Loss / (Gain) on derecognition of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	0.54		0.64	
	2 Impairment on Financial Instruments	237.23		(67.22)	
	3 Depreciation and Amortization	38.80		30.35	
	4 Amortization adjustment due to WB Grant	0.37		3.98	
	5 Interest on Lease Liability	0.34		0.36	
	6 Net Translation/ Transaction Exchange Loss / (Gain)	41.61		(16.53)	
	7 Provision Written Back	(0.01)		-	
	8 Amounts Written Off / Bad debts	17.02		1.84	
	9 Provisions for Employee Benefits	4.09		4.45	
	10 Effective Interest Rate on Debt Securities	(7.36)		0.17	
	11 Effective Interest Rate on Borrowings other than Debt Securities	-		0.01	
	12 Effective Interest Rate on Subordinated Liabilities	(2.21)		0.08	
	13 Effective Interest Rate on Loans	43.03		7.76	
	14 Provision for Indirect Tax (Including on Guarantee Commission) & Others	23.22		20.15	
	15 Net Loss / (Gain) on Fair Value Changes on Derivatives	13.13		(11.26)	
	Operating Profit before changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	**2,513.60**		**1,660.03**	
	Increase / Decrease in Operating Assets / Liabilities				
	1 Loan Assets	(16,623.35)		(12,644.48)	
	2 Other Financial Assets	(71.97)		107.87	
	3 Other Non-Financial Assets	3.64		68.45	
	4 Trade Receivables	0.09		(1.01)	
	5 Other Non-Financial Liabilities	33.70		70.41	
	6 Other Financial Liabilities	225.02		(145.84)	
	7 Lease Liability	(0.39)		(0.09)	
	8 Trade Payable	1.81		2.80	
	9 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent	20.35		154.57	
		(16,411.10)		**(12,387.32)**	
	Cash Flow from Operations Before Exceptional Items	**(13,897.50)**		**(10,727.29)**	
	Exceptional Item	-		-	
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operations Before Tax	**(13,897.50)**		**(10,727.29)**	
	Income Tax	(563.90)		(372.35)	
	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		**(14,461.40)**		**(11,099.64)**
B	**Cash Flow From Investing Activities**				
	1 Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(25.38)		(16.29)	
	2 Purchase of Intangible Assets	(1.93)		(4.52)	
	3 Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	0.32		0.15	
	4 Investment in Government Securities (Net)	(490.39)		-	
	5 Investment in Equity Shares of Subsidiary	(26.00)		-	
	6 Additions to Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP)	0.00		(2.50)	
	Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities		**(543.38)**		**(23.16)**
C	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**				
	1 Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	-		403.16	
	2 Proceeds from Securities Premium	-		886.96	
	3 Share Issue Expenses	-		(31.18)	
	4 Issue of Debt Seurities (Net of redemptions)	10,740.00		6,870.16	
	5 Raising of Subordinated Liabilities including PDI (Net of redemptions)	2,157.37		-	
	6 Raising of Loans other than Debt Securities (Net of repayments)	2,063.33		2,929.72	
	7 Payment for Lease Liability	(0.29)		(0.27)	
	Net Cash flow from Financing Activities		**14,960.41**		**11,058.55**
	Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(44.37)**		**(64.25)**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning		74.21		138.45
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End		29.84		74.21
	Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents as at end of the year are:				
	In Current Accounts with Banks in Indian Branch		19.74		8.33
	In Current Accounts with Banks in Foreign Branch		-		0.03
	Short term Deposits in Foreign Branches		0.32		0.54
	In Overdraft Accounts with Banks		1.90		57.09
	In Deposit Accounts with Banks		-		0.66
	In Saving Bank Accounts with Banks		7.88		7.56
	Cheques Under Collection/DD In hand and Postage imprest		0.00		-
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalent as at end of the year		**29.84**		**74.21**

Company Overview and Material Accounting Policies Information 1

The accomapnying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

1 The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'
2 Refer Note 38 (38) for amounts spend on construction / acquisition of assets and other purposes related to CSR activities
3 There are no repatriation restrictions with respect to Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank balances as at the end of the reporting year presented above
4 Previous year figures have been rearranged and regrouped wherever necessary

As per our Audit Report of even date
For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No - 009989N

SHIV & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No - 085084

Place New Delhi
Date 15.04.2025

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No 07448576

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS No 23391

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. ★ इरेडा IREDA Business Centre, NBCC Complex, Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi-110023

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited

CIN: L65100DL1987GOI027265

Standalone Statement Of Changes In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

A **Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	Number of shares (Nos)	Amount (₹ in Crores)
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up		
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2023	2,28,46,00,000	2,284.60
Changes during the year		
Add: Issue during the year		
(i) Fresh Issue of Equity Shares	40,31,64,706	403.16
(ii) Calling up Unpaid Capital	-	-
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2024	2,68,77,64,706	2,687.76
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2024	2,68,77,64,706	2,687.76
Changes during the year		
Add: Issue during the year		
(i) Fresh Issue of Equity Shares	-	-
(ii) Calling up Unpaid Capital	-	-
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2025	**2,68,77,64,706**	**2,687.76**

B **Other Equity**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus								
	General Reserve	**Special Reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961**	**Debenture Redemption Reserve**	**NBFC Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934**	**Retained Earnings**	**Securities Premium**	**Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve**	**Cash Flow Hedge Reserve**	**Total**
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2023	1,910.48	1,317.10	397.97	461.83	2.51	-	(580.40)	141.07	3,650.57
Premium received on Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	886.96	-		886.96
Share issue expenses (net of tax benefits)	-	-	-	-	-	(23.33)	-		(23.33)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,252.23	-	-	-	1,252.23
Remeasurment of Defined Benefit Plans (Net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	(1.71)	-	-	-	(1.71)
Recognition through OCI (Net of Taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(155.09)	(155.09)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31.03.2024	-	-	-	-	1,250.52	-	-	(155.09)	1,095.43
Net Transfer to / from Retained Earnings during the year	700.00	264.00	(0.23)	251.00	(1,214.77)	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions to FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	268.62	-	268.62
Amortisation of FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6.59)	-	(6.59)
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2024	**2,610.48**	**1,581.10**	**397.75**	**712.83**	**38.26**	**863.63**	**(318.37)**	**(14.02)**	**5,871.66**
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2024	2,610.48	1,581.10	397.75	712.83	38.26	863.63	(318.37)	(14.02)	5,871.66
Premium received on Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue expenses (net of tax benefits)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,698.60	-	-	-	1,698.60
Remeasurment of Defined Benefit Plans (Net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	(15.55)	-	-	-	(15.55)
Recognition through OCI (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.78	83.78
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31.03.2025	-	-	-	-	1,683.04	-	-	83.78	1,766.82
Net Transfer to / from Retained Earnings during the year	950.00	362.00	41.26	340.00	(1,693.26)	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	0.63
Additions to FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(65.26)	-	(65.26)
Amortisation of FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.55	-	4.55
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2025	**3,560.48**	**1,943.10**	**439.01**	**1,052.83**	**28.04**	**864.26**	**(379.08)**	**69.76**	**7,578.41**

Company Overview and Material Accounting Policies Information 1

The accompanying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our Audit Report of even date

For Shiv & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Regn No - 009989N

CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No -085084

SHIV & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15.04.2025

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No. 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS No. 23391

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. इरेडा IREDA Business Centre, NBCC Complex Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi-110023

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

1) Corporate Information

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited ("IREDA" or the "Company") **(CIN : L65100DL1987GOI027265)** was incorporated in India in the year 1987. The company is a Public Limited Company ,domiciled in India and is limited by shares having its registered office and principal place of business at 1st Floor, India Habitat Centre, East Court, Core- 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003. In addition to the registered office of the company, the company also has branch offices and also owns a 50 MW Solar project situated at Kasargod in the state of Kerala.

The company also has a wholly owned subsidiary company named as "IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd" in IFSC (International Financial Services Centre)-GIFT City (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City).

The company is a Government of India [Navratna] enterprise under the administrative control of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and is engaged in promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for setting up projects relating to new and renewable sources of energy, energy efficiency & conservation with the motto: "ENERGY FOR EVER".

The company is a systemically important non-deposit taking non-banking financing company (NBFC- NDSI) / NBFC Middle Layer (ML) registered as an Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC) with the Reserve Bank of India. Being a NBFC, the company is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India.

Equity shares and debt securities of the company are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Ltd.

2) Basis of Preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Sec. 133 of the Companies Act 2013 and in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as further amended.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis and on accrual basis of accounting. The Company has adopted historical cost convention except for certain items which have been measured on a different basis and such basis is disclosed in the relevant accounting policy.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(ii) Use of estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of financial statement are prudent and reasonable. Future result could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimate is recognized prospectively in current and future period.

Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies and estimation of uncertainty

(A) Significant management judgments

<u>Recognition of deferred tax assets/ liability</u> - The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. Further, the Company Management has no intention to make withdrawal from the Special Reserve created and maintained under section 36(1)(viii) of the Income tax Act, 1961 and thus, the special reserve created and maintained is not capable of being reversed. Hence, the company does not create any deferred tax liability on the said reserve.

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of the applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of the recoverable amount of the assets.

Non recognition of Interest Income on Credit Impaired Loans - Interest income on credit-impaired loan assets is not being recognised as a matter of prudence, pending the outcome of resolutions of stressed assets.

Materiality of Prior Period item

Prior period items which are not material are not corrected retrospectively through restatement of comparative amounts and are accounted for in current year.

Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The combination of size and nature of the items are the determining factor.

(B) Significant estimates

Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Fair value measurements – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent it is available. In case of non-availability of market-observable data, Level 2 & Level 3 hierarchy is used for fair valuation.

Income Taxes – Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions and in respect of expected future profitability to assess deferred tax asset.

Expected Credit Loss ('ECL') – The measurement of an expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and resulting losses). The Company makes significant judgments about the following while assessing expected credit loss to estimate ECL:

- Determining criteria for a significant increase in credit risk;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/ market and the associated ECL;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets to measure ECL; and
- Estimating the probability of default and loss given default (estimates of recoverable amounts in case of default).

Provisions: The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(iii) Functional and Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR') which is the functional currency of the Company .

3) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Tangible Assets (PPE)

The PPE (Tangible assets) is initially recognized at cost.

The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises of its purchase price, including import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Stores and spares which meet the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of the underlying asset.

The Company has adopted the cost model of subsequent recognition to measure the Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, all Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

De-recognition

An item of PPE is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a PPE measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the Carrying amount of the asset are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Capital Work-in-Progress

The cost of PPE under construction at the reporting date is disclosed as 'Capital work-in-progress.' The cost comprises purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Advances paid for the acquisition/ construction of PPE which are outstanding at the balance sheet date are classified under 'Capital Advances.'

(ii) Intangible Assets and Amortisation

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Such assets are recognized where it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow to the Company.

All intangible assets with finite useful life are subsequently recognized at cost model. These intangible assets are carried subsequently at its cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss if any.

Intangible Assets under Development

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalization under intangible assets is carried as 'Intangible assets under development' till they are ready for their intended use.

SHIV & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Renewable Energy Development Agency इरेडा IREDA Business Centre, NBCC Complex, Block-II, Plot-8, 7th Floor, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi-110023

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

(iii) Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation on Tangible PPE is provided in accordance with the manner and useful life as specified in Schedule -II of the Companies Act 2013, on Written Down Basis (WDV) except for the assets mentioned as below:

- Depreciation on Library books is provided @ 100% in the year of purchase.
- Depreciation on PPE of Solar Power Project is provided on Straight Line Method at rates/methodology prescribed under the relevant Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and relevant state Commission Tariff Orders.
- Depreciation is provided @100% in the financial year of purchase in respect of assets of ₹ 5,000/- or less.
- Amortization of intangible assets is being provided on straight line basis.
- Useful lives for all PPE & Intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Changes, if any, are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

- **Useful life of assets as per Schedule II:**

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value as a %age of original cost
Building	60 years	5%
Computers and Data Processing Units		
-Laptops / Computers	3 years	5%
-Servers	6 years	5%
Office Equipment's	5 years	5%
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years	5%
Vehicles	8 years	5%
Intangible Assets	5 years	0%

- **Useful life of assets as per CERC order**

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value as a %age of original cost
Solar Plant	25 years	10%

(iv) Government and Other Grants / Assistance

The Company may receive government grants that require compliance with certain conditions related to the Company's operating activities or are provided to the Company by way of financial assistance on the basis of certain qualifying criteria.

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will be able to comply with the conditions attached to them. These grants are classified as grants relating to assets and revenue based on the nature of the grant.

Government grants with a condition to purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long term assets are initially recognized as deferred income. Once recognized as deferred income, such grants are

recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Changes in estimates are recognized prospectively over the remaining life of the asset.

Grant related to subsidy are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Grant-in-aid for financing projects in specified sectors of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) is treated and accounted as deferred income.

The expenditure incurred under Technical Assistance Programme (TAP) is accounted for as recoverable and shown under the head 'Other Financial Assets'. The assistance reimbursed from Multilateral/Bilateral Agencies is credited to the said account.

(v) Leases

- **As a lessee**

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

i. The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii. The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period o f the lease, and
iii. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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 recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use 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. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The incremental borrowing rate is the SBI MCLR rate for the period of the loan if the loan is up to 3 years. For a period, greater than 3 years, SBI MCLR rate for 3 years may be taken.

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

Lease payments on short-term leases (which has a lease term of up to 12 months) and leases of low value assets (asset value up to ₹ 10,00,000/-) are recognised as expense over the lease term. Lease term is determined by taking non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both:

SHIV & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. IREDA

a) Periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
b) Periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

❑ **As a lessor**

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease, if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of the assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset. If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers" to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating lease as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of "Revenue from operations".

(vi) Investments in Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Venture

- The company accounts investment in subsidiary, joint ventures, and associates at cost. An entity controlled by the company is considered as a subsidiary of the company. Investments in subsidiary company outside India are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of acquisition.
- Investments where the company has significant influence are classified as associates. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.
- A joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement is classified as a joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

❑ Impairment Loss on Investment in Associate or joint Venture

If there is an indication of impairment in respect of entity's investment in associate or joint venture, the carrying value of the investment is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount with its carrying value and any resulting impairment loss is charged against the carrying value of investment in associate or joint venture.

(vii) Impairment of Non-Financial Asset

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 Group of assets. When 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.

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 fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(viii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash in hand, cash at bank including debit balance in bank overdraft, if any, demand deposits with banks, commercial papers and foreign currency deposits. Cash equivalents are short term deposits (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly

liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(ix) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalized up-to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use after netting off any income earned on temporary investment of such funds.

To the extent that the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(x) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and the re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at period-end exchange rates are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve Account (FCMITR) represents unamortized foreign exchange gain/loss on Long-term Foreign Currency Borrowings that are amortized over the tenure of the respective borrowings. IREDA had adopted exemption of para D13AA of Ind AS 101, according to which it may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, all transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. The exchange differences arising on reporting of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31, 2018, at rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period, different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous financial statements, are accumulated in FCMITR Account, and amortized over the balance period of such long-term monetary item, by recognition as income or expense in each of such period. Long-term foreign currency monetary items are those which have a term of twelve months or more at the date of origination.

Short-term foreign currency monetary items (having a term of less than twelve months at the date of origination) are translated at rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. The resultant exchange fluctuation is recognized as income or expense in each of such periods.

As per Para 27 of Ind AS 21, exchange difference on monetary items that qualify as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent hedge is effective. Accordingly, company recognize the exchange difference due to translation of foreign currency loans at the exchange rate prevailing on reporting date in cash flow hedge reserve.

(xi) Earnings per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing adjusted net profit after tax by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

(xii) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation (Legal or Constructive) as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

(xiii) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in Notes when the company has possible obligation due to past events and existence of the obligation depends upon occurrence or non-occurrence of future events not wholly within the control of the company and Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent liabilities are assessed continuously to determine whether outflow of Economic resources have become probable. If the outflow becomes probable, then relative provision is recognized in the financial statements.

(xiv) Contingent Assets

Contingent Assets are not recognized but disclosed in Notes which usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits.

Contingent assets are assessed continuously to determine whether inflow of economic benefits becomes virtually certain, then such assets and the relative income will be recognised in the financial statements.

(xv) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of the Company have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

(xvi) Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated unless it is impracticable, in which case, the comparative information is adjusted to apply the accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

(xvii) Taxation

Current tax

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

Current tax is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purpose.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(xviii) Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use.
After initial recognition, the company measures investment property by using cost model.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de recognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

Investment properties are depreciated in accordance to the class of asset that it belongs and the life of the asset shall be as conceived for the same class of asset at the Company.

Though investment property is measured using cost model, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

(xix) Employee Benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits including salaries, short term compensated absences (such as a paid annual leave) where the absences are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, profit sharing and bonuses payable within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services and non-monetary benefits for current employees are estimated and measured on an undiscounted basis.

b) Post-employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

(i) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions in respect of the employees into a separate fund. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions after its payment of the fixed contribution. The contributions made by the Company towards defined contribution plans are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period to which the contributions relate.

(ii) Defined benefit plan

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB) and Other Defined Retirement Benefit (ODRB) which are being considered as defined benefit plans covering eligible employees. Under the defined benefit plans, the amount that an employee will receive on retirement is defined by reference to the employee's length of service, final salary, and other defined parameters. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with the Company, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been set aside.

The Company's obligation towards defined benefit plans is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position for defined benefit plans is the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets. Management estimates the DBO annually with the assistance of independent actuaries.

Actuarial gains/losses resulting from re-measurements of the liability/asset are included in Other Comprehensive Income.

The liability for retirement benefits of employees in respect of provident fund, benevolent fund, superannuation fund and Gratuity is funded with separate trusts.

The company's contribution to Provident Fund / Superannuation Fund is remitted to separate trusts established for this purpose based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary and debited to Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Other long-term employee benefits:

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one-year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to statement of profit and loss in the period in which such gains or losses are determined.

(xx) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL or equity instruments at FVOCI are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied to each category of financial assets, which are described below.

❑ Loan at Amortised Cost

Loans (financial asset) are measured at amortized cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) if both of the following conditions are met:

a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized on financial assets carried at amortized cost.

❑ Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets at FVTPL include all derivative financial instruments except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements are being applied. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

- Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
  Financial assets at FVOCI comprise of equity instruments measured at fair value. An equity investment classified as FVOCI is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and reported within the FVOCI reserve within equity, except for dividend income, which is recognized in profit or loss. There is no recycling of such gains and losses from OCI to Statement of Profit & Loss, even on the derecognition of the investment. However, the Company may transfer the same within equity.

De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) are derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. The Company also derecognizes the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for derivative financial liabilities which are carried at FVTPL, subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit and loss. (FVTPL). All host contracts which are in nature of a financial liability and separated from embedded derivative are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets and liabilities. The Company limits the effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies including the use of derivatives.

The Company use Derivative instrument includes principal swap, Cross Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS), forwards, interest rate swaps, currency and cross currency options, structured product, etc. to hedge foreign currency assets and liabilities.

Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value (MTM). Attributable transaction costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as cost.

De-recognition of Financial asset:
Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial assets expires or transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Hedge Accounting

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) except for derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships, which require a specific accounting treatment. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet all of the following requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

The Company has designated mostly derivative contracts as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships. These arrangements have been entered into to mitigate foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk arising against which debt instruments denominated in foreign currency.

- Cash Flow hedging is done to protect cash flow positions of the company from changes in exchange rate fluctuations and to bring variability in cash flow to fixed ones.
- The Company enters into hedging instruments in accordance with policies as approved by the Board of Directors; provide written principles which are consistent with the risk management strategy/policies of the Company.
- All derivative financial instruments used for hedge accounting are recognised initially at fair value and reported subsequently at fair value in the balance sheet.

The hedge instruments are designated and documented as hedges at the inception of the contract. The effectiveness of hedge instruments is assessed and measured at inception and on an on-going basis. The effective portion of change in the fair value as assessed based on MTM valuation provided by respective banks/third party valuation of the designated hedging instrument is recognized in the "Other Comprehensive Income" as "Cash Flow Hedge Reserve". The ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when occurs.

At the time the hedged item affects profit or loss, any gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income.

If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve remains in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve till the period the hedge was effective. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction.

Impairment

Impairment of financial assets

- Loan assets

The Company follows a 'three-stage' model for impairment of loan asset carried at amortized cost based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- Stage 1 includes loan assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date.
- Stage 2 includes loan assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment.
- Stage 3 includes loan assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured at 12-month ECL for Stage 1 loan assets and lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and Stage 3 loan assets. ECL is the product of the Probability of Default, Exposure at Default and Loss Given Default, defined as follows:

Probability of Default (PD) - The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12 months PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

Loss Given Default (LGD) – LGD represents the Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type, and preference of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support.

Exposure at Default (EAD) – EAD is based on the amount of outstanding exposure as on the assessment date on which ECL is computed.

Forward-looking economic information is included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. The assumptions underlying the expected credit loss are monitored and reviewed on an on-going basis.

- Financial Instruments other than Loans consist of :-
  - Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances.
  - Financial liabilities include borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables.

Non derivative financial instruments other than loans are recognized initially at fair value including any directly attributable transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured as prescribed below:

a) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, at bank, demand deposits with banks, cash credit, fixed deposits and foreign currency deposits, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings.

b) Trade Receivable

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company determines impairment loss allowance based on individual assessment of receivables, historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

c) Other payables

Other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

(xxi) Dividend

Proposed dividends and interim dividends payable to the shareholders are recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Board of Directors and in the shareholders' meeting respectively.

(xxii) Fair Value Measurement & Disclosure

The Company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives at fair value at each reporting 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, including assumptions about risk, 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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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 recognized in the financial statements regularly, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(xxiii) Revenue Recognition

- Interest Income

Interest income is accounted on all financial assets (except company is not recognizing interest income on credit impaired financial assets) measured at amortized cost. Interest income is recognized using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method in line with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The Effective Interest Rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. The EIR is calculated by taking into account transactions costs and fees that are an integral part of the EIR in line with Ind AS 109. Interest income on credit impaired assets is recognized on receipt basis.

Rebate on account of timely payment of interest by borrowers is recognized on receipt of the entire interest amount due in time, in accordance with the terms of the respective contract and is netted against the corresponding interest income.

Unless otherwise specified, the recoveries from the borrowers are appropriated in the order of (i) incidental charges (ii) penal interest (iii) overdue interest and (iv) repayment of principal; the oldest being adjusted first. The recovery under One Time Settlement (OTS)/ Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) proceedings is appropriated first towards the principal outstanding and remaining recovery thereafter, towards interest and other charges, if any.

- Other Revenue

- Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) are recognised as per Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the principle laid down in Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers.

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Forming Part of Financial Statement

- Revenue from contract with customers is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the Contract. Transaction Price excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties (e.g., taxes collected on behalf of government) and includes/adjusted for variable consideration like rebates, discounts, only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

- ❑ Revenue from solar plant

  Income from solar plant is recognised when the performance obligation are satisfied over time. Rebate given is disclosed as a deduction from the amount of gross revenue.

- ❑ Revenue from Fees and Commission

- Revenue from Fee & Commission

  Fees and commission are recognised on a point in time basis when probability of collecting such fees is established.

- Revenue from Implementation of Government Schemes & Projects

  The company besides its own activities also acts as implementing agency on behalf of various Government / Non-Government Organizations on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) entered into between the company and such organization. The details of such activities are disclosed by the way of Notes to the Financial Statements.

  Wherever any funds are received under trust on the basis of such MoUs entered, the same is not included in Cash and Cash Equivalents and any income including interest income generated out of such funds belonging to such organizations is not accounted as revenue of the company.

  Service charges earned from such schemes implemented by the company are recognised at a point in time basis when certainty of collecting such service charges is established.

(xxiv) Expense

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis. Prepaid expenses upto ₹ 5,00,000/- per item are charged to Statement of Profit & Loss as and when incurred/adjusted/received.

(xxv) Expenditure on issue of shares

Expenditure on issue of shares, if any, is charged to the securities premium account.

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SHIV & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Note 2 : Cash and Cash Equivalents **(₹ in Crores)**

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
I. Cash and cash equivalents		
(A) Cash on hand	-	-
(B) Balances with Banks -		
(a) Current Account with Banks		
- In Indian Branches	19.74	8.32
- In Foreign Branches	0.00	0.58
(b) Deposit Account		
Short Term Deposits in Indian Branches	-	0.66
Short Term Deposits in Foreign Branches	0.32	-
(c) Savings Bank Account		
- In Indian Branches	7.88	7.56
(C) Cheques/DD on Hand and Postage Imprest	0.00	-
(D) In Overdraft Accounts	1.90	57.09
Total (A+B+C+D)	**29.84**	**74.21**

There are no repatriation restrictions with respect to Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank balances as at the end of the reporting year presented above.

Also refer Note 38(48N) for disclosure regarding High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA).

Note 3 : Bank Balance other than Cash and Cash Equivalents **(₹ in Crores)**

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
a. Earmarked Balances with Banks		
A) In Current Account		
- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)	0.02	0.02
- MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bond (Refer Note 38(43))	0.03	3.53
- IREDA (Interest on Bonds & Dividend a/c)	1.64	1.11
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(42))[1]	101.22	3.35
-IREDA CSR Unspent Account (Refer Note 38(38))	7.37	1.64
Sub total (A)	**110.28**	**9.65**
B) In Saving Account		
- IREDA National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	7.67	14.28
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(42))[1]	17.44	177.20
Sub total (B)	**25.11**	**191.48**
C) In Deposit Account (INR)		
- IREDA [2]	0.48	0.45
- MNRE	0.17	0.17
- MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bond (Refer Note 38(43))	14.31	9.96
- IREDA National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	431.88	385.97
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(42))[1]	47.40	54.31
- Default Risk Reduction for Access to Energy Projects (KfW VI)[3]	10.12	9.69
Sub total (C)	**504.36**	**460.55**
D) In Deposit Account (Forex)		
Sub total (D)	-	-
Sub total (a)=(A+B+C+D)	**639.75**	**661.68**
b. Deposit Account (Original maturity more than 3 months)		
- INR Term Deposit	1.59	-
Sub total (b)	**1.59**	-
Total	**641.34**	**661.68**

[1] The Company is the implementing agency for certain schemes / programmes of the Government Of India. The funds received for disbursement to various agencies under the scheme are kept in a separate bank account. The undisbursed funds for the scheme (including interest thereon, if any) are presented as designated funds of the Scheme. Refer Note 38 (42).

[2] An amount of ₹ 0.48 Crores (As on 31.03.2024 : ₹ 0.45 Crores) kept as FDR including interest with Bank of Baroda, Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi against two Bond holders payments i.e. M/s The Bengal Club Ltd and Ms. Maya M. Chulani as per the order dated 03.07.2009 passed in Civil Misc Writ petition No. 28928 of 2009 passed by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court. The said Civil Misc Writ Petition No. 28928 of 2009 was dismissed in default by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court vide order dated 31.08.2018. Pursuant to the said dismissal, Northern Central Railway Allahabad, has filed Restoration Application on 30.03.2019. Further, Application for early hearing also has been filed by Northern Central Railway Allahabad on 23.03.2024. The said matter is yet to be listed before Hon'ble High Court Allahabad.

[3] Provided by KfW to cover up to 70% default risks of the overall 'Access to Energy' portfolio of the Company under KfW VI line of credit by establishment of a portfolio risk reserve account (PRRA). The said amount shall be utilised to recover up to 70% of outstanding debt service obligation of the borrower, after exhausting Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA), upon being declared NPA.

Note 4 : Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into derivative contracts for hedging Foreign Exchange and Interest Rate risk. Derivative transactions include forwards, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps etc. to hedge the liabilities. These derivative transactions are done for hedging purpose and not for trading or speculative purpose.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As on 31.03.2025**			**As on 31.03.2024**		
Part I	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**
(i) Currency derivatives:-						
Principal Only Swap (POS)	4,728.54	386.73	21.29	6,602.14	422.83	163.27
Foreign Exchange Forward Contract	-	-	-	616.68	-	33.93
Options Contract	1,576.39	42.51	1.91	-	-	-
Sub-total (i)	**6,304.93**	**429.24**	**23.20**	**7,218.82**	**422.83**	**197.20**
(ii) Interest rate Derivatives :-						
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS)	285.20	58.65	-	442.21	60.96	10.82
Sub-total (ii)	**285.20**	**58.65**	-	**442.21**	**60.96**	**10.82**
Total Derivative Financial Instruments (i+ii)	**6,590.12**	**487.89**	**23.20**	**7,661.03**	**483.78**	**208.02**

Part II	**As on 31.03.2025**			**As on 31.03.2024**		
	Notional amounts	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**
Included in above (Part I) are derivatives held for hedging and risk management purposes as follows:-						
(i) Cash Flow Hedging:-						
Currency Derivatives (POS)	4,305.32	339.41	0.98	6,190.30	390.61	144.92
Foreign Exchange Forward Contract	-	-	-	616.68	-	33.93
Options Contract	1,576.39	42.51	1.91	-	-	-
Interest Rate Derivatives (CCIRS)	285.20	58.65	-	442.21	60.96	10.82
Subtotal (i)	**6,166.91**	**440.57**	**2.89**	**7,249.19**	**451.57**	**189.67**
(ii)Undesignated Derivatives:-						
Currency Derivatives (POS)	423.22	47.31	20.31	411.84	32.21	18.34
Foreign Exchange Forward Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Derivatives (CCIRS)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (ii)	**423.22**	**47.31**	**20.31**	**411.84**	**32.21**	**18.34**
Total Derivative Financial Instruments (i) + (ii)	**6,590.12**	**487.89**	**23.20**	**7,661.03**	**483.78**	**208.02**

For Disclosures on risk exposure refer Note 38 (19) & 38(29)

SHIV & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Energy Development Agency

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 5 : Receivables

Trade Receivables (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
A Trade Receivables		
(a) Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
(b) Receivables considered good - Unsecured	5.93	6.02
(c) Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(d) Receivables credit impaired	-	-
Sub Total (A)	5.93	6.02
Allowance for Impairment loss (B)	-	-
Total (A-B)	**5.93**	**6.02**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule
As on 31.03.2025 (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	3.17				2.76	-	0.00	5.93
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As on 31.03.2024 (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	3.26	-	1.16	-	1.60	0.00	-	6.02
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing is based on due date of payment and where due date of payment is not specified, ageing is based on date of transaction

For details on unbilled dues refer Note 38(30)

SHIV & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 6 : Loans (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
	At Amortised Cost	**At Amortised Cost**
A) Loans		
(i) Term Loans		
Term Loans	76,281.65	59,698.11
Interest Accrued and due on Loans including Liquidated Damages	35.79	27.04
Interest Accrued but not due on Loans	28.87	28.36
Front End Fee adjustment	(216.88)	(173.85)
Gross Term Loans at Amortised Cost	**76,129.43**	**59,579.66**
(ii) Others		
Loans to constituents of MNRE	6.65	6.65
Interest Accrued and due on MNRE loans	2.55	2.55
Loans to Staff	32.75	23.71
Loans to KMPs	1.16	-
Interest Accrued but not due on Staff Loans	5.23	3.84
Interest Accrued but not due on Staff Loans of Related Party	0.08	0.12
Total (A) - Gross Loans	**76,177.85**	**59,616.53**
Less: Impairment loss Allowance	857.87	841.44
Total (A) - Net Loans	**75,319.98**	**58,775.09**
(B) Sub-classification of above :		
Security-wise classification		
(i) Secured by tangible assets		
Term Loans	58,493.11	50,865.83
Loans to Staff	32.75	23.71
Loans to KMPs	1.16	-
Interest Accrued and due on Loans	35.81	26.95
Liquidated Damages Accrued and due	(0.02)	0.09
Interest Accrued but not due on Loans	34.10	32.20
Interest Accrued but not due on Loans of Related Party	0.08	0.12
Loans to constituents of MNRE		
Loans to constituents of MNRE	6.65	6.65
Interest Accrued and due on MNRE loans	2.55	2.55
(ii) Secured by Intangible assets	-	-
(iii) Covered by Government Gurantees		
Term Loans	4,685.80	2,171.13
(iv) Unsecured		
Term Loans	12,885.86	6,487.30
Total (B) - Gross Loans	**76,177.85**	**59,616.53**
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	857.87	841.44
Total (B) - Net Loans	**75,319.98**	**58,775.09**
(C) (I) Loans In India		
(i) Public Sector	20,872.00	14,939.97
(ii) Others	55,305.85	44,676.56
Total (C) (I) Gross Loans	**76,177.85**	**59,616.53**
Less: Imapirment Loss Allowance	857.87	841.44
Total (C) (I) - Net Loans	**75,319.98**	**58,775.09**
(C) (II) Loans Outside India	-	-
Total C (I) and C(II) - Net Loans	**75,319.98**	**58,775.09**

Out of the total unsecured loans of ₹ 12,885.86 Crores as on 31.03.2025 (As on 31.03.2024 : ₹ 6,487.30 Crores), Loans amounting to ₹ 12,885.00 Crores as on 31.03.2025 (As on 31.03.2024 : ₹ 6,485.76 Crores) are secured by intangible security by way of exclusive charge on Default Escrow Account by earmarking unencumbered specific revenue stream for repayment of company loans.

During the year , the Company has sent letters to borrowers, except where loans have been recalled or pending before court/NCLT, seeking confirmation of balances as on 31.03.2025 to the borrowers. Confirmations for 22.42% of the said balances have been received (previous year : 13.91%). Out of the remaining loan assets amounting to ₹ 59,165.69 Crores (previous year : ₹ 51,380.72 Crores) for which balance confirmations have not been received, 79.59% loans (previous year : 87.43%) are secured by tangible securities, 7.91% (previous year : 1.89%) by way of Government Guarantee/ Loans to Government and balance are unsecured loans.

In addition to the security held by way of assets etc., of the borrowing entities, the Company held FDRs & Guarantees issued by Banks amounting to ₹ 730.50 Crores and ₹ 307.61 Crores as on 31.03.2025 respectively (As on 31.03.2024 : ₹ 631.32 Crores and ₹ 242.74 Crores respectively) as additional securities for loans granted.

For Disclosures on Credit Risk, refer Note 38 (19)

For Disclosure on resolution plans implemented by the Company, refer Note 38 (48A)

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 7 : Investments (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
(A) Investments		
At Amortised Cost		
(i) Investment in Government Securities (Quoted)	600.14	101.30
Number of Units 5.91 Crores (31.03.2024: 1 Crores)		
(ii) Investment in Equity Instruments (Unquoted)		
-Subsidiary at IFSC Gift City , Gujarat	26.00	-
Total - Gross (A)	**626.14**	**101.30**
(B) Sub-classification of above :		
(i) Investment Outside India	-	-
(ii) Investment In India	626.14	101.30
Total (B)	**626.14**	**101.30**
Less Allowance for Impairment loss (C)	-	-
Total - Net (D)=(A)-(C)	**626.14**	**101.30**

Also refer Note 38(48C)

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 8 : Other Financial Assets (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Security Deposits	3.71	3.71
Advances to Staff	6.55	6.92
Advances to KMPs	0.11	0.20
Other Receivables :		
FDRs - Borrowers	11.95	11.30
Commercial Papers	68.99	68.99
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance on Commercial Papers	(68.99)	(68.99)
Others	6.88	1.34
TOTAL	**29.20**	**23.47**

Note 9 :Current Tax Assets (Net) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Advance Income Tax and TDS (a)	2,442.50	2,101.90
Less : Provision for Income Tax (b)	2,222.69	1,946.49
Total (a-b)	**219.81**	**155.41**

Note 10 :Deferred Tax Assets/ Liability (Net) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Profit and Loss section, OCI & Other Equity		
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provision for Indirect Tax on Guarantee Commission and Other	28.07	26.31
Provision for Employee Benefits	4.08	3.92
Provision for Impairment	391.50	358.84
Fee Income - Deferred in Books	72.85	54.62
Share Issue Expenses	4.55	6.28
Sub total	**501.05**	**449.97**
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Depreciation	40.72	43.86
Forex Loss Translation Difference	95.41	114.72
Transaction Cost of Bonds	4.35	1.94
Transaction Cost of Loans	-	-
Sub total	**140.49**	**160.52**
Total	**360.56**	**289.45**
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	**360.56**	**289.45**

For Discloure on movement of Deferred Taxes refer Note 38(3)

Note 11 : Investment Property (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount*
Gross Block	
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**0.09**
Additions	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**0.09**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	0.09
Additions	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**0.09**
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**0.06**
Depreciation Expense	0.00
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**0.06**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**0.06**
Depreciation Expense	0.00
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**0.07**
Carrying Amount	
As on 31.03.2024	0.03
As on 31.03.2025	0.02

Fair Value of Investment Property	(₹ in Crores)
As on 31.03.2024	2.90
As on 31.03.2025	3.66

*Relates to Investment Property (Building - Residential). Refer Note 38(18)

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Note 12 : Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Buildings		Plant and Machinery		Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Library	Total
	Office Space at Chennai	Solar plant	Solar plant	Computer					
Gross Block									
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**1.30**	**22.39**	**293.91**	**7.35**	**0.88**	**2.21**	**4.87**	**0.00**	**332.92**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	3.72	0.71	5.41	8.69	-	18.53
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
Amount of Change due to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer during the year	-	-	-	3.94	-	0.17	0.55	-	4.66
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**1.30**	**22.39**	**293.91**	**7.13**	**1.59**	**7.45**	**13.01**	**0.00**	**346.79**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**1.30**	**22.39**	**293.91**	**7.13**	**1.59**	**7.45**	**13.01**	**0.00**	**346.79**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	5.25	-	6.62	13.51	0.00	25.38
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of change due to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer during the year	-	-	-	0.46	0.19	0.20	0.87	-	1.72
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**1.30**	**22.39**	**293.91**	**11.92**	**1.40**	**13.87**	**25.66**	**0.00**	**370.45**
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**0.59**	**7.92**	**103.13**	**5.95**	**0.10**	**0.78**	**1.61**	**0.00**	**120.08**
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	0.07	1.33	17.29	1.54	0.41	0.89	2.70	0.00	24.22
Depreciation Adjustment due to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-	-	-	3.66	-	0.05	0.19	-	3.90
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**0.65**	**9.25**	**120.42**	**3.83**	**0.51**	**1.62**	**4.12**	**0.00**	**140.40**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**0.65**	**9.25**	**120.42**	**3.83**	**0.51**	**1.62**	**4.12**	**0.00**	**140.40**
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	0.06	1.33	17.29	2.90	0.34	2.45	7.10	0.00	31.47
Depreciation Adjustment due to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-	-	-	0.38	0.18	0.09	0.44	-	1.09
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**0.71**	**10.58**	**137.71**	**6.35**	**0.67**	**3.98**	**10.78**	**0.00**	**170.78**
Carrying Amount									
As on 31.03.2024	**0.65**	**13.15**	**173.50**	**3.29**	**1.09**	**5.83**	**8.89**	**0.00**	**206.40**
As on 31.03.2025	**0.59**	**11.82**	**156.21**	**5.56**	**0.73**	**9.89**	**14.88**	**0.00**	**199.68**

For information on Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company, refer Note 38(33)

Note 13 : Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount
Capital Work in Progress - Building	
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**139.26**
Additions during the year	2.50
Borrowing Cost Capitalised	-
Less Transfer to Property Plant & Equipment/ Investment property	141.77
Balance as on 31.03.2024	-
Balance as on 01.04.2024	-
Additions during the year	-
Borrowing Cost Capitalised	-
Less Transfer to Property Plant & Equipment/ Investment property Right to Use Assets	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	-

(i) Ageing schedule of Capital-Work-In Progress (including the project whose completion is overdue)

(a) Capital-Work-In Progress (Within scheduled completion) (₹ in Crores)

As on 31.03.2025	Amount in CWIP for a year of				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2024	**Amount in CWIP for a year of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Capital-Work-In Progress (completion overdue / exceeded cost compared to its original plan)

(₹ in Crores)

As on 31.03.2025	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Project 1	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2024	**To be completed in**			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Project 1	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-

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Note 14 : Right Of Use Assets (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount		
Right Of Use Asset	Building*	Land	Total
Balance as on 01.04.2023	23.92	4.33	28.25
Additions during the year	139.53	-	139.53
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	163.44	4.33	167.78
Balance as on 01.04.2024	163.44	4.33	167.78
Additions during the year	-		-
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	163.44	4.33	167.78
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as on 01.04.2023	11.93	0.46	12.39
Depreciation Expense	5.31	0.18	5.50
Adjustment / Reclassification	-		-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	17.25	0.64	17.89
Balance as on 01.04.2024	17.25	0.64	17.89
Depreciation Expense	6.30	0.18	6.48
Adjustment / Reclassification	-		-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	23.55	0.82	24.37
Carrying Amount			
As on 31.03.2024	146.20	3.69	149.89
As on 31.03.2025	139.90	3.51	143.40

For details on right of use assets refer Note 38(32)

*Tax impact on Lease Hold Property taken from NBCC shall be accounted for as an when crystalized

Note 15: Intangible Assets Under Development (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount*
Balance as on 01.04.2023	4.86
Additions during the year	4.51
Less Transfer to Intangible Assets	9.37
Balance as on 31.03.2024	-
Balance as on 01.04.2024	-
Additions during the year	-
Less Transfer to Intangible Assets	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	-

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

i) Ageing schedule of Intangible Assets Under Development (including the project whose completion is overdue)

(a) Intangible Assets Under Development (Within scheduled completion)

(₹ in Crores)

As on 31.03.2025	Amount in Intangible Asset Under Development for a year of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2024	**Amount in Intangible asset under development for a year of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Intangible Assets Under Development (completion overdue / exceeded cost compared to its original plan)

(₹ in Crores)

As on 31.03.2025	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2024	**To be completed in**			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
	-	-	-	-

Refer Note 38(17)

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
Note 16 :Intangible Assets (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount*
Gross Block	
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**0.45**
Additions during the year	9.37
Amount of change due to revaluation	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**9.82**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**9.82**
Additions during the year	1.93
Amount of change due to revaluation	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**11.75**
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**0.43**
Amortization expenses	0.63
Amortization adjustment due to Revaluation / WB Grant	3.98
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**5.04**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**5.04**
Amortization expenses	0.85
Amortization adjustment due to World Bank Grant (Refer Note 38(7a) & 38(17))	0.37
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**6.26**
Carrying Amount	
As on 31.03.2024	**4.78**
As on 31.03.2025	**5.49**

*Pertains to Computer Software

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Note 17 :Other Non-Financial Assets (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Money Receivable (Refer Note 38(43))	1,638.79	1,638.79
Other Receivables	24.85	24.80
Other Advances	1.43	5.35
Total	**1,665.07**	**1,668.94**

Note 18 : Payables (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Trade Payables		
(i) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1.06	1.03
(ii) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	8.05	6.27
Total	**9.11**	**7.30**

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As on 31.03.2025 (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment*				
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) (Refer Note 38(37))	0.70	0.31	0.05	-	-	-	**1.06**
(ii) Others	4.37	2.60	1.07	-	-	-	**8.05**
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Ageing is based on due date of payment and where due date of payment is not specified, ageing is based on date of trasaction

As on 31.03.2024 (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment*				
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	0.77	0.26	-	-	-	-	**1.03**
(ii) Others	4.60	1.31	0.36	-	-	-	**6.27**
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Ageing is based on due date of payment and where due date of payment is not specified, ageing is based on date of trasaction

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Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
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Note 19 :Debt Securities (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
	At Amortised Cost	**At Amortised Cost**
Bonds:-		
(I) Taxfree Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)		
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) of the Company)		
7.17% Tax free Bonds	284.00	284.00
(Series XIV Private IC- 2015-16) (Repayable on 01.10.2025)		
7.28% Tax free Bonds	108.89	108.89
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2026)		
7.53% Tax free Bonds	127.88	127.88
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2026)		
8.55% Tax free Bonds	123.08	123.08
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIA- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2029)		
8.80% Tax free Bonds	234.55	234.55
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2029)		
8.56% Tax free Bonds	36.00	36.00
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IC- 2013-14) (Repayable on 27.03.2029)		
7.49% Tax free Bonds	884.27	884.27
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2031)		
7.74% Tax free Bonds	483.52	483.52
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2031)		
8.55% Tax free Bonds	38.81	38.81
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIIA- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2034)		
8.80% Tax free Bonds	144.16	144.16
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIIB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2034)		
7.43% Tax free Bonds	36.44	36.44
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIIA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2036)		
7.68% Tax free Bonds	75.00	75.00
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIIB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2036)		
Sub-Total(A)	**2,576.60**	**2,576.60**
(II) Taxable Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures(Secured)*		
(Secured by negative lien on Loans and Advances (Book Debts) of the Company.)		
9.02% Taxable Bonds	250.00	250.00
(Series III- 2010-11 - Tranche II) (Repayable on 24.09.2025)		
8.49% Taxable Bonds	200.00	200.00
(Series VB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 10.05.2028)		
8.12% Taxable Green Bonds	200.00	200.00
(Series VI A - 2016-17) (Repayable on 24.03.2027)		
8.05% Taxable Green Bonds	500.00	500.00
(Series VI B - 2016-17) (Repayable on 29.03.2027)		
8.51% Taxable Bonds	275.00	275.00
(Series VIIA- 2018-19) (Repayable on 03.01.2029)		
Less: Transaction Cost on above	0.12	0.14
	274.88	274.86

8.47% Taxable Bonds	590.00	590.00
(Series VIIB- 2018-19) (Repayable on 17.01.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.12	0.14
	589.88	589.86
8% Taxable Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00
(Series IX A- 2019-20) (Repayable on 24.09.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.14	0.16
	999.86	999.84
7.40% Taxable Bonds	803.00	803.00
(Series IX B- 2019-20) (Repayable on 03.03.2030)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.27	0.31
	802.73	802.69
Sub-Total(B)	**3,817.35**	**3,817.24**
(III) Taxable Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Unsecured)*		
5.98% Taxable Bonds	106.00	106.00
(Series XI A- 2021-22) (Repayable on 16.04.2025)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.00	0.00
	106.00	106.00
7.46% Taxable Bonds	648.40	648.40
(Series XII A- 2022-23) (Repayable on 12.08.2025)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.02	0.06
	648.38	648.34
7.85% Taxable Bonds	1,200.00	1,200.00
(Series XII B- 2022-23) (Repayable on 12.10.2032)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.15	0.16
	1,199.85	1,199.84
7.79% Taxable Bonds	515.00	515.00
(Series XII C- 2022-23) (Repayable on 07.12.2032)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.07	0.07
	514.93	514.93
7.94% Taxable Bonds	1,500.00	1,500.00
(Series XII D- 2022-23) (Repayable on 27.01.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.46	0.50
	1,499.54	1,499.50
7.63% Taxable Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00
(Series XV-A 2023-24) (Repayable on 11.08.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.61	0.67
	999.39	999.33
7.75% Taxable Bonds	683.00	683.00
(Series XV-B 2023-24) (Repayable on 12.10.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.42	0.45
	682.58	682.55
7.68% Taxable Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00
(Series XV-C 2023-24) (Repayable on 22.12.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.66	0.72
	999.34	999.28
7.77% Taxable Bonds	809.74	809.74
(Series XV-D 2023-24) (Repayable on 10.05.2027)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.25	0.36
	809.49	809.38

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7.59% Taxable Bonds	1,130.00	1,130.00
(Series XV-E 2023-24) (Repayable on 23.02.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.20	1.29
	1,128.80	1,128.71
7.53% Taxable Bonds	1,222.00	1,222.00
(Series XV-F 2023-24) (Repayable on 10.05.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.87	0.93
	1,221.13	1,221.07
7.57% Taxable Bonds	447.00	447.00
(Series XV-G 2023-24) (Repayable on 18.05.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.24	0.29
	446.76	446.71
7.59% Taxable Bonds	1,065.00	1,065.00
(Series XV-H 2023-24) (Repayable on 26.07.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.81	0.87
	1,064.19	1,064.13
7.50% Taxable Bonds	1,000.00	-
(Series XVI-A 2024-25) (Repayable on 05.06.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.99	-
	999.01	-
7.44% Taxable Bonds	1,500.00	-
(Series XVI-B 2024-25) (Repayable on 25.08.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.82	-
	1,499.18	-
7.39% Taxable Bonds	1,090.00	-
(Series XVI-C 2024-25) (Repayable on 22.07.2039)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.01	-
	1,088.99	-
7.36% Taxable Bonds	1,500.00	-
(Series XVI-D 2024-25) (Repayable on 09.09.2039)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.32	-
	1,498.68	-
7.32% Taxable Bonds	1,500.00	-
(Series XVI-E 2024-25) (Repayable on 04.11.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.59	-
	1,499.41	-
7.37% Taxable Bonds	2,000.00	-
(Series XVI-F 2024-25) (Repayable on 27.11.2031)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.28	-
	1,998.72	-
7.28% Taxable Bonds	1,330.00	-
(Series XVI-G 2024-25) (Repayable on 21.01.2035)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.20	-
	1,328.80	-
7.40% Taxable Bonds	820.00	-
(Series XVI-H 2024-25) (Repayable on 27.02.2036)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.88	-
	819.12	-
Sub-Total(C)	**22,052.29**	**11,319.77**
Total Bonds(A+B+C)	**28,446.24**	**17,713.61**

Geography wise Debt Securities		
Debt Securities In India	28,446.24	17,713.61
Debt Securities Oustide India	-	-
Total	**28,446.24**	**17,713.61**

Notes :

i) *The taxable bonds issued by the Company have the clause in the Information Memorandum of respective bonds for the reissue of bonds.

ii) During the year ended 31.03.2025 ,the Company has issued Taxable Unsecured Bond for ₹ 10,740.00 Crores under Series XVI-A to Series XVI-H respectively (Year ended 31.03.2024 Taxable Unsecured Bond for ₹ 7,356.74 Crores under Series XV-A to XV-H respectively).

iii) During the year ended 31.03.2025, the Company has redeemed ₹ Nil Crores (Year ended on 31.03.2024 redeemed Taxable Bond Series V-A of ₹ 300.00 Crores and XIII-1A of Rs. 75.76 Crores & XIII-1B of Rs. 105.29 Crores).

iv) Pursuant to Regulation 54 of SEBI (Listing obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, for all secured non-convertible debt securities issued by the Company and outstanding as on 31.03.2025 , 100 % security cover has been maintained by way of charge on the receivables of the Company.

v) There were no instances of breach of covenants of debt securities issued by the Company.

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 20 :Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As on 31.03.2025**	**As on 31.03.2024**
	At Amortised Cost	**At Amortised Cost**
(a)Term Loans-		
(I)From Banks		
A. Term Loans - Secured		
From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-V (Secured by Pari-Passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts)	291.57	379.88
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2018 till 30.12.2027 in 16 installments of Euro 5,263,000 each and 3 installments of Euro 5,264,000 each)		
From HDFC Bank Limited (HDFC) - Loan-III	62.50	145.83
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge over book debts & receivables of the Company with 100% cover)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 20.83 Crores each starting from 30.03.2023)		
From HDFC Bank Limited (HDFC) - Loan-IV	83.33	166.67
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge over book debts & receivables of the Company with 100% cover)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of 20.83 Crores each starting from 23.04.2023)		
From State Bank of India (SBI) - Loan-IV	1,041.62	1,874.99
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 208.34 Crores each, starting from 22.07.2023)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan II	333.31	666.67
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 83.33 Crores each starting from 27.06.2023)		
From Bank of India (BOI) - Loan IV- BOI	631.50	842.11
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 52.63 Crores each starting from 30.09.2023)		

From HSBC Bank - Loan I - HSBC -Tranche I	72.22	94.44
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) & receivables of the Company with 100% cover)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 5.56 Crores each, starting from 09.03.2024)		
From NaBFID - Loan I- NaBFID	-	2,050.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu by the way of hypothecation on all receivables of the Company/ borrower with a minimum security of 1.0x of the facility)		
(Repayable in 36 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 56.94 Crores each, starting from 30.06.2024,however the loan has been fully prepaid on 22.11.2024)		
From Indian Overseas Bank - Loan I- IOB	333.33	666.67
(Secured by first charge on Pari-Passu basis with other lenders under multiple banking arrangement on standard loan receivables of the Company with minimum security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 3 annual instalments , two of ₹ 333.33 Crores each and one for ₹ 333.33 Crores, starting 31.03.2024)		
From IDBI Bank -Term Loan Facility I	333.32	444.44
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on book debts to the extent of 100% of the outstanding loan amount)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalment of ₹ 27.78 Crores each, starting from 31.12.2023 and last instalment will be 31.3.2028)		
From Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Loan-II (Guaranteed by the Government of India)	1,141.09	1,222.82
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts))		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2020 till 15.10.2034 in 29 equal installments of US$ 6,666,666.67 each and 30th installment of US$ 6,666,666.57)		
From Bank of India (BOI) - Loan-I	409.86	547.05
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 21 equal quarterly instalments of₹ 34.19 Crores each, starting from 22.02.2023)		
From Bank of India (BOI) - II Tranche-A	210.39	315.79
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security covergae of 100%)		
(Repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments of₹ 26.32 Crores each, starting from 30.09.2022)		
From Punjab National Bank (PNB) - Loan-II	262.47	412.50
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables of the Company with minimum security cover of 1 time of the outstanding loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 16 structured quarterly equal instalments. First installment of ₹ 37.51 Crores due on 21.03.2023 and remaining installments of ₹ 37.50 Crores each, starting from 21.06.2023)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-III Tranche-A	883.80	1,389.20
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 126.35 Crores each, starting from 29.12.2022 till 29.09.2026, second last instalment on 29.12.2026 and final installment of ₹ 62.85 Crores on 29.03.2027)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-III Tranche-B	266.50	399.90
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 33.35 Crores each starting from 29.12.2022 till 29.12.2026 and final installment of ₹ 33.05 Crores on 29.03.2027)		

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From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-VI	92.35	116.02
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts))		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2021 till 30.06.2028 in 6 installments of Euro 1,428,000 each and 8 installments of Euro 1,429,000 each .)		
From Bank of India (BOI)	611.00	855.56
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100% .)		
(Repayable in 18 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 61.11 Crores each, starting from 30.06.2023)		
From Punjab National Bank (PNB)	843.63	1,218.75
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables of the Company with minimum security cover of 1 time of the outstanding loan amount)		
(Repayable in 16 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 93.75 Crores each, starting from 27.09.2023).		
From Bank of India (BOI) - II Tranche-B	105.48	158.25
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%).		
(Repayable in 19 quarterly instalments. First instalments of ₹ 52.63 Crores on 30.09.2022 and 18 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 13.18 Crores starting from 31.12.2022)		
From Central Bank of India - I	249.96	583.33
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 12 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 83.33 Crores each, starting from 29.03.2023).		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-A	533.33	800.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 66.67 Crores each, starting on 28.06.2024)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-B	450.00	600.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 50.00 Crores each, starting from 07.07.2024)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-C	240.00	320.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 26.67 Crores each, starting from 31.07.2024.)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-D	232.50	310.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 25.83 Crores each, starting from 04.08.2024.)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-E	465.00	620.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 51.67 Crores each, starting from 19.08.2024.)		

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From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-F	1,387.50	1,850.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 154.17 Crores each, starting from 31.08.2024.)		
From HSBC - Loan-I Tranche-II	266.67	300.00
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) & receivables of the Company with 100% cover.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 16.67 Crores each, starting from 01.12.2024)		
From Karnataka Bank - Loan-II	444.49	500.00
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge on standard reciervables/ book debts of the Company with security cover of 100% of the outstanding amount at any point of time.)		
(Repayable in 17 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 27.75 Crores each and 18th instalment of Rs 28.25 Crores starting from 15.12.2024.)		
From IDBI Bank - Loan-II	444.44	500.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount..)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 27.78 Crores each, starting from 01.12.2024.)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan-III	-	100.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 25 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 3.85 Crores each and 26th instalment of Rs 3.85 Crores starting from 30.12.2024 however the loan has been fully prepaid on 02.09.2024.)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-VI-A	375.00	500.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 41.67 Crores each, starting from 27.09.2024.)		
From Bank of Baroda (BoB) Bank - Loan-I	499.88	500.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge over receivable of the Company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 8 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 62.50 Crores each starting on 30.06.2025.)		
From Indusind Bank	-	300.00
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge over book debts and receivables of the Company upto 90 days with security coverage of 100%, bullet repayment of Rs 300 Crores on 19-03-2025 and Rs 120 crores on 26-03-2025.)		
From Central Bank of India	-	1,000.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%, bullet repayment on 14.08.2024 for Rs. 315 Crores,27.08.2024 for Rs 400 Crores and 24.09.2024 for Rs 285 Crores)		
From State Bank of India (SBI)	785.00	555.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%, bullet repayment of Rs 200 Crores on 07-05-2025, Rs 300 Crores on 08-05-2025, Rs 100 crore on 13-05-2025 Rs 50 crore on 15-05-2025, Rs 75 crore on 19-05-2025 and Rs 60 Crore on 20-05-2025)		
From State Bank of India (SBI)- Loan-VI Tranche B	358.33	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 35.83 Crores each, starting from 02.10.2024.))		

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From State Bank of India (SBI)- Loan-VI Tranche C	83.33	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 8.33 Crores each, starting from 14.10.2024.)		
From State Bank of India (SBI)- Loan-VI Tranche D	533.33	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		-
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 53.33 Crores each, starting from 08.11.2024.)		
From State Bank of India (SBI)- Loan-VI Tranche E	275.00	-
((Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 27.50 Crores each, starting from 14.11.2024.)		
From Canara Bank Tranche A	99.17	-
((Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 5.83 Crores each, starting from 31.01.2025.)		
From Canara Bank Tranche B	330.56	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 19.44 Crores each, starting from 28.02.2025.)		
From Canara Bank Tranche C	47.22	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 2.78 Crores each, starting from 28.02.2025.)		
From Canara Bank Tranche D	363.61	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 21.39 Crores each, starting from 28.02.2025.)		
From South Indian Bank	250.00	-
(Secured by first charge on Pari-Passu basis with other lenders under multiple banking arrangements on standard loans receivables of the Company with minimum security coverage of 100% with bullet repayment on 21-09-2027.)		
From Bank of Baroda (BoB) Bank - Loan-I Tranche II	350.00	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge over receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 8 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 43.75 Crores each, starting from 30.06.2025)		
From IDBI Bank- Loan III	377.77	-
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge on book debts to the extent of 100% of the outstanding loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 22.22 Crores each starting on 01.04.2025)		

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From South Indian Bank-Loan II	200.00	-
(Secured by first charge on Pari-Passu basis with other lenders under multiple banking arrangement on standard loan receivable of the Company with minimum security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 10 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 20.00 Crores each starting on 27.06.2025)		
From Canara Bank Tranche E	415.00	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 23.06 Crores each starting on 30.06.2025)		
From State Bank of India Tranche A	800.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on book debts of the company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 42.11 Crores each starting on 21.05.2025)		
From Punjab National Bank- Loan V	1,999.99	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on all present and future receivables of the company with minimum security cover of 100% of the loan outstanding amount.)		
(Repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 125.00 Crores each starting on 31.03.2026)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche A	320.83	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 29.17 Crores each starting on 31.03.2025)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche B	200.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 16.67 Crores each starting on 30.04.2025)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche C	250.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 20.83 Crores each starting on 30.04.2025)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche D	165.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 13.75 Crores each starting on 30.05.2025)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche E	400.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 33.33 Crores each starting on 30.05.2025)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche F	150.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
((Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 12.50 Crores each starting on 10.06.2025)		

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From State Bank of India (SBI) - Loan VIII Tranche A	2,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on book debts of the company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 166.67 Crores each starting on 05.09.2025)		
From State Bank of India (SBI) - Loan VIII Tranche B	1,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on book debts of the company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 83.33 Crores each starting on 06.09.2025)		
From Bank of Maharashtra	750.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge over standard receivables of the company with minimum security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 166.67 Crores each starting on 30.04.2025 and last instalment of Rs 166.61 Crores)		
Sub total (A)	**26,102.18**	**23,305.87**
B. Term Loans - Unsecured		
From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-I	162.57	169.45
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2009 till 30.12.2039 in 28 installments of Euro 586,451.79 each, 32 installments of Euro 586,963.08 each and 1 installment of Euro 586,963)		
From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-III	153.72	156.21
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.06.2020 till 30.12.2049 in 9 installments of Euro 332,000 each & 51 installments of Euro 333,000 each.)		
From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-VII	253.09	270.05
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.05.2023 till 15.05.2035 in 1 installment of USD 8,912,000 and 24 installments of USD 1,408,248.09)		
From International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)- Loan-III	318.77	156.03
(Guaranteed by the Government of India to the extent of 80% of exposure)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2022 till 15.10.2035 in 3 installments of US$ 556,508.17each, 2 installments of US$ 779,500.64 each,22 installments of US$ 1,693,241.41 each and 28th installment of US$ 1,688,973.99) based on outstanding loan)		
From International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Clean Technology Fund (CTF) - Loan-III	119.69	58.22
(Guaranteed by the Government of India to the extent of 80% of exposure)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2027 till 15.10.2056 in 20 installments of US$ 139,849.43 each and 40 installments of US$ 279,698.86 each) based on outstanding loan)		
From Karnataka Bank Loan-I	136.37	318.20
(Repayable in 10 instalments of Rs 45.45 Crores each and 11th (last) quarterly instalment of Rs 45.50 Crores starting from 29.05.2023)		
From European Investment Bank (EIB) - Loan-I	1,295.32	1,373.08
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Tranche I - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 26.09.2019 to 26.03.2035 in 32 installments of US$ 662,000 each).		
(Tranche II - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.07.2020 to 15.07.2036 in 32 installments of US$ 1,999636.36 each and 1 installment of US$ 1,999,636.48)		
(Tranche III - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 16.02.2021 to 15.08.2036 in 32 installments of US$ 4,005,375 each).		

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From European Investment Bank (EIB) - Loan-II	1,269.64	1,344.68
(Tranche I - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 27.02.2023 to 27.08.2035 in 25 instalments of US$ 2,263,653.85 each and 1 instalment of US$ 2,263,653.75).		
(Tranche II - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 09.03.2024 to 09.03.2037 in 26 instalments of US$ 4,200,740.74 each and 1 instalment of US$ 4,200,740.76).		
Sub total (B)	**3,709.17**	**3,845.92**
Total loan from banks (C=A+B)	**29,811.35**	**27,151.79**
(II) From Others		
D. Term loans - secured	-	-
Sub total (D)	-	-
E. Term loans - unsecured		
From National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	25.42	37.21
(Repayable in 41 structured quaterly instalments.)		
From Agence Francaise De Developpement (AFD) - Loan-I	258.51	294.71
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 31.07.2016 till 31.01.2031 in 29 installments of Euro 2,333,333.33 each and 30th installment of Euro 2,333,333.43)		
From Agence Francaise De Developpement (AFD) - Loan-II[(viii)]	-	496.20
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.11.2019 till 31.05.2029 in 20 installments of Euro 5,000,000 each. The outstanding amount as on 31.05.2024 has been paid off.) (Also Refer Note 38(26))		
From Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - Loan-I	1,370.30	1,410.84
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 20.6.2021 to 20.06.2041 in 1 installment of JPY 731,720,000 and 40 Installments of JPY 731,707,000 each.)		
From Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - Loan-II	1,576.35	1,610.78
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 20.03.2024 to 20.03.2044 in 1 installment of JPY 731,000,000 & 40 Installments of JPY 730,975,000 each.)		
From Government of India	224.65	239.70
(Against International Development Agency (IDA) - Second Renewable Energy Project (INR Loan)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.10.2010 to 15.04.2035 in 20 installments of US$ 625,000.00 each and 30 installments of US$ 1,250,000.00 each payable in INR.)		
Sub-Total (E)	**3,455.23**	**4,089.44**
Toal loans from others (F=D+E)	**3,455.23**	**4,089.44**
Toal term loans (a=C+F)	**33,266.58**	**31,241.23**
(b)Loans repayable on demand :-		
Secured		
From Banks		
Bank of Baroda	-	82.62
(Secured by First Pari Passu charge on the book debts and receivables related to standard assets, to the extent of 125% of the loan outstanding)		
State Bank of India (SBI)	222.92	-
(Secured by First Pari Passu charge on book debts of the company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
Sub total (b)	**222.92**	**82.62**

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(c) FCNR(B) Demand Loans :-		
Secured		
Sub total (c)	-	-
Grand total(a+b+c)	**33,489.50**	**31,323.85**
Geography wise Borrowings		
Borrowings In India	24,961.89	22,025.18
Borrowings Outside India	8,527.61	9,298.67
Total	**33,489.50**	**31,323.85**

i) Foreign currency borrowings from various multilateral / bilateral agencies viz. ADB, World Bank , KfW, AFD, JICA and EIB have been converted into rupee and hedging of the same is done by undertaking plain vanilla swap transaction /currency interest rate swap / principal only swap/forward contracts etc. with various banks with whom Company has signed International Swaps and Derivative Association (ISDA) Master Agreement. These derivative transactions have been entered into with the participating bank for a maturity period which may be shorter than the maturity period of the loan. The hedging of the foreign currency loan has been carried out at various intervals and in multiple Tranches based on the drawl under the lines of credit and also rollover. In addition to the interest cost and other financial charges, due to hedging of foreign currency loans, these loans carry hedging/derivative cost, which is Tranche wise as per the drawl under the line of credit, thus the applicable rate of interest on these lines of credit has not been disclosed above.

ii) Rupee Borrowing as on 31-03-2025 mentioned in Note No. 20 were raised at respective Banks/Financial Institutions benchmark rate plus spread ranging from 0 bps to 155 bps.

iii) The Company raises funds through various instruments including bonds. During the year, the Company has not defaulted in servicing of any of its debt service obligations whether for principal or interest.

iv) Funds raised during the year have been utilised for the stated objects in the offer document/information memorandum/facility agreement.

v) The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.

vi) The statements of book debts filed by the Company with banks/ financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

vii) None of the borrowings have been guaranteed by Directors.

viii) There were no instances of breach of covenants of loans availed by the Company.

Note 21 : Subordinated Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost
A) Unsecured		
9.23% IREDA Taxable Unsecured	150.00	150.00
(Subordinated Tier-II Bonds-Series VIII- Repayable on 22.02.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.16	0.19
	149.84	149.81
7.74% IREDA Taxable Unsecured	500.00	500.00
(Subordinated Tier-II Bonds - Series-X- Repayable on 08.05.2030)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.34	0.39
	499.66	499.61
7.74% IREDA Taxable Unsecured	910.37	-
(Subordinated Tier-II Bonds - SD-III- Repayable on 27.03.2035)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.77	-
	909.60	-
8.40% IREDA Perpetual Taxable Bonds	1,239.00	-
(Perpetual Tier-I Bonds - Series-I- with call option on 21.03.2035 and on annual anniversary date thereafter)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.52	-
	1,237.48	-
8.40% IREDA Perpetual Taxable Bonds	8.00	-
(Perpetual Tier-II Bonds - Series-I- with call option on 21.03.2035 and on annual anniversary date thereafter)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.01	-
	7.99	-
	2,804.57	**649.42**

Total (A)	2,804.57	649.42
B) Geography wise classification		
Subordinated Liabilities In India	2,804.57	649.42
Subordinated Liabilities Outside India	-	-
Total(B)	**2,804.57**	**649.42**

Notes :

i) During the year ended 31.03.2025 ,the Company has issued Perpetual Debt Instruments for₹ 1,247 Crores (Year ended 31.03.2024 : Nil) and Subordinated Tier II Bonds for ₹ 910.37 Crores (Year ended 31.03.2024 : Nil). Also refer Note 38(48).

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 22 :Other Financial Liabilities (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
(a) National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	440.57	401.94
(b) Interest & Other Charges Accrued but not due on Borrowings	959.28	621.42
(c) Other Payables :		
MNRE Programme Funds	9.45	9.45
MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(42))	158.00	232.12
GEF -MNRE -United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Project (Refer Note 38(42b))	2.90	2.73
Unclaimed Bond Principal *	0.20	0.20
Unclaimed Bond Interest *	1.93	1.37
Payable to NCEF	0.17	0.17
Lease Liability	3.69	4.03
Others	61.64	66.87
Total	**1,637.83**	**1,340.30**

*Out of the same, no amount is eligible to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund

Note 23 :Provisions (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note No. 38(6))		
-Provision for Leave Encashment	10.58	9.03
-Provision for Post Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB)	-	16.88
-Provision for Sick Leave	5.27	5.68
-Provision for Baggage Allowance	0.27	0.24
-Provision for Farewell Gift	0.23	0.20
Others		
-Provision for Indirect Tax (Including on Guarantee Commission) & Others	126.49	103.27
-Contingent provision on Financial Instruments (Loans)*	1,074.65	855.82
Total	**1,217.49**	**991.12**

*Including provision for Non Fund Exposure and excluding provision for Stage III loans.

Note 24 :Other Non-Financial Liabilities (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Revenue received in advance		
Front End Fee Received in Advance	72.58	43.17
Other Advances		
Others	1.36	0.95
Others		
Provident Fund payable	0.04	0.04
Statutory Dues	19.09	11.91
MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (including interest accrued) (Refer Note 38(43))	1,653.12	1,652.28
Sundry Liabilities -Interest Capitalisation (Funded Interest Term Loan)	82.79	87.85
Capital Grant from World Bank (Refer Note 38(7a))	1.15	1.52
Default Risk Reduction Fund for Access to Energy Projects (KfW VI)#	10.12	9.69
Total	**1,840.25**	**1,807.41**

#Provided by KfW to cover up to 70% default risks of the overall access to energy portfolio of the Comapany under KfW VI line of credit by establishment of a portfolio risk reserve account (PRRA). The said amount shall be utilised to recover up to 70% of outstanding debt service obligation of the borrower, after exhausting DSRA, upon being declared NPA

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 25 :Equity Share Capital (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
(A) Authorised Share Capital		
6,000,000,000 (Previous year 6,000,000,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	6,000.00	6,000.00
	6,000.00	6,000.00
(B)Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up		
2,687,764,706 Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid up (Previous year 2,687,764,706 Equity Shares of ₹10 each)	2,687.76	2,687.76
Fully Paid Up		
Total	**2,687.76**	**2,687.76**

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding:-

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025		As on 31.03.2024	
	No. of shares	Amount (₹ in Crores)	No. of shares	Amount (₹ in Crores)
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year (of ₹10 each)	2,68,77,64,706	2,687.76	2,68,77,64,706	2,687.76
Add.- Shares Issued & Allotted during the year	-	-	-	-
Brought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year (of ₹10 each)	**2,68,77,64,706**	**2,687.76**	**2,68,77,64,706**	**2,687.76**

Details of the shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:-

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025		As on 31.03.2024	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Government of India	2,01,58,23,529	75	2,01,58,23,529	75

Details of Shares held by promoters at the end of the year:-

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025			As on 31.03.2024		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Government of India	2,01,58,23,529	75	0	2,01,58,23,529	75	25

1 The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having face value of ₹ 10 per share
2 Equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividends which is subject to approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend
3 The holders of the equity shares are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their shareholding at the meeting of the shareholders
4 The company has not, for a year of 5 years immediately preceeding the balance sheet date
a) issued equity share without payment being received in cash.
b) issued equity share by way of bonus share
c) bought back any of its share.
5 The company has no equity share reserved for issue under options/contracts /commitment for the sale of shares or disinvestment. (Refer Note 38(27))
6 Calls unpaid (showing aggregate value of calls unpaid by directors and officers) Nil
7 Forfeited shares (amount originally paid up) Nil
8 For Capital Management Refer Note 38(23)

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 26 : Other Equity *

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
(a) Reserves and Surplus		
(i) Special Reserve	1,943.10	1,581.10
(ii) Debenture Redemption Reserve	439.01	397.75
(iii) General Reserve	3,560.48	2,610.48
(iv) Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR	(379.08)	(318.37)
(v) NBFC Reserve	1,052.83	712.83
(vi) Securities Premium	864.26	863.63
(b) Retained Earnings	28.04	38.26
(c) Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges		
(i) Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	69.76	(14.02)
Total Other Equity (a+b+c)	**7,578.40**	**5,871.66**

*For changes during the year refer to Statement of Changes in Equity

Details of other equity is shown as below:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Special Reserves		
Under Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act 1961		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,581.10	1,317.10
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	362.00	264.00
Less : Written back during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,943.10**	**1,581.10**
Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	397.75	397.97
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	41.26	45.03
Less : Written back during the year	-	45.26
Balance at the end of the year	**439.01**	**397.75**
General Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,610.48	1,910.48
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	950.00	700.00
Less : Written back during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**3,560.48**	**2,610.48**
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(318.37)	(580.40)
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	(65.26)	268.62
Less : Amortization during the year	(4.55)	6.59
Balance at the end of the year	**(379.08)**	**(318.37)**
NBFC Reserve (Section 45-IC of RBI Act 1934)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	712.83	461.83
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	340.00	251.00
Balance at the end of the year	**1,052.83**	**712.83**
Securities Premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**863.63**	-
Add : Premium on shares issued during the year	-	886.96
Less : Utilized during the year for the Share Issue Expenses (Net of Tax Benefit)	-	23.33
Add : Adjustment for Share Issue Expenses (Net of Tax Benefit)	0.63	-
Balance at the end of the year	**864.26**	**863.63**
Retained Earnings		
Retained Earning at the beginning of the year	38.26	2.51
Add : Profit for the year	1,698.60	1,252.24
Add : Other Comprehensive Income	(15.55)	(1.71)
Less : Transfer to Special Reserve	362.00	264.00
Add/(Less) : Net Transfer to / (from) Debenture Redemption Reserve	41.26	(0.23)
Less : Transfer to General Reserve	950.00	700.00
Less : Transfer to NBFC Reserve	340.00	251.00
Balance at the end of the year	**28.04**	**38.26**

Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges		
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(14.02)	141.07
Add: Recognition through Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense) (Net of Taxes)	83.78	(155.09)
Balance at the end of the year (Net of Taxes)	**69.76**	**(14.02)**
Total	**7,578.40**	**5,871.67**

1 Nature and purpose of Reserves

1.1 Special Reserve:

Special reserve has been created to avail income tax deduction under section 36(1)(viii) of Income-Tax Act,1961 @ 20% of the profit before tax arrived from the business of providing long term finance. Accordingly, a sum of ₹ 362.00 Crores has been provided for the year ended 31.03.2025 (previous year ₹ 264.00 Crores)

1.2 Debenture Redemption Reserve:

In terms of Rule 18 (7)(b)(ii) of the Companies Act 2013, the Company is required to create a Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR) upto 25% of the bonds issued through public issue. The Company has made a provision for DRR, so as to achieve the required amount over the respective tenure of the Tax-Free Bonds. Accordingly, a sum of ₹ 41.26 Crores has been provided for the year ended 31.03.2025 (previous year ₹ 45.03 Crores)

1.3 General Reserve:

General Reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another

1.4 Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve:

Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account represents unamortized foreign exchange gain/loss on Long-term Foreign Currency Borrowings that are amortized over the tenure of the respective borrowings. The company has adopted exemption of para D13AA of Ind AS 101, according to which a first-time adopter may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements for the year ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial year as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, all transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. The exchange differences arising on reporting of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31,2018, at rate prevailing at the end of each year, different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are accumulated in a "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve Account" and amortized over the balance year of such long term monetary item, by recognition as income or expense in each of such years. Long-term foreign currency monetary items are those which have a term of twelve months or more at the date of origination. Movement of FCMITR has been shown in the table above

1.5 NBFC Reserve:

In terms of RBI circular no. DNBR (PD)CC No.092/03.10.001/2017-18 dated May 31, 2018, the Company is required to create NBFC reserve under Section 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934 @ 20% of post-tax profit Accordingly, for the year ended 31.03.2025, an amount of ₹ 340 Crores has been appropriated (previous year ₹ 251.00 Crores) towards NBFC reserve

1.6 Securities Premium:

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilized only for limited purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Expenditure on issue of shares is charged to the securities premium account

1.7 Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings represent profits and items of other comprehensive income recognized directly in retained earnings earned by the Company less dividend distributions and transfer to and from other reserves

1.8 Cash Flow Hedge Reserve:

The Company uses derivative instruments in pursuance of managing its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps. To the extent the derivative contracts designated under the hedge accounting are effective hedges, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in "Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges". Amounts recognized in such reserve are reclassified to the Standalone Statement of Profi or Loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss Movement of Cash Flow Hedge Reserve has been shown in the table above.

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Note 27 : Interest Income (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
(i) Interest on Loans	6,539.89	4,781.68
Less: Rebate	44.54	32.80
Interest on Loans (Net)	6,495.35	4,748.88
(ii) Interest Income on Investments		
-Interest on GOI Securities	40.03	6.71
(iii) Interest on Deposits with Banks		
-Short Term Deposit-INR	17.37	28.67
-Short Term Deposit-Foreign Currency	1.75	4.62
(iv) Other Interest Income		
-Interest on SB a/c	-	0.08
(v) Differential Interest	20.89	33.44
Total	**6,575.39**	**4,822.40**

Interest on Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost

Note 28 : Fees and Commission Income (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Business Service Fees		
(i) Fee Based Income	17.17	17.21
(ii) Consultancy Fee	-	0.16
(iii) Gurantee Commission	68.37	31.54
Total business Service Fees (a)	**85.54**	**48.91**
Service Charge		
(i) Government Scheme Implementation	10.17	11.11
Total Service Charges - Government Scheme Implementation (b)	**10.17**	**11.11**
Total (a+b)	**95.71**	**60.02**

Note 29 : Net Gain/(Loss) on Fair Value Changes* (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Net gain/(loss) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value Through Statement of Profit and Loss other than Trading Portfolio		
(i) Derivatives		
- Fair Value Changes on Derivative Cover taken for Foreign Currency Loans	13.13	(11.26)
Fair Value changes		
- Realised	-	-
- Unrealised	13.13	(11.26)
Total Net Gain/(Loss) on Fair Value Changes	**13.13**	**(11.26)**

*Fair Value changes in this schedule are other than those arising on account of accrued interest income/expenses

Note 30 :Other Operating Income (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
i) Revenue from Solar Power Plant*		
Sale of Power (a)	27.02	29.80
Less: Rebate to Customer (b)	0.54	0.60
Revenue from Solar Power Plant (Net) (c=a-b)	**26.48**	**29.20**
ii) Bad Debts Recovered	31.70	63.57
Total (i+ii+iii)	**58.18**	**92.77**

*(Refer Note No. 38(30) and 38(31))

Note 31 :Other Income (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Excess Provision Written off	0.01	0.01
Interest on Staff Loan	1.93	1.29
Interest on Income Tax Refund	9.68	-
Rental Income (Refer Note No. 38(18))	0.07	0.02
Others	0.68	0.04
Total	**12.37**	**1.36**

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Note 32 :Finance Cost* (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Interest on Borrowings	2,243.56	2,027.98
Interest on Debt Securities	1,759.15	962.31
Interest on Subordinated Liabilities	56.62	52.59
Other Borrowing Costs	80.25	120.46
Transaction Cost on Borrowings	1.11	0.40
Interest on Lease Liability	0.34	0.36
Total	**4,141.03**	**3,164.10**

*Finance Cost on Financial Liabilities are measured at fair value through Amortised Cost

Note 33 : Net Translation/ Transaction Exchange Loss (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Net Translation/ Transaction Exchange Loss	37.06	(9.94)
Amortization of FCMITR	4.55	(6.59)
Total	**41.61**	**(16.53)**

Also refer Note 38(26)

Note 34 :Impairment on Financial Instruments (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Loans	237.23	(67.22)
Total	**237.23**	**(67.22)**

Impairment on Financial Instruments measured at Amortised Cost

For more details Refer Note No. 38(19)

Note 35 :Employee Benefits Expense (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Salaries and Wages	63.05	57.98
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	5.85	4.90
Staff Welfare Expenses	12.03	8.29
Human Resource Development Expenses	0.12	0.15
Total	**81.05**	**71.32**

Note 36 :Depreciation,Amortization and Impairment (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Depreciation on Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) (Refer Note 38(5))	31.47	24.22
Amortization of Intangible Assets (Refer Note 38(17))	0.85	0.63
Depreciation on Investment Property (Refer Note 38(18))	0.00	0.00
Amortization of Right to Use Asset (Refer Note 38(32))	6.48	5.50
Total	**38.80**	**30.35**

Note 37 :Other Expenses (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Rent, Taxes and Energy Cost	14.13	16.05
Repairs and Maintenance	7.10	7.26
Communication Costs	2.23	1.13
Printing and stationery	0.41	0.49
Advertisement and Publicity	8.16	10.57
Director's fees, Allowances and Expenses	2.34	1.78
Auditor's fees and expenses (Refer Note No 38(39))	0.49	0.55
Legal and Professional charges	19.39	24.06
Travelling and Conveyance	6.64	6.74
Insurance	0.40	0.14
Bad Debts	14.74	-
Credit Rating Expenses	1.58	1.30
Loss on Sale of PPE	0.54	0.64
Other Expenditure	8.33	5.80
Total	**86.48**	**76.51**

SHIV & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. इरेडा IREDA Business Centre, NBCC Complex Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi-110023

NOTE - '38' – NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Company Overview

The Company is a Government Company registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC). The registered office of the Company is at 1st Floor, India Habitat Centre, East Court, Core- 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110003. The Company has also been accorded Schedule "A" status vide DPE letter dated 27 September 2023 and upgraded to 'Navratna' by DPE vide letter dated 26 April 2024.

Any direction issued by RBI or other regulators are implemented as and when they become applicable. In terms of Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 dated 19 October 2023 (as amended) herewith referred as Master Direction 2023 the Company falls under NBFC-Middle Layer (ML). The Company has been granted the status of Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC) by RBI vide letter dated 13 March 2023 & is classified as "NBFC-IFC" as per Master Direction 2023.

Equity Shares and Non-Convertible Debt Securities of the Company are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and/or BSE Limited.

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) are presented in the format prescribed under Division III of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for NBFCs that are required to comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). The Statement of Cash Flows has been presented as per the requirement of Ind AS 7 – "Statement of Cash Flows".

2. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-10 "Events after the Reporting Period"

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended on 31 March 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorized for issue on **15 April 2025.**

3. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-12 "Income Taxes"

A. Tax recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Current tax expense relating to:		
Current year	477.02	398.12
Earlier years*	(5.71)	14.92
Sub Total (A)	**471.31**	**413.04**
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(66.11)	19.98
Sub Total (B)	**(66.11)**	**19.98**
Total (C=A+B)	**405.20**	**433.02**
Tax Expenses/(saving) recognized on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans and effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve **(D)**	22.95	(52.74)
Total Tax recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss (C+D)	**428.15**	**380.28**

*Determined in current year

B. Tax recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Income tax on remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	(5.23)	(0.58)
Income Tax on effective portion on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve	28.18	(52.16)
Total Tax recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	**22.95**	**(52.74)**

C. Tax recognized in Other Equity

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Tax Expenses/(saving) on Share Issue Expenses	(0.21)	(7.85)
Total Tax recognized in Other Equity	**(0.21)**	**(7.85)**

SHIV & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. IREDA Business Centre, NBCC Complex, Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi-110023

D. Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Profit before Tax & OCI	**2,194.97**	**1,475.71**
Applicable income tax rate (%)	25.17 %	25.17 %
Expected Income tax	552.43	371.41
Tax effect of income tax adjustments		
Depreciation, amortization & Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	0.16	(0.59)
Deferred Items & OCI adjustment	0.59	0.60
Treatment of Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)	(34.59)	52.16
Impairment on Financial Instruments	26.54	17.88
Disallowance u/s 43B of Income Tax Act , 1961	0.05	2.76
Deduction u/s 36(1) of Income Tax Act, 1961	(117.66)	(84.54)
CSR expenses & Others	6.24	5.54
Other deductible tax expenses	(0.01)	(0.00)
Excess Tax Provided	0.10	0.17
Tax expense relating to earlier years	(5.71)	14.92
Total tax expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**428.14**	**380.31**
Actual effective income tax rate on Book Income (%)	**19.51 %**	**25.77 %**

E. Movement of Deferred Tax

For the Year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Net balance as at 01.04.2024	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognised in Other Equity	Net balance as at 31.03.2025
Deferred Tax Assets					
Provision for Indirect Tax & Other on Guarantee Commission	26.31	1.76	-	-	28.07
Provision for Employee Benefits	3.92	(5.07)	5.23	-	4.08
Provision for Impairment on financial instruments	358.84	32.66	-	-	391.50
Fees Income - Deferred in Books	54.62	18.23	-	-	72.85
Share Issue Expenses	6.28	(1.52)	-	(0.21)	4.55
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**449.97**	**46.07**	**5.23**	**(0.21)**	**501.05**
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Depreciation & amortization	43.86	(3.14)	-	-	40.72
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)	114.72	(19.31)	-	-	95.41
Transaction cost on Bonds	1.94	2.41	-	-	4.35
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**160.52**	**(20.04)**	-	-	**140.48**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**289.44**	**66.11**	**5.23**	**(0.21)**	**360.57**

For the Year ended 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Net balance as at 01.04.2023	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in Other Equity	Net balance as at 31.03.2024
Deferred Tax Assets					
Provision for Indirect Tax & Other on Guarantee Commission	23.88	2.43	-	-	26.31
Provision for Employee Benefits	9.42	(6.07)	0.57	-	3.92
Provision for Impairment on financial instruments	393.63	(34.79)	-	-	358.84
Fees Income - Deferred in Books	48.95	5.67	-	-	54.62
Share Issue Expenses	-	(1.57)	-	7.85	6.28
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**475.88**	**(34.33)**	**0.57**	**7.85**	**449.97**

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. ★ IREDA Business Centre, NBCC Complex Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi-110023

Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Depreciation & amortization	45.75	(1.89)	-	-	43.86
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)	128.50	(13.79)	-	-	114.72
Transaction cost on Bonds	0.61	1.33	-	-	1.94
Transaction cost on Loans	0.00	(0.00)	-	-	-
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**174.86**	**(14.35)**	**-**	**-**	**160.52**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**301.02**	**(19.98)**	**0.57**	**7.85**	**289.45**

F. Deductible temporary differences / unused tax losses / unused tax credits carried forward

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	Expiry date	As at 31.03.2024	Expiry date
Deductible temporary differences /unused tax losses/unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized	-	NA	-	NA

G. Aggregate current tax and deferred tax that are recognized directly to Other Equity/OCI

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Tax Expenses/(saving) on re measurements of Defined benefit Plans	(5.23)	(0.58)
Tax Expenses/(saving) on Effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve	28.18	(52.16)
Tax Expenses/(saving) on Share Issue Expenses	(0.21)	(7.85)
Total	**22.74**	**(60.59)**

4. Undisclosed income

There were no transactions not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the current and previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Thus, no further accounting in the books of accounts is required.

5. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-16 "Property, Plant and Equipment"

Decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment

As per Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, Appendix A "Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities", specified changes in decommissioning, restoration or similar liability needs to be added to or deducted from the cost of the asset to which it relates; the adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life.

As per para 55 of Ind AS 16, the depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value. The amount of decommissioning liability and residual value related to solar plant is not reliably ascertainable. Hence, decommissioning liability related to the solar plant and the residual value have not been considered. Further , the management is of the opinion that the decommissioning cost (net of residual value of the solar plant), shall not be material.

6. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-19 "Employee Benefits"

General description of various defined employee's benefits schemes is as under:-

- **Provident Fund((Defined Contribution Fund)):** During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has recognized an expense of ₹ 3.15 crores (previous year : ₹ 2.87 crores) in respect of contribution to Provident Fund at predetermined fixed percentage of eligible employees' salary and charged to statement of profit and loss.

- **National Pension Scheme / Superannuation Benefit Fund (Defined Contribution Fund):** During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has recognized an expense of ₹ 2.29 crores in respect of contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) (previous year: ₹ 2.17 crores) at predetermined fixed percentage of eligible employees' salary and charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Benefits:

- **Earned Leave (EL) benefit:** Accrual 30 days per year. Encashment 2 times in a calendar year while in service. Encashment on retirement or superannuation maximum 300 days inclusive of Half Pay Leave (HPL).

For year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has recognized ₹ 2.38 crores (previous year: ₹ 3.05 crores) towards earned leave as per actuarial valuation.

- **Half Pay Leave (HPL) benefit**: Accrual 10 full days per year. No encashment while in service. Encashment on retirement or superannuation maximum 300 days inclusive of EL.

  For year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has recognized ₹ 0.19 crores (previous year: ₹ 1.51 crores) towards Half pay leave as per actuarial valuation.

- **Gratuity**: Accrual of 15 days salary for every completed year of service. Vesting period is 05 years and the payment is limited to 20 Lakhs subsequent to the pay revision applicable from 01 January 2017.

  As per actuarial valuation for the year ended 31 March 2025, Net Asset recognized in Balance Sheet towards gratuity is ₹ 0.42 crores (previous year: ₹ 0.21 crores) for on roll employee, whereas the assets held of ₹ 13.01 crores against the liability of ₹ 12.59 crores (previous year: ₹ 12.40 crores against the liability of ₹ 12.19 crores).

- **Post-Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB) Scheme :** The Company provides for the defined benefit plans for Post-Retirement Medical Scheme using projected unit credit method of actuarial valuation. Under the scheme eligible ex-employees and eligible dependent family members are provided medical facilities. IREDA Post-Retirement Medical Scheme (PRMS) Trust became operative, and the post-retirement medical benefits have been governed under IREDA PRMS Trust & Rules w.e.f. 01 October 2024. The beneficiaries consist of retired employees and their dependents for medical benefits as per applicable rules.

  An amount of ₹ 42.87 crores has been transferred to the Trust, comprising ₹ 32.87 crores, based on the actuarial valuation as of 30 September 2024 and ₹ 10.00 crores, as an additional contribution to ensure the Trust's long-term viability and facilitate the smooth operation to extend medical assistance. The funds have been invested with LIC of India against the Policy in place.

  As per actuarial valuation for the year ended 31 March 2025, Net Asset recognized in Balance Sheet towards PRMS is ₹ 4.55 crores, whereas the assets held of ₹ 44.27 crores against the liability of ₹ 39.71 crores (previous year: Nil crores assets against the liability of ₹ 16.89 crores).

- **Baggage Allowance:** At the time of superannuation, employees are entitled to settle at a place of their choice, and they are eligible for Baggage Allowance.

  As per actuarial valuation for the year ended 31 March 2025, towards Baggage Allowance the Company has provided ₹ 0.04 crores (previous year: ₹ 0.03 crores).

- **Farewell Gift:** At the time of superannuation of employees, company provides farewell gift to employee as per policy framed for this purpose. Value of gift is determined on the basis on designation of the superannuating employee.

  During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has provided towards the Farewell Gift ₹ 0.03 crores (previous year: ₹ 0.02 crores).

The summarized position of various defined benefits recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss, Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and Balance Sheet & other disclosures are as under:-

- **Change in the Present value of the obligation**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	01.04.2024	12.18	16.88	5.62	8.85	0.24	0.20
	01.04.2023	10.38	13.84	3.46	6.32	0.22	0.11
Interest Cost	31.03.2025	0.88	1.22	0.41	0.65	0.02	0.01
	31.03.2024	0.82	1.02	0.31	0.51	0.02	0.01
Current service cost	31.03.2025	0.70	1.79	0.88	1.58	0.02	0.02
	31.03.2024	0.66	0.70	1.08	1.63	0.02	0.01
Past Service cost	31.03.2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	31.03.2025	(1.25)	(1.07)	(0.27)	(1.01)	-	(0.02)
	31.03.2024	(1.63)	(0.43)	(0.67)	(1.63)	-	(0.05)

Actuarial Loss/(gain) on obligations	31.03.2025	0.07	20.89	1.47	0.14	(0.01)	0.02
	31.03.2024	0.41	1.74	0.13	0.88	(0.01)	0.11
Present Value of obligation at the end	31.03.2025	12.59	39.71	5.27	10.58	0.27	0.23
	31.03.2024	12.19	16.88	5.68	9.03	0.24	0.20

*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

❖ **Change in Fair Value of Planned assets**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning	01.04.2024	12.40	-	-	-	-	-
	01.04.2023	11.89	-	-	-	-	-
Difference in opening fund	31.03.2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actual Return on plan assets	31.03.2025	0.87	1.28	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	0.87	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality charges	31.03.2025	(0.02)	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-
Employer contributions	31.03.2025	0.81	44.05	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	0.51	-	-	-	-	-
Fund received from other organization	31.03.2025	0.20	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	0.77	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	31.03.2025	(1.25)	(1.07)	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	(1.62)	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end	31.03.2025	13.01	44.27	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	12.40	-	-	-	-	-

*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

❖ **Amount Recognized in Balance Sheet**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Estimated present value of obligations at the end	31.03.2025	12.59	39.71	5.27	10.58	0.27	0.23
	31.03.2024	12.19	16.88	5.68	9.03	0.24	0.20
Fair value of plan assets at the end	31.03.2025	13.01	44.27	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	12.40	-	-	-	-	-
Net (Liability) / Asset recognized in Balance Sheet	31.03.2025	0.42	4.55	(5.27)	(10.58)	(0.27)	(0.23)
	31.03.2024	0.21	(16.88)	(5.68)	(9.03)	(0.24)	(0.20)

*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

❖ **Amount Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Current service cost	31.03.2025	0.70	1.79	0.88	1.58	0.02	0.02
	31.03.2024	0.66	0.70	1.08	1.63	0.02	0.01
Interest cost	31.03.2025	0.88	1.22	0.41	0.65	0.02	0.01
	31.03.2024	0.82	1.02	0.31	0.51	0.02	0.01
Expected return on plan asset	31.03.2025	0.90	1.28	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	0.88	-	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial (Gain) / loss recognized	31.03.2025	-	-	(1.47)	0.14	-	-
	31.03.2024	-	-	0.12	0.88	-	-
Expense Recognised in Profit & Loss Statement	31.03.2025	0.68	1.73	(0.19)	2.38	0.04	0.03
	31.03.2024	(0.61)	1.73	1.51	3.05	0.03	0.02
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	31.03.2025	0.12	20.89	-	-	(0.01)	0.02
	31.03.2024	0.44	(1.74)	-	-	(0.01)	(0.11)

*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

❖ **Actuarial Assumption**

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Discount rate	31.03.2025	6.79%	6.79%	6.79%	6.79%	6.79%	6.79%
	31.03.2024	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%

SHIV & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Rate of salary increase	31.03.2025	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	-
	31.03.2024	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	-
Method used	31.03.2025	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC
	31.03.2024						

*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

❖ **Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit obligation**

(₹ in Crores)

A) Impact of the change in discount rate	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
	(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Present value of obligation at the end	12.59	39.71	5.27	10.58	0.27	0.23
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(0.50)	(1.37)	(0.18)	(0.51)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Impact due to Decrease of 0.50%	0.53	1.44	0.19	0.55	0.01	0.01
B) Impact of the change in Salary increase	**Gratuity**	**PRMB***	**Sick Leave**	**Earned Leave**	**Baggage**	**Farewell Gift**
Present value of obligation at the end	12.59	39.71	5.27	10.58	0.27	-
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	0.15	1.46	0.19	0.55	0.01	-
Impact due to Decrease of 0.50%	(0.20)	(1.40)	(0.18)	(0.51)	(0.01)	-

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change due to these are not calculated. Sensitivities as rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable.
*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

- **Performance Related Pay**

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has made a provision of ₹ 9.43 crores (previous year: ₹ 4.91 crores (net of reversal) was created) towards the performance related pay. An amount of ₹ 6.00 crores was paid during the year (previous year: ₹ 8.84 crores) to the eligible employees as per the underlying scheme.

7. **Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -20 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance"**

a) Grant for Capital Assets

World Bank Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Grant: -

World Bank CTF Grant received related to Intangible assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset as a deduction to amortization expense. Refer Note 38(17) to Financial Statements.

The Company has received total Grant of ₹ 5.50 crores till 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 5.50 crores) including reimbursements to the Company and direct disbursement to vendors. The Company has disclosed ₹ 1.15 crores as balance grant (previous year: ₹ 1.52 crores) towards the procurement of intangible assets till 31 March 2025. The Company has disclosed the said grant as "Capital Grant from World Bank -Clean Technology Fund (CTF)" under "Other non - financial liabilities"(Refer Note 24) to Financial Statements. The movement of Grant for Capital Assets is as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
Opening Balance	1.52	4.25
Grant received during the year	-	1.25
Grant recognized in Statement of P&L	0.37	3.98
Closing Balance	1.15	1.52

b) Revenue Grant

The Company has received a revenue grant "Technical Assistance" (TA) from World Bank, amounting to ₹ 6.92 crores for the year ended 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 2.45 crores) for engaging external consultant to assess loan applications under World bank line of credit. The Company is in compliance with Ind AS 20 "Government grant and assistance" and has adopted to present its revenue grant as deduction to the related expenses.

Following table discloses the amount recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss : -

(₹ in Crores)

Year ended	TA Component received	Expenses incurred against the TA	Net amount recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss
31.03.2025	6.92	6.92	-
31.03.2024	2.45	2.45	-

8. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-23 "Borrowing Costs"

₹ Nil crores (previous year: ₹ Nil crores)

9. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-24 "Related Parties Disclosures"

A. Disclosures for Other than Govt. and Govt. Related Entities

List of Related Party

As at 31.03.2025

Key Management Personnel (KMP)		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
Shri Pradip Kumar Das	Chairman & Managing Director[1]	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty	Director- Finance & Chief Financial Officer Addl. Charge of Director (Projects)[2]	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025 01.04.2024 to 04.03.2025
Shri Padam Lal Negi	Director - Government Nominee[3]	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Shri Ajay Yadav	Director - Government Nominee[4]	01.04.2024 to 11.12.2024
Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt	Director - Independent Director[5]	01.04.2024 to 20.01.2025 28.03.2025 to 31.03.2025
Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar	Director - Independent Director[6]	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Shri Ram Nihal Nishad	Director -Independent Director	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Smt. Rohini Rawat	Director -Independent Director	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Smt. Ekta Madan	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer[7]	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025

Subsidiary/Associate/JV		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd.	Subsidiary*	07.05.2024 to 31.03.2025

*Also Refer Note 38(11)

As at 31.03.2024

Key Management Personnel (KMP)		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
Shri Pradip Kumar Das	Chairman & Managing Director[1] Addl. Charge of Director (Finance)[1] Addl. Charge of Director (Technical)[1]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024 01.04.2023 to 12.10.2023 01.04.2023 to 04.03.2024
Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty	Director- Finance[2] Chief Financial Officer[2] Addl. Charge of Director (Technical)[2]	12.10.2023 to 31.03.2024 16.10.2023 to 31.03.2024 05.03.2024 to 31.03.2024
Shri Padam Lal Negi	Director - Government Nominee[3]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Shri Ajay Yadav	Director - Government Nominee[4]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt	Director - Independent Director[5]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar	Director - Independent Director[6]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Shri Ram Nihal Nishad	Director -Independent Director	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Smt. Rohini Rawat	Director -Independent Director	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Dr. R. C. Sharma	GM (F&A) & Chief Financial Officer[2]	01.04.2023 to 16.10.2023
Smt. Ekta Madan	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer[7]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024

[1]Shri Pradip Kumar Das has been appointed as Chairman & Managing Director (CMD), IREDA w.e.f. 06 May 2020. and was entrusted with additional charge of Director (Finance) w.e.f. 06 May 2020. Subsequently, MNRE extended the additional charge of Director (Finance) to Shri Pradip Kumar Das, CMD, IREDA from time to time and last extended w.e.f. 06 November 2022 for a period of 01 (One) year or till the assumption of charge of the post by regular incumbent, or until further orders whichever is earliest. After joining of Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty as Director (Finance) of IREDA w.e.f. 12 October 2023 (A/N), the additional charge of the Director (Finance), IREDA to Shri Pradip Kumar Das was ended.

MNRE vide its letter dated 30 August 2023 have accorded ex-post facto approval for the entrustment of the Additional Charge of the post of Director (Technical) to Shri Pradip Kumar Das, Chairman and Managing Director, IREDA for a period of 01 (One) year w.e.f. 05 March 2023, or till the appointment of a regular incumbent to the post or until further orders, whichever is the earliest. Accordingly, the said charge was valid till 04 March 2024.

[2]Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty has been appointed as Director (Finance) of the Company for a period of five years w.e.f. 12 October 2023 (A/N) in pursuance to MNRE Order no. 1/22/2017-IREDA dated 12 October 2023. Further, Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty, Director (Finance) has been appointed as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company in place of Dr. R.C. Sharma, GM (F&A) & CFO w.e.f. 16 October 2023.

MNRE vide Office Order No. 1/13/2017-IREDA dated 27 March 2024, have entrusted the additional charge of the post of Director (Technical), to Shri Bijay Kumar Mohanty, Director (Finance), for a period of 6 (six) months w.e.f. 05 March 2024, or till the appointment of regular incumbent, or until further orders, whichever is earliest.

Consequent to the approval of DPE, the post of Director (Technical) has been redesignated as Director (Projects) in the Company w.e.f. 27 June 2024.

Further, MNRE vide its letter dated 12 September 2024 has conveyed the approval of Appointment Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) vide OM dated 07 September 2024 for extension of Additional Charge for the post of Director (Projects) to Shri Bijay Kumar Mohanty, Director (Finance), IREDA for a further period of 6 months w.e.f. 05 September 2024 or till the appointment of a regular incumbent or until further orders, whichever is earliest. Accordingly, the additional charge of the Director (Projects), IREDA to Shri Bijay Kumar Mohanty has been ended on 05 March 2025.

[3]MNRE vide its order no 340/85/2017-IREDA dated 07 February 2023, has appointed Shri Padam Lal Negi, JS& FA, MNRE and Shri Ajay Yadav, JS, MNRE as Govt. Nominee Directors on the Board of the Company. However, DIN of Shri Ajay Yadav was obtained from Registrar of Companies (ROC) on 14 February 2023. Accordingly, Shri Ajay Yadav is deemed to be Director of the Company w.e.f. 14 February 2023.

[4]MNRE vide its letter no 340/85/2017-IREDA dated 12 December 2024, has informed that Central Deputation tenure of Shri Ajay Yadav, IAS (Former JS, MNRE) has been completed on 11 December 2024 (A/N). Accordingly, Shri Ajay Yadav, Director (Govt Nominee) ceased to be Director of IREDA w.e.f. 12 December 2024.

[5]MNRE vide its order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA dated 21 January 2022 appointed Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt, as Part-Time Non-Official Director (Independent Director) on the Board of the Company for a period of three years with immediate effect. However, DIN was obtained from ROC on 28 January 2022. Accordingly, the tenure of Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt has been completed on 20 January 2025, and he is ceased to be Director of IREDA w.e.f. 21 January 2025. Thereafter, in pursuance to MNRE order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA- Part(1) dated 28 March 2025, Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt has been appointed as Non-Official Director (Independent Director) of IREDA w.e.f. 28 March 2025 for a period of 1 (One) year w.e.f. the date of issue of the MNRE Order or until further orders, whichever event occurs earlier.

[6]MNRE vide its order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA dated 28 March 2022 appointed Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar as Non-Official Director (Independent Director) on the Board of the Company for a period of three years from the date of the order. However, DIN was obtained from ROC on 31 March 2022. Accordingly, he is deemed to be Director of the Company w.e.f. 31 March 2022. Accordingly, the tenure of Shri Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar has been completed on 27 March 2025, and he ceased to be Director of IREDA w.e.f. 28 March 2025. However, in pursuance to MNRE order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA- Part(1) dated 28 March 2025, Dr. Jaganath Chennakeshava Murthy Jodidhar has been reappointed as Non-Official Director (Independent Director) of IREDA w.e.f. 28 March 2025 for a period of 1 (One) year w.e.f. the date of issue of the MNRE Order or until further orders, whichever event occurs earlier.

[7]Smt. Ekta Madan, Sr. Manager (Corporate Affairs) has been designated as Company Secretary & Compliance Officer in compliance to the provisions of Section 203 of Companies Act, 2013.

Trusts / Funds under control of the Company

- IREDA Employees Contributory Provident Fund Trust
- IREDA Employees Gratuity Fund Trust
- IREDA Employee Benevolent Fund
- IREDA Post-Retirement Medical Scheme Trust

i. Compensation to KMPs

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Short-term benefits		
- Sitting Fee (to Independent Directors)	0.63	0.91
- Others (Salary)	1.98	1.81
Post-employment benefits	0.27	0.17
Total	**2.88**	**2.89**

Note :-

- The Chairman and Managing Director, Director (Finance) and Director (Projects) have also been allowed staff car including private journey upto a ceiling of 1000 Kms. per month on payment of monthly charges as per Department of Public Enterprises guidelines.
- Contribution towards Gratuity Fund, for Functional Directors is not ascertainable separately as the contribution to LIC is not made employee wise.
- Provision for leave encashment, post-retirement medical benefit, farewell gift etc. to functional director have been made on the basis of actuarial valuation and are in addition to the above given compensation.

ii. Loans & Advances to and from KMPs:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Loans & Advances to KMP		
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.32	0.40
Loan & Advances given during the year	1.22	0.12
Repayments received during the year	0.15	0.11
Interest charged during the year	0.05	-
Interest received during the year	0.09	0.09
Balance at the end of the year	**1.35**	**0.32**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Loans & Advances from KMP		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Loans & Advances given during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Major terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
2. The remuneration and loans & advances to Key Managerial Personnel are in line with the service rules of the Company.
3. There are no pending commitments to the related parties.

B. Disclosure for transactions entered with Government and Government Entities

(₹ in Crores)

Name of Government /Government entities	Nature of Relationship with the Company	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2025	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2024	Balance as at 31.03.2025	Balance as at 31.03.2024
Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)	Administrative Ministry / Promoter	Loan Repayment - IDA through MNRE	20.93	20.64	224.65	239.70
		Interest Payment	1.77	1.90	-	-
		Guarantee Fee Payment*	77.33	117.63	-	-
		Raising of taxable bonds on behalf of MNRE (GOI Fully Serviced Bonds)	-	-	GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Series -I : 610.00 Series IA : 220.00 Series IB : 810.00 **Total : 1,640.00**	GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Series -I : 610.00 Series IA : 220.00 Series IB : 810.00 **Total : 1,640.00**

*Represents the amount for FY 2024-25 & FY 2023-24 respectively.

The Company is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) under the administrative control of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India. Transactions with Government related entities cover transactions that are significant individually and collectively. The Company has also entered into other transactions such as telephone expenses, air travel and deposits etc. with other CPSUs. They are insignificant individually & collectively and hence not disclosed. All transactions are carried out on market terms.

Significant transactions with related parties under the control/ joint control of the same government are as under:-

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the Company	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2025	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2024	Balance as at 31.03.2025 [Dr. / (Cr.)]	Balance as at 31.03.2024 [Dr. / (Cr.)]
Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited	Repayment of Loan	30.22	17.40	381.43	411.65
Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited	Disbursement of Loan	0.00	233.02	381.43	411.65
State Bank of India	Repayment of Loan	0.68	0.73	0.85	1.53
Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited*	Repayment of Loan	4.06	24.83	51.11	55.17
SJVN Green Energy Ltd	Disbursement of Loan	696.00	-	2,225.91	1,529.91
Life Insurance Corporation of India	Rent - Branch Office	0.07	0.07	(0.00)	-
NBCC (India) Limited	Maintenance Charges	1.73	1.55	0.25	0.54
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd	Internet Connectivity Charges	0.11	0.18	(0.05)	-
Solar Energy Corporation of India	Reimbursement of Expenditure	-	-	0.09	0.09
Central Warehousing Corporation	Office Sanitisation	0.22	0.26	-	(0.01)
National Institute of wind Energy	Rent Income	0.07	0.02	-	0.02

*Pertains to NPA Account of M/s Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL) which is a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) having Loan outstanding of ₹ 51.11 crores on 31 March 2025.

During the year, the Company has also received interest of ₹ 175.47 crores (previous year: ₹ 160.81 crores) and repayment of principal of ₹ 34.96 crores (previous year: ₹ 42.96 crores) on the loans to government related entities. Further, an amount of ₹ 10.17 crores (previous year: ₹ 11.11 crores) has been accounted for as Service Charges towards the various schemes implemented as per the mandate of the Government of India (GOI). (Refer Note 28 to Financial Statements).

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C. **Transactions with Employee Benefit Trusts in Control & Subsidiary of the Company: -**

(₹ in Crores)

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relation	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during period ended 31.03.2025	Transaction during period ended 31.03.2024	Balance as on 31.03.2025 [Dr. / (Cr.)]	Balance as on 31.03.2024 [Dr. / (Cr.)]
IREDA Employees Contributory Provident Fund Trust	Trust Under Control	Employee and Employer Contributions	7.39	7.59	(0.02)	(0.02)
IREDA Employees Gratuity Fund Trust	Trust Under Control	Contribution for LIC Premium	0.47	0.53	-	-
IREDA Post-Retirement Medical Scheme Trust	Trust Under Control	One time contribution and Monthly contribution for employees and employer	43.39	-	-	-
IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd	Subsidiary	Equity Investment	26.00	-	26.00	-
IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd	Subsidiary	Expenses on behalf	1.17	-	1.17	-

10. Loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person that are:

(a) Repayable on demand or

(b) Without specifying any terms or period of repayment

(₹ in Crores)

Type of Borrower	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% age to total Loans & Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% age to total Loans & Advances in the nature of loans
Promoter	Nil		Nil	
Directors				
KMPs				
Other Related Parties				

11. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-27 "Separate Financial Statements"

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Investment in Subsidiary	26.00^	Nil
Investment in Associate / Joint Venture	Nil	Nil

A. The Company has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary company named as "IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd" in IFSC (International Financial Services Centre)-GIFT City (Gujarat International Finance Tec- City) which shall provide debt denominated in foreign currencies for financing renewable energy sector. The Company has invested an amount of USD 3.11 Million equivalent to ₹ 26.00 crores in its subsidiary. The subsidiary company has received Certificate of Registration dated 18 February 2025 from IFSCA to undertake activities as a Finance Company.

B. Approval for incorporation of a retail subsidiary focused on renewable energy financing was obtained from the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) on 10 October 2024. Subsequently, NOC / Approval from RBI has been sought and Outcome of decision is awaited.

C. A non-binding MOU was signed between SJVN, GMR, and IREDA on 09 September 2024, which stipulated an equity investment of 5% for IREDA in GMR Upper Karnali Hydro Power Ltd (GUKHL), Nepal & Karnali Transmission Company Pvt Ltd (KTCPL), Nepal each. The proposal for investment of 5% equity by IREDA in GUKHL and KTCPL each, was approved by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) respectively. Subsequently, the Company has sought approval of RBI for the said investment vide letter dated 24 January 2025. RBI informed the Company vide letter dated 07 March 2025 that the request has not been acceded to. Thereafter, the Company has again requested RBI for approval for the said investment vide letter dated 26 March 2025, citing strategic importance of the project. Outcome of decision is awaited.

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12. Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has not invested in layers of companies as specified under Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 during the current and previous year.

13. Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

There were no schemes of arrangements entered into by the Company which require approval by the competent authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the current and previous year.

14. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-33 "Earnings per Share (EPS)"

A. Basic EPS

Basic earnings per equity share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The calculation of Basic EPS is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Profit / (loss) for the year, attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company (₹ crores)	1,698.60	1,252.23
Earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share (A) (₹ crores)	1,698.60	1,252.23
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share (B)	2,68,77,64,706	2,42,55,97,493*
Face Value per Equity Share **(in ₹)**	10	10
Basic EPS (A/B) (in ₹)	**6.32**	**5.16**

*Calculated as (2,28,46,00,000*366/366) + (4,03,16,47,06*128/366) considering allotment of fresh equity on 26 November 2023

B. Diluted EPS

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The calculation of Diluted EPS is as follows: -

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Profit (loss) for the year, attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company (₹ crores)	1,698.60	1,252.23
Earnings used in calculation of diluted earnings per share(A) (₹ crores)	1,698.60	1,252.23
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share (B)	2,68,77,64,706	2,42,55,97,493*
Face Value per Equity Share **(in ₹)**	10	10
Diluted EPS (A/B) (in ₹)	**6.32**	**5.16**

*Calculated as (2,28,46,00,000*366/366) + (4,03,16,47,06*128/366) considering allotment of fresh equity on 26 November 2023

15. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-36 "Impairment of Assets"

The Company, at each balance sheet date, assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset and/or cash generating unit. If such indication exists, assets are impaired by comparing carrying amount of each asset and/or cash generating unit to the recoverable amount being higher of the net selling price or value in use. Value in use is determined from the present value of the estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of the assets. The Company has no impairment loss during the current and previous year.

16. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"

a) Contingent Liabilities:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
i Taxation Demands:		
Income Tax cases [1]	18.30	18.30
Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) cases [2]	280.92	265.94
ii Others[3]	5.00	4.16
b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees		
i. Guarantees	1,569.81	1,032.45
ii. Letter of comfort / Payment Order Instrument issued and outstanding	930.58	594.16
c) Other money for which the Company is contingently liable		
i. Property tax in respect of Office & Residential Buildings (Refer Note 38(34) to Financial Statements)	Undeterminable	Undeterminable

[1]Income Tax

This pertains to Income Tax cases for AY 2014-15 and AY 2020-21 which are pending before the CIT(Appeals), while case for AY 2022-23 has been moved for rectification under Section 154 of the Income Tax Act. The Company is hopeful of a favourable outcome in respect of the various issues covered under the appeal and thus except for the issues decided against the Company in other years, for which reasonable provision has been made, no further provision has been considered as necessary.

For the Income Tax Cases of AY 2010-11 and AY 2012-13 to AY 2018-19 (except AY 2014-15, which is pending before CIT(A)), the order for appeal effect of CIT(A) is still awaited. However, during FY 2023-24 the Company has provided ₹ 14.80 crores for matters not allowed in the favour of the Company and the tax impact on the remaining matters, although not finally determined, is not considered as a contingent liability as no outflow is considered probable for the items allowed. Any adjustment shall be accounted for upon receipt of the respective orders. Further, the Company has filed appeal with the ITAT for matters not allowed.

For the Income Tax Cases of earlier years (AY 1998-99 – AY 2009-10), the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi decided the WRIT petition in favour of the Company vide order dated 08 December, 2023 and pronounced that the assessment proceedings concerning from AY 1998-99 to AY 2009-10, pursuant to the orders of the Tribunal dated 21 November 2014 and 29 May 2015, have become time-barred and thus directed the A.O. to accept the returned income and pass the consequential orders. Such consequential orders are awaited, and any adjustments shall be accounted for upon receipt of the respective orders.

[2]Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) cases

The Company had received a Notice of Demand/Order from the Commissioner, Adjudication, Central Tax, GST Delhi East dated 15 March 2022 creating demands on the Company amounting to ₹ 117.09 crores (excluding applicable interest) for financial year 2012-13 to 2015-16. Although the Company contends that entire demand is barred by limitation, it has provided for ₹ 13.22 crores (previous year: ₹ 12.48 crores) including interest on conservative basis. Based on law and facts in the matter, Service Tax demand (including interest) of ₹ 244.94 crores (previous year : ₹ 229.95 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability. Further, since the Company is a government enterprise, no mala fide intention can be attributed to it and thus, extended period of limitation ought not to be invoked based on certain decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in such cases and hence the penalty has not been considered for disclosure as a contingent liability. The Company has filed an appeal with CESTAT, New Delhi on 15 June 2022 in the matter and the same is pending.

The Company had received order dated 25 March 2022 from the office of Additional Director General (Adjudication) on recovery of Service Tax on Guarantee Fee Paid to Government under Reverse Charge basis for the period April 2016 to June 2017 raising a demand of ₹ 20.73 crores towards Tax, ₹ 20.73 crores towards penalty and applicable interest thereon. While the Company had filed an appeal against the same before the Hon'ble CESTAT, Mumbai on 24 June 2022, it has made requisite provision towards the Tax and interest thereon amounting to ₹ 69.36 crores (previous year : ₹ 63.10 crores) and penalty amount of ₹ 20.73 crores (previous year ₹ 20.73 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

The Company has received order dated 31 January 2024 from the office of Commissioner of Central Tax Appeals -1, Delhi, vide which the appeal filed by the Company against recovery of GST on Guarantee Fee Paid to Government under Reverse Charge basis for the period 01 July 2017 to 26 July 2018 has been rejected. While the Company is in the process of filing appeal with the GST Appellate Tribunal, it has paid Tax amount of ₹ 13.28 crores under protest and made requisite provision towards Tax and interest thereon amounting to ₹ 28.96 crores (previous year : ₹ 28.96 crores). The penalty amount of ₹ 15.26 crores (previous period: ₹ 15.26 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

[3]Others

Includes penalty for ₹ 0.03 crores (previous period: ₹ 0.03 crores) imposed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) w.r.t. non-appointment of Woman Director. The Company being a government company has no control over appointment of directors and hence the same has not been considered for provision. The Company has filed appeal before the Regional Director (NR) MCA. The matter is still pending for adjudication. Also includes an amount of ₹ 4.62 crores (previous period: ₹ 3.78 crores) pertaining to cases pending before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the form of Writ Petition against the order of disciplinary authority for dismissal of staff from service of the Company. There is no interim order in this matter. Also includes ₹ 0.35 crores (previous period: ₹ 0.35 crores) pertaining to withheld PRP of ex-Functional Directors of the Company pending clarification.

Apart from above, the Company has also furnished Bank Guarantee of ₹ 9.90 crores to NSE to act as a designated stock exchange for the purpose of Initial Public Offer of the Company. Also, the above does not include amount pertaining to the arbitration proceedings initiated by M/s Jackson Engineers Ltd against IREDA & Anr on 15 August 2024, in the matter pertaining to deduction of Liquidated damages amounting to Rs. 13.46 crores by IREDA under contract agreements for Supply, erection work, civil & allied works as well as for the delay in commissioning of project named 50 MW (AC) Solar PV Plant at Kasargod Solar Park, District – Kasargod, Kerala. The Claimant (Jackson Engineers Ltd) has filed claim of approx. 156.55

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crores and IREDA has filed statement of defense on 30 October 2024 with a counter claim of Rs 47.34 crores. It is unlikely that the IREDA may get any adverse order as M/s Jackson Engineers Ltd (the Claimant) was appointed by SECI, not by IREDA. However, if any adverse order is passed by the tribunal, the same can be challenged under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. In view of this , probable outflow is remote hence the same has not been provided or disclosed as a contingent liability.

b) Contingent Assets: Nil (previous year: undeterminable)

c) Commitments

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Capital Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account	0.54	-

17. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 38 "Intangible Assets"

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has capitalized an amount of ₹ Nil crores, including license fees of ₹ Nil crores (previous year ₹ 9.37 crores, including license fees of ₹ 3.64 crores) relating to expenditure incurred for development of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software – Microsoft Dynamics 365 (D365). The Company has recognized the World Bank CTF Grant (Refer Note No. 38(7a) to Financial Statements) received related to the ERP in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the life of the intangible asset (ERP) and presented as a reduced amortization expense amounting to ₹ 0.37 crores (previous year: ₹ 3.98 crores).

18. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-40 "Investment Property"

Investment property comprises of a Residential flat at Jangpura, New Delhi which has been leased to a third party. Refer Note 11 to Financial Statements.

(i) Details of incomes and expenses:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Rental Income*	0.07	0.02
Direct Operating Expenses (Repairs and Maintenance)	0.00	0.01

*Let out w.e.f. 01 January 2024.

(ii) Fair value of Investment Property:

The market value of the investment property has been assessed (as per the valuation done by a registered IBBI valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017) at ₹ 3.66 crores as at 31 March 2025 basis valuation report dated 09 April 2025 (previous year: ₹ 2.90 crores).

19. Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 107 - "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

The Company has established a comprehensive policy framework to effectively manage credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk. The Risk Management Policy has been developed under the guidance of the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Committee is a Board level Committee and the Board has overall responsibility for the Risk Management Committee which is supplemented by Management level and corporate level committees namely Asset Liability Committee, Credit Risk Management Committee and Operational Risk Management Committee. The Risk Management Policy is periodically reviewed. The Risk Management Committee, headed by an Independent Director, ensures independent risk oversight and full transparency in the risk management process. The prudent Risk Management policies are ratified by the Board of Directors to ensure compliance with RBI guidelines and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, which form the governing framework for the company's business activities. This includes, but is not limited to, the roles and responsibilities of Independent Directors (ID), as outlined in Schedule IV of the Companies Act 2013, Section 177(4)(vi), Regulation 6.12 of the DPE Guidelines 2011, and SEBI LODR Regulation 4. These roles and responsibilities are clearly defined for sub-Board committee members. The company also has a designated Chief Risk Officer (CRO) in an advisory capacity, in line with the RBI notification.

A Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Risk Management Policy, and a Foreign Exchange and Derivative Management Committee (FMC) is in place in the Company and hedging instruments such as forward contracts, swaps etc. are used to lower/mitigate the currency and interest rate risks on the foreign currency borrowings. Hedging instruments are used exclusively for hedging purpose and not as a trading or speculative instrument.

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The key risks which the Company faces during its business operations are Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, and Operational Risk. These risks are carefully identified, assessed, and managed through the implemented risk management policies and procedures. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Loans , Receivables , Cash & Cash equivalents, and Other Financial Assets	Ageing analysis & credit ratings, Expected Credit Loss analysis	Credit risk analysis, Detailed appraisal process , credit concentration limits , collateral ,additional guarantees & diversification of asset base
Liquidity risk	Debt Securities , Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities) & Subordinated Liabilities and Other Financial Liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines, borrowing facilities and also short-term loans / WC limits and OD limits
Market risk- Foreign Currency	Financial Assets & Liabilities denominated in Foreign Currency	Cash flow forecasting & Sensitivity analysis	Hedging instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts, swaps etc
Market risk- interest rate	Borrowings (other than debt securities) at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps
Market risk- security prices	Investment	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the inherent risk in the lending operation and arises from lowering of the credit quality of the borrowers and the risk of default in repayments by the borrowers. A robust credit appraisal system is in place for the appraisal of the projects in order to assess the credit risk. The process involves appraisal of the projects, rating by external agencies and assessment of credit risk, appropriate structuring to mitigate the risk along with other credit risk mitigation measures. The Company splits its exposures into smaller homogenous portfolio based on shared credit risk characteristic, as described below in the following order: -

- Secured/ Unsecured i.e., based on whether the loans are secured.
- Nature of security i.e., nature of security if the loans are determined to be secured.
- Nature of loan i.e., RE Sector to which the loan has been extended.

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting date by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. In determining whether the risk of default has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers more than 30 days overdue as a parameter. Additionally, the Company considers any other observable input indicating a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company defines a financial instrument as in default when it has objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. It has evaluated these loans under Stage III on case-to-case basis based on the defaulted time, performance/operation of the project. The Company recognizes impairment on financial instruments based on ECL Model in line with Ind AS 109.

Collaterals and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk. The main type of collaterals are FDR/BGs, Charge on immovable property belonging to the promoters and corporate guarantees on case-to-case basis.

(a) The company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

i. Provision for expected credit losses

Stage	Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision
			Loans
Stage 1	Standard Assets	Assets where counter party has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where risk of default is negligible or nil / regularly paying assets	12-month ECL
Stage 2	Loans with increased credit risk	Assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime expected credit losses
Stage 3	Loans- Impaired	Assets where there is high probability of default and written off assets where there is low expectation of recovery	Lifetime expected credit losses

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ii. **Significant estimates and judgements**

Impairment of financial assets

(a) Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for loans

(₹ in Crores)

Stage	Asset Group	Loan Portfolio as at 31.03.2025	ECL as at 31.03.2025
Stage I	Loan	71,685.96	329.66
Stage II	Loan	2,633.30	718.78
Stage III	Loan	1,866.25	845.59
	Total	**76,185.51**	**1,894.03**

*Excluding Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) balance of ₹ 82.79 crores on which equivalent liability is standing in the books.

(₹ in Crores)

Stage	Asset Group	Loan Portfolio as at 31.03.2024	ECL as at 31.03.2024
Stage I	Loan	56,062.30	270.98
Stage II	Loan	2,124.43	575.30
Stage III	Loan	1,410.85	829.64
	Total	**59,597.58**	**1,675.92**

*Excluding Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) balance of ₹ 87.85 crores on which equivalent liability is standing in the books.

During review of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) methodology, it was observed that the depreciation rate as considered in respect of plant & machinery for working out net realizable value for LGD in ECL methodology is significantly higher and also applied depreciation rate is more than the rates prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, after review, the depreciation rate in respect of plant & machinery is changed from 40% to 20% for working of LGD in ECL Methodology w.e.f. 01 April 2024 prospectively which resulted in an impact of ₹ 77.34 crores decrease in impairment on financial instruments and is accounted for in FY 2024-25.

(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach:

(₹ in Crores)

Ageing (As at 31.03.2025)	Not due	0-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91-120 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
Gross carrying amount*	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	**2.89**
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	**2.89**
Balance As at 31.03.2025	**2.89**	-	-	-	-	-	**2.89**

*Represents trade receivable from business of solar power generation.

(₹ in Crores)

Ageing (As at 31.03.2024)	Not due	0-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91-120 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
Gross carrying amount*	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	**2.97**
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	**2.97**
Balance as at 31.03.2024	**2.97**	-	-	-	-	-	**2.97**

*Represents trade receivable from business of solar power generation

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that a company may not be able to meet its financial obligations due to a lack of sufficient cash and marketable securities or the availability of funding. Prudent liquidity risk management involves maintaining an appropriate level of cash, marketable securities, and committed credit facilities to meet obligations when they become due. The management of the Company closely monitors the forecast of the liquidity position and the availability of cash and cash equivalents based on expected cash flows, including interest income and expense.

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The Comprehensive Asset Liability Management Framework also outlines the framework for liquidity risk management. The Company is also complying with the Liquidity Coverage Ratios requirement and maintaining High-Quality Liquid Assets, in line with the requirements of the RBI guidelines.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the year:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Fixed rate		
- Expiring within one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	-	71.01
- Expiring within one year (Bank Loans)	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	-	-
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	1,475.50	261.27
- Expiring within one year (Bank Loans)	4,585.00	1,900.00
- Expiring beyond one year (Bank loans)	–	-
- Expiring beyond one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	-	-

(ii) CC/ OD/ LoC/ WCDL limits

The Company has access to cash credit, overdraft, line of credits and working capital demand loans from banks to meet unanticipated liquidity need. Further, the Company has the highest Domestic Credit Rating of AAA, thereby enabling it to mobilize funds from the domestic market within a short span of time. The Company has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
CC/ OD/ LoC/ WCDL limits	4,472.08	2,892.38

(iii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cashflows:-

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	1-7 days	8-14 days	15- 30/ 31 days (1 month)	Over 1 month - 2 months	Over 2 months - 3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year -up to 3 years	Over 3 years -up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Rupee Borrowings	308.76	8.33	405.17	1,309.94	1,039.68	3,128.21	5,494.74	14,068.53	6,789.07	23,677.57	**56,230.00**
Foreign Currency Borrowings	-	-	82.24	12.05	111.80	175.41	381.50	1,528.43	1,296.85	4,939.33	**8,527.61**

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	1-7 days	8-14 days	15- 30/ 31 days (1 month)	Over 1 month - 2 months	Over 2 months - 3 months	Over 3 months - upto 6 months	Over 6 months -upto 1 year	Over 1 year -up to 3 years	Over 3 years -up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Rupee Borrowings	82.62	-	229.17	419.64	1,306.69	2,450.30	3,386.20	13,050.58	4,651.65	14,819.08	**40,395.93**
Foreign Currency Borrowings	-	-	72.50	56.85	108.97	170.80	409.14	1,636.56	1,531.05	5,312.80	**9,298.67**

C. Market Risk

Market risk is the possibility of loss mainly due to fluctuation in the interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. To mitigate the lending interest rate risk, the Company has a committee which periodically reviews its lending rates based on market conditions, ongoing interest rates of the peers and incremental cost of borrowings.

The Company's borrowings comprise of both floating rate and fixed rate borrowings linked to benchmark rates as applicable. For the foreign currency borrowings, the Company mitigates the risk due to floating interest rate by taking hedging arrangements and periodically monitoring the floating rate-linked portfolio.

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The foreign exchange borrowings from overseas lending agencies expose the company to foreign currency exchange rate movement risk. As per the Board approved policy, company mitigates the foreign currency exchange rate risk by undertaking various derivative instruments to hedge the risk such as Principal only swap, Currency and Interest Rate Swaps (derivatives transactions), forward contracts etc. These derivative contracts, carried at fair value, have varying maturities depending upon the underlying contract requirement and risk management strategy of the Company.

I. **Foreign currency risk: -**

The Company has foreign exchange exposure in the form of borrowings from overseas lending agencies as part of its resources raising strategy. Large cross border flows together with the volatility may render company's Balance Sheet vulnerable to exchange rate movements. As per its Board approved policy, company mitigates the foreign exchange risk through Principal Only Swap (POS), Cross Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS), Forwards, Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Cross, Currency and Cross Currency Options, structured / cost reduction products etc. (derivatives transactions). These foreign exchange contracts, carried at fair value, have varying maturities depending upon the underlying contract requirement and risk management strategy of the Company.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure:

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

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025			As at 31.03.2024		
	USD	Euro	JPY	USD	Euro	JPY
Financial assets						
Bank balance in foreign currency	0.32	-	-	0.58	-	-
Derivative assets						
Foreign exchange swap contracts	425.20	25.92	36.76	426.41	47.26	10.12
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings in Foreign currency	4,622.24	958.72	2,946.65	4,664.57	1,612.48	3,021.62
Derivative liabilities						
Foreign exchange swap contracts	0.98	-	22.22	8.24	0.22	199.56
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets) / Liabilities	**4,197.70**	**932.80**	**2,932.11**	**4,245.82**	**1,565.44**	**3,211.06**

(b) Sensitivity

Sensitivity of the Statement of Profit and Loss due to changes in exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments. The below mentioned table presents the impact on the Statement of Profit and Loss (+ Gain / (-) Loss) due to changes in foreign currency exchange rate by 5% (against INR) on foreign currency exposure*: -

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
	Impact on Statement of Profit and Loss			
USD Sensitivity	4.33	(4.33)	3.62	(3.62)
EUR Sensitivity	17.41	(17.41)	19.49	(19.49)
JPY Sensitivity	89.39	(89.39)	73.28	(73.28)

*Holding all other variables constant

II. **Cash flow and fair value 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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the long-term foreign currency loans with floating interest rates and floating interest rate term loan from banks. The Company manages its foreign currency interest rate risk according to its Board approved Foreign Currency and Derivatives Risk Management policy.

The Company's fixed rate rupee borrowings are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

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(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the year are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Variable rate borrowings		
Rupee denominated	12,653.30	11,386.25
Foreign Currency denominated	2,894.95	3,396.74
Total	**15,548.25**	**14,782.99**

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates*.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Impact on Statement of Profit & Loss	
	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points	(77.74)	(73.91)
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points	77.74	73.91

* Holding all other variables constant

(c) Impact of Hedging activities

Derivative financial instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Company has a Board approved policy for undertaking derivative financial instruments, such as Principal Only Swap (POS), Cross Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS), Forwards, Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Cross, Currency and Cross Currency Options, structured / cost reduction products etc. to hedge and mitigate its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks.

Hedge ineffectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

The Company applies the following effectiveness testing strategies:

- For cross currency swaps, option structures and interest rate swaps that exactly match the terms of the terms of the hedged item, the economic relationship and hedge effectiveness are based on the qualitative factors using critical terms match method. For option structures, the Company also analyses the relationship between changes in the value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item using regression analysis.
- The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for hedging relationships as the underlying risk and notional amount of the hedging instruments are identical to the hedged items.

Movement in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (CFHR):

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	(137.44)	69.81
Change in the fair value of effective portion of hedging instruments	171.66	(165.40)
Foreign exchange gain/ (losses) on hedged items	(53.63)	(41.85)
Balance at the end of the year (before taxes)	(19.41)	(137.44)

Movement in Cost of Hedge Reserve:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Change in deferred time value of foreign currency option structures	(23.25)	-
Amortisation of time value for the period/year	17.18	-
Balance at the end of the year (before taxes)	(6.07)	-

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Disclosures on Effects of Hedge Accounting on Balance Sheet:

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge and risks	Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price/rate	Change in fair value of hedging instruments
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk				
(i) Principal Only Swaps				
- USD	15-Apr-2026 to 09-Mar-2037	1:1	70.7387	(105.42)
- EUR	30-Dec-2025 to 31-Jan-2031	1:1	85.8493	(7.65)
- JPY	-	1:1	-	59.85
(ii) Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps				
- USD	15-July-2026 to 15-Oct-2026	1:1	67.0729	1.89
- EUR	-	-	-	-
- JPY	-	-	-	-
(iii) Forward Contracts				
- USD	-	1:1	-	0.23
- EUR	-	-	-	-
- JPY	-	1:1	-	(39.44)
(iv) Options Contracts				
- USD	15-Apr-2025 to 14-Nov-2025	1:1	84.3796	5.75
- JPY	18-Jun-2025 to 18-Dec-2025	1:1	0.5581	34.85

For details regarding notional amounts and carrying amount of derivatives, Refer Note 4 to Financial Statements.

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge and risks	Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price/rate	Change in fair value of hedging instruments
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk				
(i) Principal Only Swaps				
- USD	15-Oct-2024 to 09-Mar-2037	1:1	69.5787	(76.62)
- EUR	30-Dec-2023 to 31-May-2029	1:1	81.1677	25.73
- JPY	19-Mar-2023 to 20-Mar-2025	1:1	0.6285	(32.31)
(ii) Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps				
- USD	15-July-2026 to 15-Oct-2026	1:1	67.0742	(5.27)
- EUR	30-Jun-24	1:1	81.4000	0.30
- JPY	19-Jun-24	1:1	0.5925	(13.47)
(iii) Forward Contracts				
- USD	-	1:1	-	-
- EUR	-	1:1	-	-
- JPY	-	1:1	0.5936	(33.93)

For details regarding notional amounts and carrying amount of derivatives, Refer Note 4 to Financial Statements.

Effects of hedge accounting on statement of Profit and loss and other comprehensive income: -

The Company uses derivative instruments in pursuance of managing its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps, principal only swaps and interest rate swaps. To the extent the derivative contracts designated under the hedge accounting are effective hedges, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in 'Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges'. Amounts recognized in such reserve are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedged item affects the Statement of Profit and Loss.

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge	Change in fair value of hedging instrument recognized in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in statement of profit and loss	Foreign exchange gain/ (Losses) on hedged item	Line item affected in other comprehensive income
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk	148.41	-	(53.63)	Effective portion of gain /(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge	Change in fair value of hedging instrument 20 recognize in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in statement of profit and loss	Foreign exchange gain /(Losses) on hedged item	Line item affected in other comprehensive income
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk	(165.40)	-	(41.85)	Effective portion of gain /(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve

20. As per the Board approved Foreign Exchange and Derivative Risk Management Policy of the Company, an open exposure on foreign currency borrowings (40% of outstanding-amount) is permissible. The open exposure as at 31 March 2025 is ₹ 2,360.71 crores (previous year: ₹ 2,062.30 crores) which is 27.68 % (previous year: 22.18 %) of the outstanding foreign currency borrowing and is within the permissible limits.

Out of the said open exposure , part hedging has been done for EURO 30.38 Million (previous year: EURO 30.38 Million) by taking Principal Only Swap (USD/INR) for USD 33.73 Million (previous year: USD 33.73 Million) equivalent to ₹ 288.63 crores (previous year: ₹ 281.19 crores).

Further, JPY 2,371.50 Million (previous year: JPY 2,371.50 Million) has been hedged by taking Principal Only Swap (USD/JPY) equivalent to USD 17.60 Million (previous year: USD 17.60 Million), amounting to ₹ 134.58 crores converted at rates applicable on 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 130.65 crores converted at rates applicable on 31 March 2024).

21. Security created on Assets

i. Assets Hypothecated as Security

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
First Charge on Pari Passu basis on Loans & Advances (Book Debts of the Company)		
Financial Assets		
- Tax Free Bonds	2,576.60	2,576.60
- Bank Borrowings	23,792.18	19,732.13
- Foreign currency loans	1,525.01	1,718.72
Non-Financial Assets	-	-
Floating Charge		
Financial Assets	-	-
Non-Financial Assets	-	-

ii. Secured by negative lien on book debts

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Negative lien (Book Debts of the Company)		
Financial Assets		
- Taxable bonds	3,817.36	3,817.24
Non-Financial Assets	-	-

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22. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

For the year ended 31.03.2025

All forms were filed on time and the Company has no cases of any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory time limits.

For the year ended 31.03.2024

All forms were filed on time and the Company has no cases of any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory time limits.

23. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management policy is to ensure compliance with regulatory capital requirements. In line with this objective, the Company ensures adequate capital at all times and manages its business in a way in which capital is protected, satisfactory business growth is ensured, cash flows are monitored, and rating are maintained.

Consistent with peers in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of debt-equity ratio which is computed as Debt (Total Borrowings) divided by Total Equity as shown in the balance sheet.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Debt	64,740.31	49,686.86
Equity (including capital reserve)	10,266.16	8,559.43
Debt-Equity Ratio	**6.31**	**5.80**

24. Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), MOF, GOI vide OM dated 18 September 2024 approved the issue of fresh equity through QIP route, in one or more tranches with dilution of GOI shareholding in IREDA up to an extent of 7% of the paid-up equity of IREDA on post issue basis. Further, the Board of Directors of IREDA in their 431st meeting held on 23 January 2025 accorded approval to raise equity capital for an amount aggregating upto ₹5000 Crore in one or more tranches through QIP subject to maximum dilution of 7% of the paid-up equity of IREDA on post issue basis in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, and other applicable laws and regulations. Shareholders of the Company during the 22nd EGM held on 24 February 2025 also approved the said proposal.

25. The equity shares of the Company were listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited on 29 November 2023. The Company has received gross proceeds from the fresh issue of equity shares amounting to ₹ 1,290.13 crores.

During the quarter ended 31 March 2025, the originally estimated issue expenses amounting to ₹ 31.18 crores have been actualized to ₹ 30.33 crores, as per the actual invoices against original estimated issue expenses. Accordingly, net proceeds have increased from ₹ 1,258.95 crores to ₹ 1,259.80 crores and funds utilization under object "Augmenting our capital base to meet our future capital requirements and onward lending" have increased to ₹ 1,259.80 crores from ₹ 1,258.95 crores. The utilization of the net proceeds has been summarized as below :-

(₹ in Crores)

Objects of the issue as per prospectus	Amount to be utilized as per prospectus – Net proceeds	Modified Net Proceeds	Utilization up to 31 March 2025	Unutilized amount up to 31 March 2025
Augmenting our capital base to meet our future capital requirements and onward lending	1,258.95	1,259.80	1,259.80	Nil

Note: Net proceeds is Gross proceeds of the of the Fresh Issue less our Company's share of the offer expenses (provisional) of ₹ 31.18 crores & Modified Net proceeds is Gross proceeds of the of the Fresh Issue less our Company's share of the actual offer expenses of ₹ 30.33 crores

26.

i. The Company has closed one credit line with AFD, which had a balance tenor of 60 months by prepaying the entire outstanding amount of EUR 50 million basis review of its borrowing portfolio. Consequent, to the full & final settlement of the subject credit line, the accumulated balance on account of Foreign Exchange fluctuations (to be amortized over the tenor of the loan) in Foreign Currency Monetary item translation reserve [FCMITR] and Other Comprehensive Income [OCI] was transferred to P&L account. This entailed unwinding of associated hedge deals (loan was hedged to the extent of 91.41%) which resulted in net gain of ₹ 7.80 crores. The overall impact of the pre closure of the loan has been taken as a loss of ₹ 45.41 crores in Q1 FY 2024-25.

ii. The Company has signed a facility agreement to raise External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) from SBI, Tokyo Branch for JPY 26 Billion, including a Green Shoe Option of JPY 10 Billion. This five-year unsecured facility, with bullet payment at maturity, is set to strengthen the Company's global market presence.

27. Utilization of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium

1. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested any funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) 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.

2. Further, the company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company 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.

The company is of the opinion that the money receivable with respect to the MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Refer Note 38(43) to Financial Statements) is not covered under the above disclosure as the same is in accordance with the mandate / MOU of the GOI.

28. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS) -108 "Operating Segments"

(i) Operating segments

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the CMD, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual business segment and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

The Company operates in two segments - Financing activities in the Renewable Energy (RE) & Energy Efficiency (EE) sector and Generation of Power through Solar Plant operations at Kasaragod, Kerala. Major revenue for the company comes from the segment of financing activities in the RE & EE sector. The other operating segment - Generation of power through Solar Plant is not a reportable segment. The company operates in India; hence it is considered to operate only in domestic segment. As such considered as a single business/geographical segment for the purpose of Segment Reporting.

(ii) Information about major customers

There is no single external customer contributing 10 percent or more of our revenue.

(iii) Geographical Information

Revenue from external customers by location of operations and information about its non- current assets* by location of assets are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Revenue from external customers*		Non-Current Assets**	
	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
India	6,754.78	4,965.29	1,987.39	1,999.88
Outside India	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,754.78**	**4,965.29**	**1,987.39**	**1,999.88**

*Include an amount of ₹ 13.13 crores (previous year ₹ (11.26) crores) pertaining to net gain/ (loss) on fair value change of derivatives

**This amount includes property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, investment property, right to use asset, intangible assets under development, intangible assets, advance for capital expenditure and GOI fully Serviced Bonds money receivable

(iv) Revenue from major products

Revenue from external customers for each product and service are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Interest Income	6,575.39	4,822.40
Fees and Commission Income	95.71	60.01
Sale of Power (Net)	26.48	29.21

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29. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-113 "Fair Value Measurement"

I. Fair value measurement

Financial instrument by category

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars (As at 31.03.2025)	Amortized Cost	At Cost	At Fair Value		Total
			Through OCI	Through P&L	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	29.84	-	-	-	29.84
Earmarked bank balances	641.34	-	-	-	641.34
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	440.57	47.31	487.88
Trade receivables	5.93	-	-	-	5.93
Loans	75,319.98	-	-	-	75,319.98
Investments	626.14	-	-	-	626.14
Other financial assets	29.20	-	-	-	29.20
Total financial assets	**76,652.43**	-	**440.57**	**47.31**	**77,140.31**
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	2.89	20.31	23.20
Trade Payables	9.11	-	-	-	9.11
Debt Securities	28,446.24	-	-	-	28,446.24
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	33,489.50	-	-	-	33,489.50
Subordinated Liabilities	2,804.57	-	-	-	2,804.57
Other financial liabilities	1,637.83	-	-	-	1,637.83
Total financial liabilities	**66,387.25**	-	**2.89**	**20.31**	**66,410.45**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars (As at 31.03.2024)	Amortized Cost	At Cost	At Fair Value		Total
			Through OCI	Through P&L	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	74.21	-	-	-	74.21
Earmarked bank balances	661.67	-	-	-	661.67
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	451.57	32.21	483.78
Trade receivables	6.02	-	-	-	6.02
Loans	58,775.09	-	-	-	58,775.09
Investments	101.30	-	-	-	101.30
Other financial assets	23.46	-	-	-	23.46
Total financial assets	**59,641.75**	-	**451.57**	**32.21**	**60,125.53**
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	189.67	18.34	208.01
Trade Payables	7.30	-	-	-	7.30
Debt Securities	17,713.61	-	-	-	17,713.61
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	31,323.84	-	-	-	31,323.84
Subordinated Liabilities	649.41	-	-	-	649.41
Other financial liabilities	1,340.30	-	-	-	1,340.30
Total financial liabilities	**51,034.46**	-	**189.67**	**18.34**	**51,242.47**

II. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of financial instruments that are

a) Recognized and measured at fair value and
b) Measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under accounting standard. An explanation on each level follows underneath the table.
c) Considering the materiality, we have ignored discounting of employee loan and security deposits.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as on the reporting date. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: Financial instruments that are not traded in active market (for example, traded bonds,) is determined using other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Technique which uses inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data like unlisted equity securities.

A. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements- As at 31.03.2025*

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets: -			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	339.41
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	58.65
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Options Contract	-	-	42.51
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	47.31
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Options Contract	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	**487.88**
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	0.98
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Options Contract	-	-	1.91
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	20.31
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Options Contract	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**23.20**

*Amounts are shown at their Fair value

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31.03.2025 *	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortized cost:			
Loans to customers	-	-	75,216.10
Total financial assets	-	-	**75,216.10**
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Debt securities	-	-	28,446.24
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	33,489.50
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	2,804.57
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**64,740.31**

*Amounts are shown at their Fair value

B. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements- As at 31.03.2024 *

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets: -			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	390.61
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	60.96
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	32.21
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	**483.78**

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Financial liabilities			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	144.92
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	10.82
Forward Contract	-	-	33.93
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	18.34
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**208.01**

* Amounts are shown at their Fair value

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31.03.2024*	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortized cost:			
Loans to customers	-	-	58,692.01
Total financial assets	-	-	**58,692.01**
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Debt securities	-	-	17,713.61
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	31,323.84
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	649.41
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**49,686.86**

*Amounts are shown at their Fair Value

III. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

MTM calculation is based upon the valuation provided by the registered independent IBBI valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017, for outstanding derivative instrument at reporting date.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)
Pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

The following table presents changes in level 3 Derivative Instruments: -

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Gains/(losses) recognized in profit and loss under Derivative deals in derivative accounting	13.13	(11.26)
Gains/(losses) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	165.59	(165.40)
Total	**178.72**	**(176.66)**

IV. Valuation Processes

For MTM valuation of hedge deals, the Company has obtained valuation from a registered independent IBBI valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017, who has provided such valuation after considering movement in market position, movement in exchange rate, interest rate etc.

V. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
Financial Assets	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Loans to customers	75,216.10	75,432.98	58,692.01	58,865.86
Total financial assets	**75,216.10**	**75,432.98**	**58,692.01**	**58,865.86**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
Financial liabilities	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Debt securities	28,446.24	28,460.74	17,713.61	17,720.74
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	33,489.50	33,489.50	31,323.84	31,323.84
Subordinated liabilities	2,804.57	2,807.37	649.41	650.00
Total financial liabilities	**64,740.31**	**64,757.61**	**49,686.86**	**49,694.58**

The carrying amount of the trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance, other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The fair values for borrowings, loans to companies, debt securities are calculated based on cash flows discounted using current lending rate. They are classified as Level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

30. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

The Company is operating a solar power plant. The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) has been signed between the company and Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEBL) on 31 March 2017 @ ₹ 4.95 per unit or rate as approved by Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC), whichever is lower. Accordingly, the company filed a petition for approval of the Power Purchase Agreement with KSERC, which in its interim order dated 14 February 2018 approved an interim tariff of @ ₹ 3.90 per unit till March 2018. During the financial year 2019-20, KSERC passed a tariff order and determined tariff of @ ₹ 3.83 per unit. For details Refer Note 38(31) to Financial Statements.

Accordingly, the Company has recognized the gross revenue for supply of power to KSEBL at the determined tariff of ₹ 3.83 per unit. Further, the Company has also continued to provide its consultancy services during the year.

(A) Generation of Power

Year ended 31.03.2025

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit Generated (mil.)	Unit Sold (mil.)	Rate per Unit (₹)	Total (₹ in Crores)
i)	Generation of power	70.96	70.54	3.83	27.02

Year ended 31.03.2024

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit Generated (mil.)	Unit Sold (mil.)	Rate per Unit (₹)	Total (₹ in Crores)
i)	Generation of power	78.23	77.81	3.83	29.80

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Amount of unbilled revenue included in Sales (Net)	2.89	2.97

(B) Reconciliation of Contracted Price and Revenue recognized in P&L

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Contract Price	27.02	29.80
Adjustments:		
- Trade Discount	0.54	0.60
- Refunds	-	-
Revenue recognized in statement of profit and loss	26.48	29.21

(C) Disaggregation of revenue

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

(₹ in Crores)

Sl	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
1	**Revenue**		
	Net Revenue from Operations (Net of Rebate, wherever applicable)	26.48	29.21
	Consultancy	-	0.16

2	**Primary geographical markets**		
	Domestic Revenue	26.48	29.36
	International Revenue	-	-
	Total Revenue	**26.48**	**29.36**
3	**Timing of revenue recognition**		
	At a Point in time	-	-
	Over time	26.48	29.36
	Total Revenue	**26.48**	**29.36**

Note: KSEBL is the single customer for sale of power. Invoicing is done on a monthly basis with immediate payment terms.

(D) Trade Receivables and Contract Balances

The following table provides the information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers: -

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Trade Receivable (Net) (Solar Plant)	2.89	2.97

31. SOLAR POWER PROJECT

The company entered into an MOU with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) in the FY 2014-15 for implementation of 50 MW Solar Project of the Company situated at Ambalathara Solar Park, Kasaragod District, in the state of Kerala. The plant was commissioned in phase manner and fully commissioned during FY 2017-18, executed by Jakson Engineers limited as EPC Contractor. It has been capitalized in the books and the present capitalized cost is ₹ 319.36 crores, shown under property, plant and equipment. Refer Note 12 to Financial Statements.

The PPA was signed between the Company and Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEBL) on 31 March 2017 @ ₹ 4.95 /KWH or rate as approved by Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC), whichever is lower. Accordingly, the Company filed a petition for approval of the Power Purchase Agreement with KSERC, which in its interim order dated 14 February 2018 had approved an interim tariff of ₹ 3.90 per unit. Further to the same, KSERC, in its order dated 06 February 2019 had approved of the levelized tariff @ ₹ 3.83 per unit. It has also further ordered as under:

- KSEB Ltd shall reimburse any tax paid on the Return on Equity (RoE), limited to the amount of equity specified in this Order. For claiming the tax, developer shall furnish the proof of payment of such tax to KSEB Ltd.
- KSEB Ltd shall reimburse the land lease paid by the Company / RPCKL, less amount received as subsidy, if any, in addition to the above.

The said Order was challenged before Hon'ble APTEL by way of filling the appeal on 27 August 2019 for allowance of certain costs towards expenditure incurred by the Company and paid to RPCKL to determine the tariff. On rejection of said appeal, the Company filed a Review Petition with Appellate Tribunal (APTEL) on 05 April 2022. The matter is now listed for final hearing.

The Company also filed Second Appeal no. 4634 of 2022 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India during the pendency of the Review Petition before the Appellate Tribunal, only to save the Appeal from being barred by limitation before the Hon'ble Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 18 July 2022 had given liberty to the Company to mention the mater for listing as and when the Review Petition is disposed of. Notwithstanding, the generation income is being accounted for @ ₹ 3.83 per unit.

The Solar Project has been set up on Leasehold land for which lease charges are payable to Renewable Power Corporation of Kerala Limited (RPCKL) from 07 October 2020 to 06 October 2043 (exemption upto 06 October 2020). As per KSERC Tariff order dated 06 February 2019, the Company is eligible to avail reimbursement of such land lease charges paid to RPCKL.

However, the annual payment of land lease charges of ₹ 0.39 crores (as fixed by State Government from time to time) and its recovery are under settlement in view of which no corresponding amounts are being recognized as assets/liability. Other recoveries for Return on Equity (ROE), being uncertain will be accounted on final resolution in the matter.

32. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS)-116 "Leases"

a) Description of lease accounted as Right of Use assets as per Ind AS 116

The Company has various lease agreements for Office spaces at Delhi & Mumbai, Residential Space at Delhi, and Solar Park Land at Kerala. The tenure of each agreement and rental payments are different. The Company has applied the measurement principles under Ind AS 116 for the leases on which exemption under short term lease are not available in line with the accounting policy of the Company.

b) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Maturity analysis –contractual undiscounted cash flows	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Less than one year	0.53	0.68
One year to five years	1.95	2.09
More than five years	5.07	5.46
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**7.55**	**8.22**
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position	**3.69**	**4.03**
Current	0.53	0.66
Non-Current	3.16	3.37

c) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Interest on lease liabilities	0.34	0.36
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	-	-
Derecognition of lease liabilities	-	-
Derecognition of Right to use assets	-	-
Derecognition of Accumulated depreciation on Right to use assets	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	-
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset*	6.48	5.50

*The period of lease initiation being under dispute, depreciation on NBCC building & residential flat has been charged from the date of put to use. Any change will be dealt with prospectively.

d) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Cash Flows

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount
Year ended 31.03.2025	0.29
Year ended 31.03.2024	0.27

e) Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	167.78	28.25
Additions to right-of-use assets	-	139.53
Deletion/ Derecognition of right to use assets	-	-
Balance at the ending of the year	167.78	167.78
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the year by class of underlying asset	143.40	149.89

f) Other disclosures

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	0.11	0.10

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33. The details of Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company are as under: -

As at 31.03.2025

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Crores)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter /director	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Right of use asset	Office premises-IHC	1.72	Occupied on the basis of Allotment Letter Issued by IHC	No	Allotment letter dt 12.04.1993	The execution of Tripartite Sub-Lease Deed / Agreement by India Habitat Centre (IHC) [between Land & Development Office (L&DO), IHC and allottee institutions] is pending in respect of all allottee institutions at IHC including IREDA. IHC is following with L&DO for execution of lease deed. Draft of lease deed has been cleared by L&DO. IHC on 24.03.23 has informed that the matter has been resolved amicably and court passed the order to the same effect. Further, two other petitions were also withdrawn by both the parties IHC and SDMC vide order dated 11.04.23. Company is regularly following up with IHC for execution of tripartite lease deed. IHC vide email dated 31.12.2024 has informed that there is no change in the status. Last communication on the matter was sent on 21.03.2025
	Office premises-AKB	21.10	Occupied on the basis of perpetual lease deed by HUDCO	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.12.2006	The transfer of property rights is being followed with Housing Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO). Latest communication was sent on 21.03.2025.
	Office premises-NBCC Kidwai Nagar	132.92	Occupied on the basis of allotment letter	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.09.2015	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for further necessary action for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. Land & Development Officer- IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. Latest communication was sent on 21.03.2025.
Right of use asset	Residential Flats -NBCC Kidwai Nagar	6.61	Occupied on the basis of allotment letter	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.09.2015	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for further necessary action for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. Land & Development Officer- IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MOHUA) and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. The flat has been lying in Inter-pool exchange of houses with MOHUA and the action to take it back in company is under process. Latest communication was sent on 06.03.2025.
Investment property	Residential flat	0.09	Agreement to sell by HPL	No	23.06.1994	The transfer of property is being followed by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) with L&DO. Thereafter, the execution of Deed will take place. Latest communication was sent on 24.03.2025.

As at 31.03.2024

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Crores)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter /director	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Right of use asset	Office premises-IHC	1.72	Occupied on the basis of Allotment Letter Issued by IHC	No	Allotment letter dt 12.04.1993	The execution of Tripartite Sub-Lease Deed / Agreement by India Habitat Centre (IHC) [between Land & Development Office (L&DO), IHC and allottee institutions] is pending in respect of all allottee institutions at IHC including IREDA. IHC is following with L&DO for execution of lease deed. Draft of lease deed has been cleared by L&DO. IHC on 24.03.23 has informed that the matter has been resolved amicably and court passed the order to the same effect. Further, two other petitions were also withdrawn by both the parties IHC and SDMC vide order dated 11.04.23. Company is communicating with IHC for execution of tripartite lease deed vide email dated 24.04.2023, 11.07.2023 & 21.12.2023. Further, IHC vide email dated 21.12.2023 has informed that there is no change in status. Last communication sent to IHC on 21.03.2024
	Office premises-AKB	21.10	Occupied on the basis of perpetual lease deed by HUDCO	No	Allotment letter dt 04.12.2006	The transfer of property rights is being followed with Housing Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO). Latest communication was sent on 21.03.2024
	Office premises-NBCC Kidwai Nagar	132.92	Occupied on the basis of allotment letter	No	Allotment letter dt 04.09.2015	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for further necessary action for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. Land & Development Officer- IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. Latest communication was sent on 30.03.2024
Right of use asset	Residential Flats -NBCC Kidwai Nagar	6.61	Occupied on the basis of allotment letter	No	Allotment letter dt 04.09.2015	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for further necessary action for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. Land & Development Officer- IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MOHUA) and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. The flat has been lying in Inter-pool exchange of houses with MOHUA and the action to take it back in company is under process. Latest communication was sent on 30.03.2024
Investment property	Residential flat	0.09	Agreement to sell by HPL	No	23.06.1994	The transfer of property is being followed by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) with L&DO. Thereafter, the execution of Deed will take place. Latest communication was sent on 21.03.2024.

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34. Details of Property Tax

The property tax demand raised up to 31 March 2025 in respect of all the residential and office premises have been paid. The demand for property tax in respect of Office Space & Residential flats at NBCC Kidwai Nagar is unascertainable.

35. Details of Benami Property

No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder during the current and previous period.

36. Recent accounting pronouncements / Standards / Amendments issued but not effective

There are no recent accounting pronouncements / Standards / Amendments which are yet to be effective as on 31 March 2025.

37. There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as on 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ Nil crores). This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
1	Principal amount remaining unpaid as on year end	1.06	1.03
2	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid as on year end	-	-
3	Interest paid by the company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
4	Interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
5	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on year end	-	-
6	Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

38. Disclosure on Corporate Social Responsibility

In terms of Section 135 of The Companies Act, 2013, the company is required to constitute a corporate social responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Company has to spend 2% of the average net profits of the company's three immediately preceding financial years calculated as per section 198 of the Companies Act 2013. In accordance with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 notified w.e.f. 22 January 2021, any unspent amount pursuant to any ongoing project shall be transferred to unspent CSR Account in any scheduled bank within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year, to be utilized within a period of three financial years from the date of such transfer. Any unspent CSR amount, other than for any ongoing project, shall be transferred to a Fund specified under Schedule VII, within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year. Further, if the Company spends an amount in excess of the requirement under statute, the excess amount may be carried forward and set off in three succeeding financial years against the amount to be spent.

a. As on 31.03.2025, details of gross amount required to be spent on CSR activities by the Company is as under :-

Details of CSR Expenses for Current & Previous FY

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
1	Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	24.36	16.94
2	Amount spent/sanctioned during the year (Refer (c))	24.36	16.65
3	Shortfall / (Excess) at the end of the year (1-2)	-	0.29
4	Carried Forward (Excess) CSR spends from previous years	-	(0.29)
5	Adjustment of Excess Amount spent previously in current year*	-	0.29
6	Total Shortfall / (Excess) spends carried forward at the year-end	-	-

*In view of MCA notification dated 22 January 2021, applicable prospectively, the amount of excess spent can be utilized in 3 successive years.

a.i Details of Unspent Amount prior to FY 2019-20 (being dealt as per pre amendment framework)

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
a)	Opening Balance	-	3.74
b)	Spent during the year	-	3.74
c)	Closing Balance [Shortfall / (Excess)] (a-b)	-	-

*Includes an amount of ₹0.08 crores relating to completed project wherein no further disbursement was required and hence transferred to Schedule VII Fund in April 2024

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b. For FY 2024-25, the Board had approved CSR budget of ₹ 24.36 crores (FY 2023-24 ₹ 16.94 crores) based on 2% of the average standalone Profit (before tax) as per Companies Act, 2013. The projects sanctioned in a year may be completed in subsequent years based on milestone linked payment to various stages of completion of the project.

c. Amount spent/sanctioned during the year on CSR activities :-

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025			Year ended 31.03.2024		
		Paid or Settled	Yet to be paid	Total	Paid or Settled	Yet to be paid	Total
(i)	Construction/acquisition of any assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	On CSR activities related to Healthcare, Environment Sustainability, Ecological Balance & Conservation of Natural Resources , Research & Development	2.31	22.03	24.34	5.49	11.13	16.62
(iii)	On purposes other than (ii) above – Administrative Expenses	0.02	-	0.02	0.03	-	0.03
	Total	**2.33**	**22.03**	**24.36**	**5.52**	**11.13**	**16.65**

d. There were no related party transactions by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure in the current year and previous year.

e. Details of CSR amount Spent and Unspent :-

Year ended 31.03.2025

Unspent amount

(₹ in Crores)

Opening Balance	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule - VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
-	-	24.36	2.33	22.03

Excess Amount Spent

(₹ in Crores)

Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Amount adjusted against shortfall in CY	Closing Balance
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

For Ongoing Projects

(₹ in Crores)

Pertaining to FY	Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance		Details of ongoing Projects
	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	
24-25	-	-	24.13	2.10	-	22.03*	-	Projects related to Healthcare, Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and Olympic sports, education and Environment Sustainability, Ecological Balance
23-24	-	11.13	-	-	4.99	-	6.14	Projects related to Healthcare, Environment Sustainability, Ecological Balance and Conservation of Natural Resources,
22-23	-	1.64	-	-	0.42	-	1.22	Projects related to Healthcare

*Since amount pertains to ongoing projects, it shall be transferred to Unspent CSR Account for FY 2024-25 within 30 days from end of FY as per the applicable guidelines.

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Year ended 31.03.2024

Unspent amount

(₹ in Crores)

Opening Balance	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule - VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year*	Closing Balance
-	-	16.94	5.81	11.13

*Includes setoff of 0.29 crores carried forward from previous year

Excess Amount Spent

(₹ in Crores)

Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Amount adjusted against shortfall in CY	Closing Balance
0.29	-	-	0.29	-

For Ongoing Projects

(₹ in Crores)

Pertaining to FY	Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance		Details of ongoing Projects
	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	
23-24	-	-	15.14	4.01	-	11.13	-	Projects related to Healthcare & Environment Sustainability, Ecological Balance and Conservation of Natural Resources
22-23	-	2.76	-	-	1.12	-	1.64	Projects related to Healthcare, Education & Skill development

39. Remuneration to Auditor

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025*	Year ended 31.03.2024*
Auditor		
• Limited Review	0.03	-
• Statutory Audit	0.16	0.13
• Tax Audit	0.05	0.04
• Audit Fees for Interim Accounts	0.24	0.38
Other Services		
• Certification Fees	0.02	0.01
• IPO related	-	0.24**
• Other Expenses	-	-
Total	**0.50**	**0.80**

*Excluding GST

**Forming part of share issue expenses and adjusted from securities premium. Refer Note 26 to Financial Statements

40. Disclosure - for (AP & Others) cases involving Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) issue- Accounts with over dues beyond 90 days but not treated as credit impaired

Seven borrowers have obtained interim orders from Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh / Telangana and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to not classify the account as Non-Performing Asset. Accordingly, the loan outstanding of such borrowers have not been classified as Stage III Asset, even though the over dues are more than 90 days old. However, the Company has created an adequate provision of ₹ 631.13 crores on Loan outstanding of ₹ 1,202.21 crores in the books of accounts as per Expected Credit Loss (ECL) as at 31 March 2025 (previous year: provision of ₹ 521.31 crores on Loan outstanding of ₹ 873.67 crores) after considering the financial and operational parameters of the projects. Though the accounts are not declared as NPA, the income is booked into this account on cash /realization basis (i.e. any 'interest due and not received' is reversed and not been taken as interest income).

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	No. of a/c	Outstanding Amount	Overdue Amount	ECL Amount
As at 31.03.2025	8	1,202.21	889.72	631.13
As at 31.03.2024	7	873.67	678.47	521.31

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41. One Time Settlement (OTS), Write - Offs (Loan Assets)

For the year ended 31.03.2025

During the year ended 31 March 2025, One OTS was sanctioned, out of which one account stands fully settled. Total amount of ₹ 176.49 crores has been recovered against the said settled OTS resulting in income of ₹ 85.56 crores and write back of impairment allowance of ₹ 54.13 crores.

For the year ended 31.03.2024

During the year ended 31 March 2024, Five OTS were sanctioned, out of which one account stands fully settled. Total amount of ₹ 20.24 crores has been recovered against the said settled OTS resulting in income of ₹ 4.69 crores and write back of impairment allowance of ₹ 2.48 crores.

42. MNRE / UNDP - IREDA Scheme Funds

The Company besides its own activities implements Programme on behalf of Ministry for New and Renewable Energy on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding entered into with the said Ministry. In terms of stipulations of each of the MOUs, MNRE has placed an agreed sum in respect of each Programme with the company for Programme implementation. Interest on MNRE funds is accounted as and when received. As the income generated by the MNRE Programme loans is not the income of the company and also the loan assets belong to MNRE, the same is not considered for asset classification and provisioning purposes. On closure of the respective Programme, the company is required to transfer the amount standing to the credit of MNRE (inclusive of interest accrued thereon) to MNRE after deducting the service charges, irrecoverable defaults, and other dues as stipulated in the MoU.

a) **Generation Based Incentives (GBI) / Capital Subsidy Scheme etc.:** The Company is the Program Administrator on behalf of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) for implementation of Generation Based Incentive Scheme and Capital Subsidy for Wind and Solar Power Projects registered under the Scheme. Under these schemes, fund is provided by MNRE to the company for the purpose of disbursement of the same towards energy generation to the GBI claimants i.e., the Project Developers/ DISCOM as per the scheme. Therefore, essentially, the activity is receipt and utilization of funds. For release of GBI fund by MNRE, the company is required to submit the Utilization Certificate along with Audited Statement of Expenditure duly certified by a Chartered Accountant, for the previous tranche of fund released by MNRE. The said requirement is fully complied with by the company, and nothing further has been required by MNRE so far. The statutory auditors have not audited the accounts of the scheme.

The amount due to MNRE on account of the above at the close of the year, along with interest on unutilized funds kept in separate bank accounts as savings banks / short-term deposits etc. shown as Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 3 to Financial Statements) and the corresponding liability is shown under the head Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 22 to Financial Statements) in the Balance Sheet.

b) **GEF -MNRE -United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Project:** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and UNIDO have jointly implemented a GEF-5 funded project on using biogas/bio-methane technology for waste to energy conversion, targeting innovations and sustainable energy generation from industrial organic wastes. Under the said project UNIDO will provide funds for subsidizing the interest rate by 5% for the project developers and the company is the fund handler. During the year ended 31 March 2025, Nil claims (previous year : NIL Claims) have been made to UNIDO. Funds amounting to ₹ 2.55 crores have been received by the company towards the 1st tranche of USD 340000 in FY 2021-22. The Fund balance as on 31 March 2025 is Rs. 2.90 crores.

The funds so received have been kept in separate bank account as savings banks / short-term deposits etc. shown as Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 3 to Financial Statements) and the corresponding liability is shown under the head Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 22 to Financial Statements) in the Balance Sheet.

c) **Other MNRE Schemes where IREDA is fund handling Agency on behalf of MNRE:** There are other MNRE Schemes where IREDA is the fund handling agency on behalf of MNRE and the fund balances are as under: -

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Name of Scheme	Balance as on 31.03.2025	Balance as on 31.03.2024
1	DIREC-2010	6.84	6.35
2	Indo-US Pacesetter Fund	32.83	30.57
3	MNRE Co Gen Specific Grant	0.45	0.42
4	National Hydrogen Energy Board	0.07	0.07
5	MNRE UNDP A/C	0.00	0.00
6	Implementation of Solar Water Heating System-MNRE (SWHS)	4.31	3.84

The funds so received have been kept in separate bank account as savings banks / short-term deposits etc. shown as Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 3 to Financial Statements) and the corresponding liability is shown under the head Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 22 to Financial Statements) in the Balance Sheet.

43. MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bonds

In terms of O.M. No. F.15 (4)-B (CDN)/2015 dated 03 October 2016 issued by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, the company was asked to raise an amount of ₹ 4,000.00 crores through GOI fully serviced bonds for utilization of the proceeds for MNRE Schemes / Programs relating to Grid Interactive Renewable Power, off-Grid/Distributed & Decentralized Renewable Power and Investment in Corporations & Autonomous Bodies. A MoU between MNRE and the company has also been signed on 25 January, 2017 defining the role and responsibilities of both. Para No I of General Clauses at page 5 of the MoU specifically defines that the borrowings of MNRE bonds shall not be considered as assets/liability for any financial calculation by the Company. This implies that the amount raised by way of MNRE bonds while shall be reflected in the borrowing as well as assets however, there will be no impact of the same on company s borrowings/ Assets or Income / Expenses.

The Company had raised ₹ 1,640.00 crores GOI Fully Serviced Bonds on behalf of MNRE during the year 2016-17 and the same has been shown under Note 24 – Other Non-Financial liabilities. Against this an amount of ₹ 1,638.79 crores has been disbursed up to 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 1,638.79 crores) as per the instructions of the MNRE for various plans/schemes. The said amount has been shown under Note No. 17 – Other Non-Financial Assets – as amount recoverable from MNRE. The amount was kept in MIBOR Linked deposit on which the accrued interest of ₹ 13.12 crores as at 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 12.28 crores) has been shown under Note No. 24 – Other Non-Financial liabilities. The balance cumulative amount (inclusive of interest accrued / earned) as at 31 March 2025 is ₹ 14.31 crores (previous year: ₹ 9.96 crores) which is kept in MIBOR Linked Term Deposit and remaining in Current Account amounting to ₹ 0.03 crores as at 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 3.53 crores) which are shown under Note No. 3 – Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents in respective sub heads.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, interest on the GOI fully Serviced Bond of ₹ 124.35 crores (previous year: ₹ 124.35 crores) became due for payment to the investors. The same has been received from GOI and paid to the investors. Details of Bonds so raised have been tabulated below:-

(₹ in Crores)

Sl No.	Bond Series	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
1	7.22% GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Series I - Date of Redemption – 06 February 2027)	610.00	610.00
2	7.60% GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Series IA - Date of Redemption – 23 February 2027)	220.00	220.00
3	7.85% GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Series IB - Date of Redemption – 06 March 2027)	810.00	810.00
	Total	**1,640.00**	**1,640.00**

44. Subsidy / Incentive received from MNRE and handled on their behalf

A. Interest Subsidy

As per the Government policy, MNRE is providing interest subsidy which is released to borrowers implementing MNRE programmes. Interest subsidy w.r.t. Co-generation, Small Hydro, Briquetting, Biomass, Solar Thermal and Waste to Energy is released on NPV basis and for Solar and SPV programmes, the same is done on actual basis.

The interest subsidy is passed on to the borrowers on half yearly basis subject to borrowers complying with the terms and conditions of the sanction. The programme-wise details of standing balances of interest subsidy are as under: -

(i) Interest subsidy received earlier and outstanding on NPV basis: -

(₹ in Crores)

Year ended	Bio-Mass Co-generation	Small Hydro	Sub Total (A)
31.03.2025	2.15	0.02	2.17
31.03.2024	2.15	0.02	2.17

(ii) Interest subsidy received earlier and outstanding on actual basis: -

(₹ in Crores)

Year ended	Solar Thermal Sector	SPV WP 2000-01	SPV WP 2001-02	SPV WP 1999-00	SPV WP Manufacturing	SPV WP 2002-03	Accelerated SWH System	Sub Total (B)	Grand Total (A+B)
31.03.2025	0.00	(0.51)	(1.36)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.41)	0.00	**(2.38)**	**(0.21)**
31.03.2024	0.00	(0.51)	(1.36)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.41)	0.00	**(2.38)**	**(0.21)**

B. Capital Subsidy

During the year ended 31 March 2025, an amount of ₹ Nil crores (previous year: ₹ 1.00 crores) was received from MNRE towards Capital Subsidy. Out of the total capital subsidy amount available ₹ Nil crores (previous year: ₹ 1.00 crores) was passed on to the borrowers on compliance of the terms and conditions of the capital subsidy scheme.

45. Disclosure Relationship with Struck off Companies

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2025 (₹ in Crores)	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any,	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2024 (₹ in Crores)	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any,
SPV Power Limited	Receivables	0.00	Borrower	0.00	Borrower
Ocha Pine Fuels Private Limited	Receivables	0.00	Borrower	0.00	Borrower

The balances are being carried in the books in view of the recovery proceedings in respective cases from the promoters / guarantors in various legal forums

46. Additional Information

a) Expenditure in Foreign Currency:
- On Travelling: ₹ 0.22 crores (previous year: ₹ 0.28 crores)
- Interest & Commitment expenses: ₹ 248.28 crores (previous year: ₹ 278.60 crores)

b) Earnings in Foreign Exchange:
- Interest: ₹ 1.75 crores (previous year: ₹ 4.62 crores)

c) The World Bank has sanctioned a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Grant of USD 2 Million to assist in financing of the Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks Project under IBRD III Line of credit. During the year, World Bank released ₹ 7.57 crores (previous year: ₹ 3.05 crores) including ₹ 6.92 crores towards revenue expenses (previous year: ₹ 2.45 crores) and ₹ 0.65 crores towards capital expenses (previous year: ₹ 0.60 crores) to the Company under the CTF Grant.

d) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency: The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current and previous year.

47. Amount expected to be Recovered / Settled within 12 Months and Beyond for each line item under Asset and Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		
		Within 12 Months	More than 12 Months	Total
I.	**ASSETS**			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents	29.84	-	29.84
	(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	616.74	24.60	641.34
	(c) Derivative financial instruments	48.30	439.59	487.89
	(d) Receivables			
	(I) Trade Receivables	3.17	2.76	5.93
	(II) Other Receivables	-	-	-
	(e) Loans	12,713.38	62,606.60	75,319.98
	(f) Investments	434.72	191.42	626.14
	(g) Other financial assets	15.30	13.90	29.20
	Total (A)	**13,861.45**	**63,278.87**	**77,140.32**
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	219.81	-	219.81
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	360.56	360.56
	(c) Investment Property	-	0.02	0.02
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	199.68	199.68
	(e) Capital Work-in-progress	-	-	-
	(f) Right of use asset	-	143.40	143.40
	(g) Intangible assets under development	-	-	-
	(h) Intangible assets	-	5.49	5.49
	(i) Other non-financial assets	2.99	1,662.08	1,665.07
	Total (B)	**222.80**	**2,371.23**	**2,594.03**
	Total Assets (A+B)	**14,084.25**	**65,650.10**	**79,734.35**
II.	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative financial instruments	1.91	21.29	23.20
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	9.11	-	9.11
	(c) Debt Securities	1,397.29	27,048.95	28,446.24
	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	11,060.55	22,428.95	33,489.50

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	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	-	2,804.57	2,804.57
	(f) Other financial liabilities	1,182.51	455.32	1,637.83
	Total(A)	**13,651.37**	**52,759.08**	**66,410.45**
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	155.50	1,061.99	1,217.49
	(b) Other non-financial liabilities	100.74	1,739.51	1,840.25
	Total(B)	**256.24**	**2,801.50**	**3,057.74**
C	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	-	2,687.76	2,687.76
	(b) Other Equity	-	7,578.40	7,578.40
	Total(C)	-	**10,266.16**	**10,266.16**
	Total Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)	**13,907.61**	**65,826.74**	**79,734.35**

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		
		Within 12 Months	**More than 12 Months**	**Total**
I.	**ASSETS**			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents	74.21	-	74.21
	(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	600.40	61.28	661.68
	(c) Derivative financial instruments	122.34	361.44	483.78
	(d) Receivables			
	(I) Trade Receivables	4.42	1.60	6.02
	(II) Other Receivables	-	-	-
	(e) Loans	8,666.75	50,108.34	58,775.09
	(f) Investments	1.96	99.34	101.30
	(g) Other financial assets	11.72	11.75	23.47
	Total (A)	**9,481.80**	**50,643.75**	**60,125.55**
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	155.41	-	155.41
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	289.45	289.45
	(c) Investment Property	-	0.03	0.03
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	206.40	206.40
	(e) Capital Work-in-progress	-	-	-
	(f) Right of use asset	-	149.89	149.89
	(g) Intangible assets under development	-	-	-
	(h) Intangible assets	-	4.78	4.78
	(i) Other non-financial assets	7.46	1,661.48	1,668.94
	Total (B)	**162.87**	**2,312.03**	**2,474.90**
	Total Assets (A+B)	**9,644.67**	**52,955.78**	**62,600.45**
II.	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative financial instruments	181.22	26.80	208.02
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	7.30	-	7.30
	(c) Debt Securities	-	17,713.61	17,713.61
	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	8,692.87	22,630.98	31,323.85
	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	-	649.42	649.42
	(f) Other financial liabilities	923.94	416.36	1,340.30
	Total(A)	**9,805.33**	**41,437.17**	**51,242.50**
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	-	991.12	991.12
	(b) Other non-financial liabilities	-	1,807.41	1,807.41
	Total(B)	-	**2,798.53**	**2,798.53**
C	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	-	2,687.76	2,687.76
	(b) Other Equity	-	5,871.66	5,871.66
	Total(C)	-	**8,559.42**	**8,559.42**
	Total Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)	**9,805.33**	**52,795.12**	**62,600.45**

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48. Disclosures in Terms of Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 dated 19 October 2023 (as amended)

A. Resolution plans implemented by the Company

(₹ in Crores)

Year ended	No of Borrower	Principal Outstanding at year end	Impairment allowance as per ECL
31.03.2025	-	-	-
31.03.2024	-	-	-

B. Capital

a. Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)

The Company is complying with the Capital Adequacy requirements as per the master directions/ circulars/ guidelines prescribed by the RBI, amended from time to time. Being an NBFC and Infrastructure Finance Company (NBFC-IFC), the Company is required to maintain a Capital Adequacy Ratio or Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 15% (with a minimum Tier I Capital of 10%), computed by dividing the company's Tier-I and Tier-II capital by Risk Weighted Assets.

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024*
1	CRAR (%)	17.77 %	15.51%
2	CRAR – Tier I Capital (%)	15.15 %	13.94%
3	CRAR – Tier II Capital (%)	2.62 %	1.57%

The amount of Perpetual Debt Instrument of the Tier-I capital as on 31 March 2025 is 11.11 % (previous year: Nil %)

*As of 31 March 2024, the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11%, comprising Tier I Capital of 18.08% and Tier II Capital of 2.03%. This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However, effective 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated

b. Details of Tier II capital and Perpetual Debt Instruments raised during the year :

Sl.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
1	Amount of Subordinated debt raised as Tier-II capital	910.37	-
2	Amount of Perpetual Debt Instruments raised as Tier-I capital	1,239.00	-
3	Amount of Perpetual Debt Instruments raised as Tier-II capital	8.00	-

c. Details of Tier II capital and Perpetual Debt Instruments outstanding at the year-end :

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
1	Amount of Subordinated debt raised as Tier-II capital	1,559.10	649.41
2	Amount of Perpetual Debt Instruments raised as Tier-I capital	1,239.00	-
3	Amount of Perpetual Debt Instruments raised as Tier-II capital	8.00	-

During the year the Company has issued Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDI) of **₹ 1,247 crores** (previous year: Nil) with no maturity and callable only at the option of the Company after a minimum of 10 years with prior approval of RBI.

The claims of the holders of the PDI are:

1. Superior to the claims of the holders of the equity shares issued by the Company ; and

2. Subordinated to the claims of all other creditors of the Company (but pari passu inter se the holders of the PDIs). The Company may defer the payment of Coupon, if:

   i. The capital to risk assets ratio ("CRAR") of the Company is below the minimum regulatory requirement prescribed by RBI; or

   ii. the impact of such payment results in CRAR of the Company falling below or remaining below the minimum regulatory requirement prescribed by RBI.

3. In the event that making of any Coupon payment by the Issuer may result in net loss or increase the net loss of the Issuer, the making of such of Coupon Payment by the Issuer shall be subject to the prior approval of the RBI and shall be made on receipt of such approval provided that the CRAR remains above the regulatory norm after the making of such payment.

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4. The Coupon on the Bonds shall not be cumulative except in cases as in (2) above.

5. All instances of invocation of the lock- in clause shall be notified by the Issuer to the RBI or as otherwise required under applicable law.

The invocation of the lock-in clause by the Issuer shall not be construed as a default committed by the Issuer and shall not result in the occurrence of an 'Event of Default' (by whatsoever name called) in respect of the Bonds

d. Dividend

The Board of Directors monitors the dividend pay-out to the shareholders of the Company and has a well-defined distribution policy which is available on the website of the Company viz. https://www.ireda.in/corporate-governance.

Being a Central Public Sector Enterprise ("CPSE"), the Company endeavors to declare the dividend as per the CPSE Guidelines on Capital Restructuring, mandating every CPSE to pay minimum annual dividend of 30% of PAT or 4% of the net-worth, whichever is higher subject to the limit, if any, under any extant legal provision. Financial sector CPSES like NBFCs may pay minimum annual dividend of 30% of PAT subject to the limit, if any, under any extant legal provisions.

The Company has received exemption from payment of dividend for Financial Year 2024-25 from DIPAM.

C. Investments

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars				As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
(1)	Value of Investments				
	(i)	Gross Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India		
			- In Subsidiary	26.00	-
			- Flexi Deposit Linked with MIBOR (including interest accrued)	1.59	0.66
			- GOI Securities (Quoted) (including interest accrued)	600.14	101.30
			- Commercial Papers (Fully impaired)	68.99	68.99
		(b)	Outside India	-	-
	(ii)	Provisions for Impairment			
		(a)	In India	68.99	68.99
		(b)	Outside India	-	-
	(iii)	Net Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India	627.73	101.96
		(b)	Outside India	-	-
(2)	Movement of provisions held towards impairment on investments				
	(i)	Opening balance		68.99	68.99
	(ii)	Add: Provisions made during the year		-	-
	(iii)	Less: Write-off /write-back of excess provisions during the year		-	-
	(iv)	Closing balance		68.99	68.99

D. Derivatives

❖ **Forward Rate Contract / Interest Rate Swap Agreement**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
(i)	The notional principal of swap agreements*	6,590.12	7,661.03
(ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	487.88	483.78
(iii)	Collateral required by the applicable NBFC upon entering into swaps	N.A.	N.A.
(iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps **	Refer Note*	Refer Note*
(v)	The fair value of the swap book	464.68	275.77

* Notional Principal indicates deal amount in foreign currency converted into INR terms using RBI reference rate for the closing dates

**The Company enters into swap agreements with International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Banks (PSU Banks, Private Indian Banks & Foreign Banks), in accordance with the RBI guidelines. All the swap agreements entered into with the banks are well within the credit risk limit defined in the Board approved Risk Management Policy

❖ **Exchange Traded Interest Rate (IR) Derivatives** – Nil

❖ **Disclosures on Risk Exposure in Derivatives**

a) Qualitative Disclosure

(i) The company recognizes various market risks including interest rate, foreign exchange fluctuation and other assets liability mismatches.

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(ii) All derivative deals are undertaken under the supervision of Forex Management Committee (FMC). In order to protect the company from foreign exchange fluctuation and interest rate risk, the company has entered into long term agreements with ISDA Banks to hedge such risk through derivative instrument.

(iii) The company is taking active action for protection against exchange fluctuation risk by adopting hedging instrument on case-to-case basis. In this regard, during the year ended 31 March 2025, the company has entered into various derivative contracts like Principal Only Swap (POS), forwards etc. depending upon the risk appetite of the Company and market scenario prevailing.

(iv) The company has board approved Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Risk Management Policy, which defines the maximum permissible limit of open exposure which cannot be more than 40% of the foreign currency loan outstanding. The company's foreign currency loan open exposure as at 31 March 2025 is 27.68 % (previous year: 22.18 %) of total foreign currency loan exposure.

b) Quantitative Disclosures

As at 31.03.2025

Sl.	Particulars		Currency Derivatives (POS) includes Forward Contracts	Interest Rate Derivatives Includes cross currency interest rate swaps
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)*			
	For hedging (in million)		€ 66.12 $ 514.25 ¥ 22,791.60	$ 33.32
	Value (₹ in Crores)		6,304.92	285.20
(ii)	Mark to Market Position			
	a)	Asset (+) (₹ in Crores)	429.24	58.64
	b)	Liability (-) (₹ in Crores)	(23.20)	-
(iii)	Credit Exposure		N.A.	N.A.
(iv)	Unhedged Exposures (For Principal amount outstanding including part hedge not considered as hedge) (₹ in Crores)		2,360.71	

*Notional Principal indicates deal amount outstanding in foreign currency converted into INR terms using RBI reference rate for the closing dates.

As at 31.03.2024

Sl.	Particulars		Currency Derivatives (POS) includes Forward Contracts	Interest Rate Derivatives Includes cross currency interest rate swaps
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)*			
	For hedging (in million)		€ 134.40 $ 530.40 ¥ 28,522.57	€ 1.11 $ 37.99 ¥ 2,094.87
	Value (₹ in Crores)		7,218.82	442.21
(ii)	Mark to Market Position			
	a)	Asset (+) (₹ in Crores)	422.83	60.96
	b)	Liability (-) (₹ in Crores)	(197.20)	(10.82)
(iii)	Credit Exposure		N.A.	N.A.
(iv)	Unhedged Exposures (For Principal amount outstanding including part hedge not considered as hedge) (₹ in Crores)		2,062.30	

*Notional Principal indicates deal amount outstanding in foreign currency converted into INR terms using RBI reference rate for the closing dates.

E. Asset Liability Management Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Up to 7 Days	8-14 Days	Over 14 days-30/31 Days	Over 1 month - 2 months	Over 2 months - 3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 3 years	Over 3 & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	1.59	-	-	-	-	**1.59**
Advances including interest	0.99	-	546.41	557.28	1,843.78	3,300.11	6,500.87	22,279.86	10,207.03	30,252.10	**75,488.43**
Investments	0.62	-	-	52.78	1.95	3.19	376.20	66.06	-	125.36	**626.16**
Rupee Borrowings	308.76	8.33	405.17	1,309.94	1,039.68	3,128.21	5,494.74	14,068.53	6,789.07	23,677.57	**56,230.00**

Foreign Currency assets	-	-	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.32**
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	82.24	12.05	111.80	175.41	381.50	1,528.43	1,296.85	4,939.33	**8,527.61**

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Up to 7 Days	8-14 Days	Over14 days-30/31 Days	Over 1 month -2 months	Over 2 months - 3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 3 years	Over 3 & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.66**
Advances including interest	1.02	-	396.28	403.79	991.90	2,002.56	4,896.34	15,992.99	8,822.83	25,404.35	**58,912.06**
Investments	-	-	-	-	1.96	-	-	-	-	99.34	**101.30**
Rupee Borrowings	82.62	-	229.17	419.64	1,306.69	2,450.30	3,386.20	13,050.58	4,651.65	14,819.08	**40,395.93**
Foreign Currency assets	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.58**
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	72.50	56.85	108.97	170.80	409.14	1,636.56	1,531.05	5,312.80	**9,298.67**

F. Exposures

- **Exposure to Real Estate Sector**

  The company does not have any exposure to real estate sector as at 31 March 2025 (previous year: Nil crores).

- **Exposure to Capital Market**

  The company does not have any exposure to capital market as at 31 March 2025 (previous year: Nil crores).

- **Sectoral exposure**

Sectors	Year ended 31.03.2025			Year ended 31.03.2024		
	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure) (₹ Crores)	Gross NPAs (₹ Crores)	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure) (₹ Crores)	Gross NPAs (₹ Crores)	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Industry						
i) Renewable Energy	78,700.12	1,866.25	2.37%	61,324.72	1,410.85	2.30%
Total of Industry (i+ii+Others)						
3. Services						
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of services (i+ii+Others)						
4. Personal Loans						
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of Personal Loans (i+ii+Others)						
5. Others, if any (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

- **Intra-group exposures**

  Following are the disclosures pertaining to intra group exposures:-

Sl No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
i	Total amount of intra-group exposures	-	-
ii	Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures	-	-
iii	Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the NBFC on borrowers /customers	-	-

- **Unhedged foreign currency exposure**

  Refer Note 38(20) to Financial Statements.

G. Details of financing of parent company products – Not Applicable

❖ **Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL)/Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the applicable NBFC**

List of Single Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Sl	Name	Exposure (₹ in Crores)	%
	Nil		

*For working out exposure exceeding limits, the Tier I Capital / Owned Funds has been considered as ₹ 9,502.68 Crores i.e. Tier 1 Capital as on 31 March 2024 is ₹ 8,265.20 Crores and Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDI - Tier 1) raised by the company (net of issue expenses) on 21 March 2025 is ₹ 1,237.48 Crores.

List of Single Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Sl	Name	Exposure (₹ in Crores)	%
	Nil		

Tier I Capital/Owned Funds as on 31.12.2023 is 7857.01 Crores*

*For working out exposure exceeding limits, the Tier I Capital / Owned Funds has been considered as ₹ 7,857.01 Crores i.e. Tier 1 Capital as on 31 March 2023 is ₹ 5,489.56 Crores, accretions to retained earnings/profit till 31 December 2023 - ₹ 1,100.65 Crores and funds raised through the process of IPO (net of issue expenses) in November 2023 is ₹ 1,266.80 Crores.

List of Group Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Sl	Name of Group	Exposure (₹ in Crores)	%
	Nil		

*For working out exposure exceeding limits, the Tier I Capital / Owned Funds has been considered as ₹ 9,502.68 Crores i.e. Tier 1 Capital as on 31 March 2024 is ₹ 8,265.20 Crores and Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDI – Tier 1) raised by the company (net of issue expenses) on 21 March 2025 is ₹ 1,237.48 Crores.

List of Group Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Sl	Name of Group	Exposure (₹ in Crores)	%
	Nil		

Tier I Capital/Owned Funds as on 31.12.2023 is 7857.01 Crores*

*For working out exposure exceeding limits, the Tier I Capital / Owned Funds has been considered as ₹ 7,857.01 Crores i.e. Tier 1 Capital as on 31 March 2023 is ₹ 5,489.56 Crores, accretions to retained earnings/profit till 31 December 2023 is ₹ 1,100.65 Crores and funds raised through the process of IPO (net of issue expenses) in November 2023 is ₹ 1,266.80 Crores.

H. Miscellaneous

❖ **Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators:**

Sl.	Regulator Name	Particulars	Registration Details
1	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Corporate Identification Number (CIN)	L65100DL1987GOI027265
2	Reserve Bank of India	Registration Number	14.000012
3	Legal Entity Identifier India Ltd	LEI Number	335800AXWFKW4BC99J48

❖ **The Company has following Overseas Assets :-**

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the subsidiary	Country	Total Assets as on 31.03.2025	Total Assets as on 31.03.2024
IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd	GIFT City, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat, India	26.00	-

❖ There are no Off-Balance Sheet SPVs sponsored by the Company.

❖ The Company is preparing Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with Ind AS - 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements".

I. Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators during the year:

No penalties have been levied on the Company by any regulator during the year ended 31 March 2025 (previous year: Nil).

J. Disclosure of Complaints: -

1) Summary information on complaints received by the company from its Share Holders

	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	04	-

b)	No. of complaints received during the year	19	2,246
c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	23	2,242
d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	00	04

2) Summary information on complaints received by the company from its Debenture Holders / Bond Holders

Particulars		Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
b)	No. of complaints received during the year	2	28
c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	2	28
d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

3) Summary information on complaints received by the company from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

Sr. No	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
	Complaints received by the NBFC from its customers		
1	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	-	-
2.	Number of complaints received during the year	-	-
3	Number of complaints disposed during the year	-	-
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC	-	-
4.	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-
	Maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman		
5	Number of maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	2	1*
5.1	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the NBFC by Office of Ombudsman	1*	-
5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	2	-
5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the NBFC	-	-
6	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

*One complaint was received through RBI CMS team at the end of the financial year FY 2023-24, resolved in FY 2024-25

Top five grounds of complaints received by the NBFCs from customers

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6
For the year ended 31.03.2025					
Loans and advances	1	1	-	-	-
POI	0	1	100%	-	-
Total	**1**	**2**	**100%**	-	-
For the year ended 31.03.2024					
Loans and advances	-	1	(100%)	1	-
Total	-	**1**	**(100%)**	**1**	-

K. Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings

The Company has raised resources by issue of taxable/tax-free/ bank loans for which it has obtained ratings for these issuances from Domestic and international rating agencies. The details as at 31 March 2025 are as under: -

Sl. No.	Rating Agency	Long term Rating on Taxable/Tax free Bonds/ Sub Debts	Long term Rating on Perpetual Debt	Rating on Bank Loans Borrowings
1.	ICRA	ICRA AAA (Stable)	ICRA AA+ (Stable)	ICRA AAA (Stable)/ ICRA A1+**
2	CARE	CARE AAA (Stable)	Not Applicable	CARE AAA (Stable)
3	India Ratings	IND AAA (Stable)	IND AA+ (Stable)	IND AAA (Stable) / IND A1+**
4	Brickwork Ratings	BWR AAA (Stable)	Not Applicable	BWR AAA (Stable)
5	Acuite Rating	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	ACUITE AAA (Stable)

*Bank Borrowings includes short-term loans
**For short-term borrowing from banks

International Rating:

Sl. No.	Rating Agency	Long Term Issuer Rating	Short Term Issuer Rating	Outlook

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1	S&P Global Ratings Limited	BBB-	A-3	Stable

Migration of Rating:

Sl. No.	Rating Agency	Previous Rating	Current Rating	Remarks
1.	CARE	CARE AA+ (Positive)	CARE AAA (Stable)	Upgraded

During the year, CARE Rating has upgraded our rating on debt instruments.

Rating assigned on GOI Fully Serviced Bonds

Rating Agency	Instrument/Purpose/Issue	Rating
CARE Ratings Limited	GOI Fully Service Bonds	AAA, Stable
India Ratings & Research Private Limited		
ICRA Limited		

There has been no migration of ratings during the year for GOI Fully Serviced Bonds.

L. Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs

❖ Concentration of Advances

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers / customers	33,708.57	25,567.40
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances	44.20 %	42.83%

❖ Concentration of Exposures

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers	34,162.59	25,567.40
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers/customers to Total Exposure of the applicable NBFC on borrowers/ customers	43.42 %	42.83%

The above excludes Non-fund Exposure of ₹ 454.01 crores as on 31 March 2025 (previous year ₹ 102.78 crores) in respect of Top 20 Borrowers.

❖ Concentration of NPAs

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	639.64	589.31

❖ Sector-wise NPAs

S. No.	Sector	%age of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	
		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
1.	Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
2.	MSME	-	-
3.	Corporate borrowers	2.45 %	2.36 %
4.	Services	-	-
5.	Unsecured personal loans	-	-
6.	Auto loans	-	-
7.	Other personal loans	-	-

Note - Company is in the business of financing RE projects to corporate borrower, hence Total of Gross NPA % is shown in corporate borrower.

❖ Movement of NPAs

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars			As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
(i)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)		1.35%	0.99%
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)			
	(a)	Opening balance	1,410.85	1,513.35
	(b)	Additions during the year	669.51	44.34
	(c)	Reductions during the year	214.11	146.84
	(d)	Closing balance	1,866.25	1,410.85
(iii)	Movement of Net NPAs			
	(a)	Opening balance	581.21	768.02
	(b)	Additions during the year	560.44	12.62
	(c)	Reductions during the year	120.99	199.43

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	(d)	Closing balance	1,020.66	581.21
(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)			
	(a)	Opening balance	829.64	745.33
	(b)	Provisions made during the year	153.47	157.62
	(c)	Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	137.52	73.31
	(d)	Closing balance	845.59	829.64

Also Refer note 38(41) to Financial Statements

M. Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies

i) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings)

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Period	Number of Significant Counterparties*	Amount	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities
1	As at 31.03.2025	33	55,196.93	N.A.	79.46%
2	As at 31.03.2024	28	43,361.14	N.A.	80.24%

*Note:

- A "Significant counterparty" is defined as a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the Company's total liabilities
- Total Liabilities have been computed as Total Assets Less Equity Share Capital and Reserve & Surplus

ii) Top 20 large deposits

(₹ in Crores)

Period	Large deposits	Amount	% of Total Deposits
As at 31.03.2025	Not Applicable		
As at 31.03.2024			

iii) Top 10 borrowings:

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Borrowings	Amount	% Of Total Borrowings
1	Loans from State Bank of India*	11,933.17	18.43%
2	Loans from Punjab National Bank	3,106.09	4.80%
3	Loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	2,946.65	4.55%
4	Loan from European Investment Bank (EIB)	2,564.96	3.96%
5	Loans from Central Bank of India	2,069.09	3.20%
6	7.37% IREDA Taxable Unsecured Bond Series XVI-F	2,000.00	3.09%
7	Loans from Bank of India	1,968.23	3.04%
8	7.94% IREDA Taxable Unsecured Bond Series XII-D	1,500.00	2.32%
9	7.44% IREDA Taxable Unsecured Bond Series XVI-B	1,500.00	2.32%
10	7.36% IREDA Taxable Unsecured Bond Series XVI-D	1,500.00	2.32%

*Includes Bank loan, Short term loan and Overdraft/CC Limit

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Borrowings	Amount	% Of Total Borrowings
1	State Bank of India	9,219.09	18.55%
2	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	3,021.62	6.08%
3	Bank of India	2,718.74	5.47%
4	European Investment Bank (EIB)	2,717.76	5.47%
5	Central Bank of India	2,350.00	4.73%
6	National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID)	2,050.00	4.13%
7	Punjab National Bank	1,631.25	3.28%
8	7.94% IREDA Taxable unsecured bonds Series XII-D	1,500.00	3.02%
9	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	1,222.82	2.46%
10	7.53% IREDA Taxable unsecured bonds Series XV-F	1,222.00	2.46%

iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	Amount (₹)	% Of Total Liabilities
1	Term Loans from Banks (Secured)	26,102.18	37.57%

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Business Centre, NBCC Complex, Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi-110023

2	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Unsecured)*	22,066.14	31.76%
3	Term Loans from Others (Unsecured)	3,678.15	5.29%
4	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)*	3,818.00	5.50%
5	Tax-free Bonds – Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	2,576.60	3.71%
6	Term Loans from Banks (Unsecured)	3,709.16	5.34%
7	Subordinated Liabilities*	2,807.37	4.04%

*At face value

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	Amount (₹)	% Of Total Liabilities
1	Term Loans from Banks (Secured)	23,305.85	43.13%
2	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Unsecured)	11,326.14	20.96%
3	Term Loans from Others (Unsecured)	6,807.20	12.60%
4	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	3,818.00	7.07%
5	Tax-free Bonds – Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	2,576.60	4.77%
6	Term Loans from Banks (Unsecured)	1,128.16	2.09%
7	Subordinated Liabilities	650.00	1.20%

Note
- A "Significant counterparty" is defined as a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the Company's total liabilities
- Total Liabilities have been computed as Total Assets Less Equity Share Capital and Reserve & Surplus
- A "significant instrument/product" is defined as a single instrument/product of group of similar instruments/products which in aggregate amount to more than 1% of the Company's total liabilities

v) Stock Ratios:

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
1	Commercial papers as a % of total public funds	N/A	N/A
2	Commercial papers as a % of total liabilities	N/A	N/A
3	Commercial papers as a % of total assets	N/A	N/A
4	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total public funds	N/A	N/A
5	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total liabilities	N/A	N/A
6	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total assets	N/A	N/A
7	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total public funds	2.24 %	2.78%
8	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total liabilities	2.09 %	3.02%
9	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total assets	1.82 %	2.40%

Note: Other short-term liabilities have been computed as sum total of Derivative Financial Instruments, Trade Payables, Other financial & non-financial liabilities excluding GOI Fully Serviced Bonds on the basis of maturity

vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

The Board of Directors of the Company has constituted the Asset Liability Management Committee, Risk Management Committee and Investment Committee. The Asset Liability Management Committee, inter alia, reviews the asset liability profile, risk monitoring system, liquidity risk management, funding and capital planning, profit planning and growth projections, forecasting and analyzing different scenarios and preparation of contingency plans.

Further, the Risk Management Committee, inter alia, monitors and measures the risk profile of the Company and oversees the integrated risk management system of the Company. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash/treasury surpluses. Management regularly monitors the position of cash and cash equivalents. Assessment of maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities including debt financing plans and maintenance of balance sheet liquidity is considered while reviewing the liquidity position.

N. Disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio: -

RBI vide its Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 as amended from time to time issued the guidelines covering liquidity risk management for NBFCs wherein RBI introduced Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) applicable on all non-deposit taking NBFCs with asset size of more than ₹5,000 crore. The guidelines aim to maintain a liquidity buffer in terms of LCR by ensuring that the NBFCs have sufficient High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to survive any acute liquidity stress scenario lasting for next 30 days. As per the guidelines, LCR is represented by Stock of HQLA divided by Total Net Cash Outflows (stressed outflow less stressed inflows) over the next 30 calendar days. HQLA are defined by RBI as the liquid assets that can be readily sold or are immediately convertible into cash at little/no loss of value or can be used as collateral to obtain funds in stress situations.

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.
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The Company has complied with LCR requirement w.e.f. 01 December 2020 against stipulated requirement of minimum LCR of 50%, progressively increasing up to the required level of 100% by 01 December 2024. The Company is maintaining LCR in INR only; hence there is no currency mismatch.

For the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

High Quality Liquid Assets		Q1 (April - June 2024)		Q2 (July – Sep 2024)		Q3 (Oct - Dec 2024)		Q-4 (Jan- Mar 2025)	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	**389.17**	**389.17**	**754.46**	**754.46**	**750.27**	**750.27**	**726.57**	**726.57**
	- G-Secs / State Development Loans (SDLs)/ Special Securities	300.66	300.66	636.00	636.00	656.74	656.74	649.42	649.42
	- Cash & Cash equivalents	88.51	88.51	118.46	118.46	93.53	93.53	77.15	77.15
Cash Outflows									
2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures & other collateral requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	1,138.23	1,308.96	1,712.85	1,969.78	2,099.38	2,414.29	1,802.79	2,073.21
7	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.76	27.32
8	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**1,138.23**	**1,308.96**	**1,712.85**	**1,969.78**	**2,099.38**	**2,414.29**	**1,826.55**	**2,100.54**
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	1,010.04	757.53	1,525.92	1,144.44	1,338.63	1,003.97	2,114.41	1,585.81
11	Other cash inflows*	4,078.17	3,048.63	5,566.20	4,174.65	3,883.16	2,912.37	4,590.02	3,442.52
12	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**5,088.21**	**3,816.16**	**7,092.12**	**5,319.09**	**5,221.79**	**3,916.34**	**6,704.43**	**5,028.33**
			Total Adjusted Value		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**
13	TOTAL HQLA		389.17		754.46		750.27		726.57
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		327.24		492.44		603.57		525.13
15	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		119%		153%		124%		138 %

*Lines of Credit - Credit/ liquidity/other contingent facilities

For the year ended 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

High Quality Liquid Assets		Q1 (April - June 2023)		Q2 (July – Sep 2023)		Q3 (Oct - Dec 2023)		Q-4 (Jan- Mar 2024)	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) **	296.41	296.41	912.65	912.65	957.78	957.78	986.16	986.16

Cash Outflows									
2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	470.76	541.37	105.84	121.72	195.46	224.78	787.36	905.46
4	Secured wholesale funding	416.71	479.22	468.18	538.41	519.80	597.77	882.05	1,014.35
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures & other collateral requirements	27.74	31.90	80.30	92.35	24.15	27.78	27.80	31.98
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	28.10	32.32	5.78	6.65	-	-	0.92	1.06
7	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**943.31**	**1,084.81**	**660.10**	**759.13**	**739.41**	**850.33**	**1,698.13**	**1,952.85**
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending	947.90	710.92	709.36	532.02	939.67	704.75	1,164.12	873.09
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11*	Other cash inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,892.38	2,169.28
12	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**947.90**	**710.92**	**709.36**	**532.02**	**939.67**	**704.75**	**4,056.50**	**3,042.37**
			Total Adjusted Value		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**
13	**TOTAL HQLA**		**296.41**		**912.65**		**957.78**		**986.16**
14	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**		**373.89**		**227.11**		**212.58**		**488.21**
15	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**		**79%**		**402%**		**451%**		**202%**

*Lines of Credit – Credit/ liquidity/other contingent facilities
**HQLA consists of Government Securities, Term & Demand Deposits with Banks, Cash & cash Equivalents

O. Comparison of provision required as per Income Recognition, Asset Classification & Provisioning Norms (IRACP) of RBI and Impairment Allowance as per Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments'

For the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5) =(3)-(4)	6	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	71,685.96	329.66	71,356.30	804.80	243.64
	Stage 2	2,633.30	718.78	1,914.52		
Sub total		**74,319.26**	**1,048.44**	**73,270.82**	**804.80**	**243.64**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	703.65	128.38	575.27	70.36	58.02
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	11.98	7.41	4.57	8.71	(1.30)
More than 3 years	Stage 3	1,150.59	709.76	440.83	868.09	(158.33)
Subtotal for doubtful		1,162.57	717.17	445.40	876.80	(159.63)
Loss	Stage 3	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-
Subtotal for NPA		**1,866.25**	**845.58**	**1,020.67**	**947.19**	**(101.61)**

Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	2,418.47	26.21	2,392.26	-	26.21
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		**2,418.47**	**26.21**	**2,392.26**	-	**26.21**
	Stage 1	74,104.43	355.87	73,748.56	804.80	269.85
	Stage 2	2,633.30	718.78	1,914.52		
	Stage 3	1,866.25	845.58	1,020.67	947.19	(101.61)
	Grand Total	**78,603.98**	**1,920.23**	**76,683.75**	**1,751.99**	**168.24**

* Includes Provision for Restructured and General Provision

\# excluding provision on incidental charges (Dr. Bal.) on NPA accounts of ₹ 12.28 crores

For the year ended 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5) =(3)-(4)	6	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	56,062.30	270.98	55,791.32	651.94*	194.35
	Stage 2	2,124.43	575.30	1,549.13		
Sub total		**58,186.73**	**846.28**	**57,340.45**	**651.94**	**194.35**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	41.94	12.62	29.32	4.19	8.43
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	7.11	4.22	2.89	7.11	(2.89)
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	69.72	41.60	28.12	21.19	20.41
More than 3 years	Stage 3	1,292.06	771.18	520.88	908.55	(137.37)
Subtotal for doubtful		1,368.89	817.00	551.89	936.85	(119.85)
Loss	Stage 3	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-
Subtotal for NPA		**1,410.86**	**829.65**	**581.21**	**941.07**	**(111.43)**
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	1,626.61	9.53	1,617.08	-	9.53
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		**1,626.61**	**9.53**	**1,617.08**	-	**9.53**
	Stage 1	57,688.92	280.52	57,408.40	651.94	203.88
	Stage 2	2,124.43	575.30	1,549.13		
	Stage 3	1,410.86	829.65	581.21	941.07	(111.43)
	Grand Total	**61,224.20**	**1,685.46**	**59,538.74**	**1,593.01**	**92.45**

* Includes Provision for Restructured and General Provision

\# excluding provision on incidental charges (Dr. Bal.) on NPA accounts of ₹ 11.80 crores

P. There are Nil reportable cases of loans transferred/ acquired during the year ended 31 March 2025 (previous year: Nil) required to be reported under Master Direction - Reserve Bank of India (Transfer of Loan Exposures") Directions, 2021 dated 24 September 2021.

Q. Disclosure on Loans to Directors, Senior Officers, and relatives of Directors

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Directors and their relatives*	-	-
Entities associated with directors and their relatives	-	-
Senior Officers and their relatives	-	-

*Does not include Loans & Advances as per terms of employment of respective directors

NEW DELHI

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. ★ IREDA Business Centre, NBCC Complex, Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi-110023

R. Information / Particulars as set out in Annex VIII of Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of IREDA
As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars				As at 31.03.2025	
Liabilities side				**Amount outstanding**	**Amount overdue**
1	**Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:**				
	(a)	Debentures: Secured		6,520.93	-
		Unsecured		25,520.81	-
		(Other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)			
	(b)	Deferred Credits		-	-
	(c)	Term loans		33,424.43	-
	(d)	Inter-corporate loans and borrowing		-	-
	(e)	Commercial paper		-	-
	(f)	Public Deposits		-	-
	(g)	Other Loans: Overdrafts		222.92	-
2	**Break-up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid):**				
	(a)	In the form of Unsecured debentures		-	-
	(b)	In the form of partly secured debentures i.e., debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security		-	-
	(c)	Other public deposits		-	-
Assets Side				**Amount outstanding**	
3	**Break up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:**				
	(a)	Secured		63,291.99	
	(b)	Unsecured		12,885.86	
4	**Break-up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities**				
	(i)	Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors			
		(a)	Financial lease	-	
		(b)	Operating lease	-	
	(ii)	Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors			
		(a)	Assets on hire	-	
		(b)	Repossessed Assets	-	
	(iii)	Other loans counting towards AFC activities			
		(a)	Loans where assets have been repossessed	-	
		(b)	Loans other than (a) above	-	
5	**Break up of investments**				
	Current Investments				
	1	**Quoted**			
		(i)	Shares		
			(a) Equity	-	
			(b) Preference	-	
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-	
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-	
		(iv)	Government Securities	434.72	
		(v)	Others (please specify)	-	
	2	**Unquoted**			
		(i)	Shares		
			(a) Equity	-	
			(b) Preference	-	
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-	
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-	
		(iv)	Government Securities	-	
		(v)	Others (please specify)		
			Short Term Deposits (INR)	1.59	
			Commercial Papers (Impairment fully provided)	68.99	
	Long Term investments				
	1. Quoted				
	(i)	Shares			
			(a) Equity	-	
			(b) Preference	-	

	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-
	(iv)	Government Securities	165.42
	(v)	Others (please specify)	-
	2.	Unquoted	
	(i)	Shares	
		(a) Equity	26.00
		(b) Preference	-
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-
	(iv)	Government Securities	-
	(v)	Others (please specify)	-

Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above

	Category			Amount (Net of Provisions) (₹ in Crores)		
				Secured	Unsecured	Total
6	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-	-
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-	-
		(c)	Other related parties	1.25	-	1.25
	2	Other than related parties		62,432.88	12,885.86	75,318.74
		Total		**62,434.13**	**12,885.86**	**75,319.99**

	Category			Market value/ Break up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
7	**Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):**				
	1	Related Parties			
		(a)	Subsidiaries	26.00	26.00
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-
		(c)	Other related parties	-	-
	2	Other than related parties		596.55	601.72
		Total		**622.55**	**627.72**

	Particulars			Amount (₹ in Crores)
8	**Other Information**			
	(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets		
		(a)	Related Parties	51.11*
		(b)	Other than related parties	1,815.14
	(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets		
		(a)	Related Parties	27.52*
		(b)	Other than related parties	993.15
	(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt		-

*Pertains to M/s Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL) which is a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) having Loan outstanding of ₹ 51.11 crores on 31 March 2025

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of IREDA
As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars			As at 31.03.2024	
Liabilities side			**Amount outstanding**	**Amount overdue**
1	**Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:**			
	(a)	Debentures: Secured	6,521.42	-
		Unsecured	12,247.11	-
		(Other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)		
	(b)	Deferred Credits	-	-
	(c)	Term loans	31,433.14	-
	(d)	Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	-	-
	(e)	Commercial paper	-	-
	(f)	Public Deposits	-	-
	(g)	Other Loans _Overdrafts	82.62	-
2	**Break-up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid):**			
	(a)	In the form of Unsecured debentures	-	-
	(b)	In the form of partly secured debentures i.e., debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security	-	-
	(c)	Other public deposits	-	-

Assets Side				Amount outstanding
3	**Break up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:**			
	(a)	Secured		53,129.24
	(b)	Unsecured		6,487.30
4	**Break-up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities**			
	(i)	Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors		
		(a)	Financial lease	-
		(b)	Operating lease	-
	(ii)	Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors		
		(a)	Assets on hire	-
		(b)	Repossessed Assets	-
	(iii)	Other loans counting towards AFC activities		
		(a)	Loans where assets have been repossessed	-
		(b)	Loans other than (a) above	-
5	**Break up of investments**			
	Current Investments			
	1	Quoted		
		(i)	Shares	
			(c) Equity	-
			(d) Preference	-
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-
		(iv)	Government Securities	-
		(v)	Others (please specify)	-
	2.	Unquoted		
		(i)	Shares	
			(c) Equity	-
			(d) Preference	-
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-
		(iv)	Government Securities	-
		(v)	Others (please specify)	-
			Short Term Deposits (INR)	0.66
			Commercial Papers (Impairment fully provided)	68.99
	Long Term investments			
		3. Quoted		
	(i)	Shares		
		(c) Equity		-
		(d) Preference		-
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-
	(iv)	Government Securities		101.30
	(v)	Others (please specify)		-
		4. Unquoted		
	(i)	Shares		
		(c) Equity		-
		(d) Preference		-
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-
	(iv)	Government Securities		-
	(v)	Others (please specify)		-

Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above

	Category			Amount (Net of Provisions) (₹ in Crores)		
				Secured	Unsecured	Total
6	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-	-
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-	-
		(c)	Other related parties	0.12	-	0.12
	2	Other than related parties		52,287.67	6,487.30	58,774.97
		Total		**52,287.79**	**6,487.30**	**58,775.09**

7	**Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):**					
	Category				**Market value/ Break up or fair value or NAV**	**Book Value (Net of Provisions)**
	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries			
		(b)	Companies in the same group		-	-
		(c)	Other related parties		-	-
	2	Other than related parties			95.66	101.96
	Total				**95.66**	**101.96**
8	**Other Information**					
	Particulars					**Amount (₹ in Crores)**
	(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets				
		(a)	Related Parties			-
		(b)	Other than related parties			1,410.85
	(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets				
		(a)	Related Parties			-
		(b)	Other than related parties			581.21
	(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt				-

Additional Disclosures

a. Exposure to various sectors – Refer Note 38(48F) to Financial Statements.

b. Related Party Disclosure - Refer Note 38(9) to Financial Statements.

c. During the FY 2024-25, there has been no instances of breach of covenants in respect of loans availed or debt securities issued (previous year: Nil)

d. Divergence in Asset Classification and Provisioning in FY 2024-25 – Nil (previous year: Nil)

e. Disclosure on modified opinion, if any, expressed by auditors, its impact on various financial items and views of management on audit qualifications as on 31 March 2025 - Nil (previous year: Nil)

f. Items of income and expenditure of exceptional nature for the year ended 31 March 2025 - Nil (previous year: Nil)

g. Disclosure of complaints – Refer Note 38(48J) to Financial Statements.

h. Prior Period Items & Changes in Accounting Policy for the year ended 31 March 2025 – Nil

i. Break up of 'Provisions and Contingencies' shown under the head Expenditure in Profit and Loss Account

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Provisions for depreciation on Investment	-	-
Provision for Standard Assets*	202.16	(160.86)
Provision towards NPA**	15.95	84.31
Provision made towards Income Tax	476.22	413.03
Provision made towards Deferred Tax	(65.85)	19.98
Other Provisions and Contingencies		
Provision for Expected credit loss on Non Fund Based Exposure and others	17.15	9.33
Provision for Tax and Other on Guarantee Commission	6.26	8.94

* Represents impairment on Stage 1 and Stage 2 Loan assets based on ECL Model in line with Ind AS 109

** Represents impairment on Stage 3 Loan assets based on ECL Model in line with Ind AS 109

49. Disclosure as required by Regulation 34(3) and 53(f) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Associates		**Year ended 31.03.2025**		**Year ended 31.03.2024**	
		Amount as at 31.03.2025	**Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31.03.2025**	**Amount as at 31.03.2024**	**Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31.03.2024**
1	Loans and advances in the nature of loans	NIL		NIL	
a)	To Associates				
b)	To Companies in which Directors are interested				

50. Disclosure in compliance with Regulation 52(4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 are as under:

Sl.	Particulars	Unit	As at / for the year ended 31.03.2025	As at / for the year ended 31.03.2024
1	Debt Equity Ratio[1]	times	6.31	5.80
2	Outstanding Redeemable preference shares	₹ in Crores	-	-
3	Debenture Redemption Reserve	₹ in Crores	439.01	397.75
4	Net Worth[2]	₹ in Crores	10,266.16	8,559.43
5	Net Profit After Tax	₹ in Crores	1,698.60	1,252.23
6	Earnings Per Share	₹ per share	6.32	5.16
7	Total debts to total assets[3]	times	0.81	0.79
8	Operating Margin Percent[4]	%	31.02 %	33.92%
9	Net Profit Margin Percent[5]	%	25.15 %	25.22%
10	Sector specific equivalent ratios			
	-CRAR[6]	%	17.77 %	[15.51%][6]
	-Gross Non-Performing Assets Ratio[7]	%	2.45 %	2.36%
	-Net Non-Performing Assets Ratio[8]	%	1.35 %	0.99%

Notes:

1. Debt / Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Net Worth
2. Net Worth is calculated as defined in sector 2(57) of Companies Act, 2013
3. Total debts to total assets = Total Debt / Total Assets
4. Operating Margin - Net Operating Profit Before Tax / Total Revenue from Operations
5. Net Profit Margin = Net Profit after Tax / Total Income
6. CRAR = Total Capital Fund (Tier I Capital + Tier II Capital) / Risk weighted assets, calculated as per applicable RBI guidelines. As of 31 March 2024, the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11%, comprising Tier I Capital of 18.08% and Tier II Capital of 2.03%. This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However, effective 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated.
7. Gross Non-Performing Assets Ratio = Gross Non-Performing Assets / Gross Loan Assets
8. Net Non-Performing Assets Ratio = Net Non-Performing Assets / Net Loan Assets

51. The figures are rounded off to the nearest Rupees (₹) in Crores (except number of shares and EPS). Previous year figures have been re-arranged/re-grouped wherever considered necessary to make them comparable with the current year figures. Year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, refers to year-to-date (YTD) figures for FY25 and FY24 respectively. Figures in 0.00 represent value less than ₹ 50,000/-.

As per our report of even date

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn. No. 009989N

SHIV & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

CA. Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 085084

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15th April 2025

For and behalf of Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No. 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. इरेडा IREDA Business Centre, NBCC Complex Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi-110023

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Membership No. 23391

Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants

103, 105, Plot No. 1, Vardhaman Indraprastha Plaza,
I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi - 110092
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E-mail: shivp.chat@gmail.com, www.cashiv.in

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited** (hereinafter referred to as "Holding Company"),which includes its Subsidiary (Holding company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025 and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as Consolidated Financial Statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate Financial Statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2025, and their consolidated profit including their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated changes in equity and their consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act ("SAs"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 Consolidated 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the Subsidiary is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to the following matters:

1. As described in Note 38 (41) to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the holding company has classified certain Loans given aggregating to Rs. 1202.21 crore required to be classified as

stage III /Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as stage II / Standard in terms of interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The statutory disclosures have been made accordingly. However, as a matter of prudence, interest income on such accounts becoming NPA in terms of prudential norms of RBI has been recognized on collection basis and allowance for impairment loss has been made in accounts accordingly.

2. As described in Note 49 (B)(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements, As of 31 March 2024,the reported CRAR of the holding company was 20.11% .This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the holding Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However as per 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated to 15.51%.

   Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have considered the matters described below to be the Key Audit Matters for incorporation in our Report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1.	**Impairment of Loan Assets – Expected Credit loss** Financing is principal business of the Holding Company and disclosure of Loan assets at fair value after considering the provision for loss due to impairment is most significant. The respective person's in the boards follows a Board approved methodology wherein assessment for allowance is carried out by an external agency for impairment based on certain criterion / framework classifying the assets into various stages depending upon credit risk and level of evidence of impairment. The measurement of an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) for financial assets	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at the conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for Impairment of Loan Assets -Expected Credit loss includes the following:** We have obtained an understanding of the guidelines as specified in Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments", various regulatory updates, guidance of ICAI and internal instructions and procedures of the Company in respect of the ECL and adopted the following audit procedures: Evaluation and testing of the key internal control mechanisms with respect to the loan assets monitoring, assessment of the loan impairment including testing of relevant data quality, and review of the real data entered.

	measured at amortized cost requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and resulting losses) to estimate the Probabilities of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). These models and assumptions are key driver to measure Impairment loss. The management of holding company makes significant judgments while assessing ECL and the assumptions underlying the ECL are monitored and reviewed on periodically basis. The proper application of such assumptions is material for statement of the Loan Assets. In view of the materiality of the amount of loan assets in the Consolidated Financial Statements, the loss due to impairment of loan assets has been considered as Key Audit Matter in our audit. Refer Note no. 38 (20) (A) (ii) (a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements read with material accounting policy No.3(xxiii))– 'Financial Instruments')	Recoveries in the loan assets are verified to ascertain level of stress thereon and impact on impairment allowance in Consolidated financial statements. Verification / review of the documentation, operations / performance, valuation of available securities and monitoring of the loan assets, especially large and stressed loan assets, to ascertain any overdue, unsatisfactory conduct or weakness in any loan asset account. The holding company avails services of third party for evaluation of ECL Components. The calculations in the study for impairment allowance carried out by third party are relied upon by us and test checks are carried out for the same. The data shared with the third party is verified by us for correctness of material components being submitted. Our audit procedure in the same are limited in view of not sharing software access used for study of such data considering the confidentiality by such third party. We also compared ECL with the provisioning as required by the applicable directions of the Reserve Bank of India and ensured adequacy of impairment allowance accordingly.
2.	**Fair valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments** To mitigate the holding Company's exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate, non-Rupee cash flows are monitored and derivative contracts are entered for hedging purpose. The derivatives are measured at fair value as per Ind AS 109. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet certain	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for derivatives include the following:** -Discussing and understanding management's perception and studying policy of the holding company for risk management. -Verification of fair value of derivative in terms of Ind AS 109, testing the accuracy and completeness of derivative transactions.

	specified requirements as per Ind AS. Hedge accounting results in significant impact on Consolidated financial statements together with complexity of its accounting/assumptions and numerous parameters therein for establishing hedge relationship. Gain/Loss on these derivatives is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit and loss as provided by Ind AS. The magnitude of such transactions is significant as per the operations of the holding company. In view of facts of the matter we have identified it as a key audit matter. (Refer Note No. 38 (29) to the Consolidated Financial Statement read with accounting policy No.3(xxiii)– 'Financial Instruments').	-Evaluation of management's key internal controls over classification, valuation, and valuation models of derivative instruments. -Obtained details of various financial derivatives contracts as outstanding/pending for settlement as on 31st March, 2025. -Verification of Mark To Market valuation report for outstanding derivatives deal as on 31st March 2025 obtained by the holding company from external valuer. -Verification of underlying assumptions in estimating the fair valuation arrived at for those financial derivative contracts. -Appropriateness of the valuation methodologies applied and testing the same on sample basis for the derivative instruments. Additionally, we verified the accounting of gain/loss on derivatives in the other comprehensive income or Profit & Loss Account. Reviewed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures by the management as required in terms of Ind AS 109.
3.	**Liability for Taxation** The holding company has material uncertain tax demands in respect of matters under dispute which involves significant judgement to determine the possible outcome of these disputes. Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) Authorities have raised certain issues and raised demands for several past periods, which are being contested by holding company at various forums. Hon'ble High Court of Delhi decided the Writ Petitions relating to income tax cases for Financial Year (FY) 1997-1998	**Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at conclusion regarding reasonableness of the disclosures and accounting for Liability for Taxation include the following:** Our audit procedure includes review of various orders passed by Hon'ble High Court and CIT (Appeals) / Assessing Officer on the subject matter in dispute with Department of Income Tax. We undertook procedure to evaluate management position on these uncertain tax positions. For other tax matters, the facts and the legal pronouncements were analyzed and reviewed.

	to FY 2008-2009. For FY 2009-10, 2011-12 to 2017-18 (except FY 2013-14) appeals orders were passed by the CIT(Appeals). Order effect of these matters is pending. Income Tax cases for FY 2013-14 and FY 2019-20 are pending before the CIT (Appeals). Appropriate provision and disclosure of consequential liabilities is material to the presentation of Consolidated financial statements. The possible outcome of these demands may be substantial. In view of this we have identified it as a key audit matter. Refer note 38 (17) (a) of the Consolidated Financial Statements.	We reviewed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures by the management as required in terms of Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"

Information Other than the Ind AS Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Holding company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report including Annexures to Directors' Report, Management Discussion and Analysis Report, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information as stated above is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available, and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information as stated above and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe necessary actions required as per applicable laws and regulations. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiary, is traced from their financial statements / financial information audited by the other auditors.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), Consolidated Profit or Loss (financial performance including Consolidated other comprehensive income), Consolidated changes in equity and cash flows of the group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group 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 Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial statements, the Board of Directors of the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group is responsible for assessing the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in Group is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated 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 Standard 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 Consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are

also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Group has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Consolidated 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 of the respective companies of the group.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the group 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 Consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the Financial Statements of such entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the holding company and such other entity included in the Consolidated Financial Statements regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal financial control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Consolidated financial statements of the current period 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 Matters

i. We did not audit the financial statements of the subsidiary, whose standalone financial statements reflect total assets of Rs 27.76 crore as at 31st March, 2025, total revenues of Rs NIL, total net loss Rs. 0.28 crores, total comprehensive income 0.64 crores and net cash inflows amounting to Rs 27.45 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ii. As per past practice, in respect of loan assets, the holding company has provided expected credit loss (ECL) as required under Ind AS 109 based on the ECL report submitted by an independent expert appointed by the holding company, which inter alia includes assumptions based on technical parameters / certain aspects.

Reports on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required in terms of sub-section (5) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure-A**" information in respect of the directions issued by Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in respect of the group.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the act based on our report and on consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiary included in the group, we report that:

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

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law maintained by the Group including relevant records relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors, except in relation to compliance with the requirements of audit trail.

c) The Consolidated Balance sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

e) In terms of Notification no. G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 05th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, provisions of Section 164(2) of the Act regarding disqualifications of the Directors, are not applicable as it is a Government Company;

f) As per notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act as regards the managerial remuneration is not applicable to the group, since it is a Government Company.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure-B**".

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

i. The Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the financial position in its Consolidated financial statements - Refer Note 38 (17) to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ii. The provision has been made in the Consolidated Financial Statements as required under the applicable law or Indian Accounting Standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivatives contracts: - Refer note 38(20)(C) (II) (c) to the Consolidated financial statements.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group.

iv. (a) The respective Managements of the holding company and its subsidiary whose financial statements have been audited under the Act has represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiary (Refer note 38(28)) that to the best of its knowledge and belief , no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the holding company and its subsidiary to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the holding company and its subsidiary ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The respective Managements of the holding company and its subsidiary whose financial statements have been audited under the Act has represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiary (Refer note 38(28)) that to the best of its knowledge and belief , no funds have been received by the Group from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the holding company and its subsidiary shall, 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 audit procedure performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks and based on the other auditor's reports of its subsidiary have used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31st March 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the management has represented that the audit trail feature cannot be disabled. Holding company and subsidiary has preserved the Audit trail as per the statutory requirements for records retention.

3. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, to be included in the Auditor's report, on the basis on examination of the available CARO report of one subsidiary included in the Consolidate Financial Statements, the auditor has not given any adverse remarks.

For SHIV & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 009989N

SHIV & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No 085084
Place: New Delhi
Date: 15th April 2025

UDIN: 25085084BMMBWE3895

Annexure-A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Directions under section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

Particulars	Reply
1)Whether the holding Company and subsidiary has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT System on the integrity of accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated	According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, all accounting transactions are routed through IT system implemented by the holding Company and subsidiary. Period end Financial Statements are compiled offline based on balances and transactions generated from the IT system. We have neither been informed nor have we come across during the course of our audit any accounting transactions having impact on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications which have been processed outside the IT system.
2)Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc., made by a lender to the holding Company due to the Company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case lender is a government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of Lender Company.	i.) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, there is no case of restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/ write off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. made by any lender to the holding Company. ii)In respect of operations of the holding company as a lender, being a Government Company, the company has properly accounted for such cases where existing loans given are restructured or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest etc. and there is no material financial impact of such cases.
3)Whether the funds received/ receivable for specific schemes form Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation	According to information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the holding Company has accounted for and utilized the funds received for specific schemes from Central/ State agencies as per the terms and conditions of the schemes.

For SHIV & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 009989N

Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No 085084

SHIV & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15th April 2025
UDIN: 25085084BMMBWE3895

Annexure-B to the Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (1) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited,("the holding company"),which includes its Subsidiary (the holding company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), as March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated financial statements of the holding Company and subsidiary company by other auditor for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Consolidated Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over consolidated financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over consolidated financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Group;

2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Group; and

3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Group's assets that could have a material effect on the Consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Consolidated Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the holding company, its subsidiary have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial reports were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India established by the holding company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Consolidated Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI. Further, certain areas of accounting records in holding company for instance Effective Interest Rate calculation, Asset Liability Management (ALM) are in process of automation for better control.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

For SHIV & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 009989N

Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No 085084

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15th April 2025

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN L65100DL1987GOI027265

ENERGY FOR EVER
इरेडा IREDA
ONCE IREDA ALWAYS IREDA
(A Navratna CPSE)

Consolidated Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

S.No.	Particulars	Note No.	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
I	**ASSETS**			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	57.29	74.21
	(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	3	641.34	661.68
	(c) Derivative Financial Instruments	4	487.89	483.78
	(d) Receivables			
	(I) Trade Receivables	5	5.93	6.02
	(e) Loans	6	75,319.98	58,775.09
	(f) Investments	7	600.14	101.30
	(g) Other Financial Assets	8	28.05	23.47
	Total-Financial Assets (A)		**77,140.62**	**60,125.55**
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	219.90	155.41
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	10	360.57	289.45
	(c) Investment Property	11	0.02	0.03
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	12	199.68	206.40
	(e) Capital Work-In-Progress	13	-	-
	(f) Right of use Assets	14	143.60	149.89
	(g) Intangible Assets under development	15	-	-
	(h) Intangible Assets	16	5.49	4.78
	(i) Other Non-Financial Assets	17	1,665.07	1,668.94
	Total-Non-Financial Assets (B)		**2,594.33**	**2,474.90**
	Total Assets (A+B)		**79,734.95**	**62,600.45**
II	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative Financial Instruments	4	23.20	208.02
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	18		
	(i) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		1.07	1.03
	(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		8.05	6.27
	(c) Debt Securities	19	28,446.24	17,713.61
	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	20	33,489.50	31,323.85
	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	21	2,804.57	649.42
	(f) Other Financial Liabilities	22	1,638.04	1,340.30
	Total-Financial Liabilities (A)		**66,410.67**	**51,242.50**
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	23	1,217.49	991.12
	(b) Other Non-Financial Liabilities	24	1,840.25	1,807.41
	Total-Non-Financial Liabilities (B)		**3,057.74**	**2,798.53**
C	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	25	2,687.76	2,687.76
	(b) Other Equity	26	7,578.78	5,871.66
	Total-Equity (C)		**10,266.54**	**8,559.42**
	Total-Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)		**79,734.95**	**62,600.45**

Group Overview and Material Accounting Policies Information 1
The accomapnying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our Audit Report of even date
For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No - 009989N

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No -085084
UDIN: 25085084BMMBWE3895

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No 07448576

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS No 23391

Place New Delhi
Date 15.04.2025

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN L65100DL1987GOI027265

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

S.No.	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
I	**Revenue From Operations**			
i)	Interest Income	27	6,576.30	4,822.40
ii)	Fees and Commission Income	28	95.71	60.02
iii)	Net gain/(loss) on Fair Value Changes on Derivatives	29	13.13	(11.26)
iv)	Other Operating Income	30	58.18	92.77
	Total Revenue From Operations (I)		**6,743.32**	**4,963.93**
II	Other Income	31	12.37	1.36
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**6,755.69**	**4,965.29**
IV	**Expenses**			
i)	Finance Cost	32	4,141.05	3,164.10
ii)	Net Translation/ Transaction Exchange Loss/(Gain)	33	41.61	(16.53)
iii)	Impairment on Financial Instruments	34	237.23	(67.22)
iv)	Employee Benefits Expenses	35	81.66	71.32
v)	Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	36	38.87	30.35
vi)	Others Expenses	37	86.95	76.51
vii)	Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	38(38)	24.78	21.51
	Total Expenses (IV)		**4,652.15**	**3,280.04**
V	Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)		2,103.54	1,685.25
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	**Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (V-VI)**		**2,103.54**	**1,685.25**
VIII	**Tax Expense**	38(3)		
	(i) Current Tax		471.31	413.03
	(ii) Deferred Tax		(66.11)	19.98
IX	Profit/(Loss) from Continuing Operations (VII-VIII)		1,698.34	1,252.24
	Profit/(Loss) from Discontinued Operations		-	-
X	**Profit/(Loss) for the year**		**1,698.34**	**1,252.24**
XI	**Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**			
(A)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
	- Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Plans -		(20.78)	(2.28)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		5.23	0.57
	Subtotal (A)		**(15.55)**	**(1.71)**
(B)	(i) Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss -			
	-Effective portion of Gain/(Loss) on Hedging Instrument in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		111.96	(207.25)
	-Translation Reserve on Consolidation		0.64	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss		(28.18)	52.16
	Subtotal (B)		**84.42**	**(155.09)**
	Other Comprehensive Income (A+B)		**68.87**	**(156.80)**
XII	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (X+XI) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income)**		**1,767.21**	**1,095.44**
XIII	**Earning per equity share (for Continuing Operations)**	38(14)		
	Basic (₹)		6.32	5.16
	Diluted (₹)		6.32	5.16
XIV	**Earning per equity share (for Discontinued Operations)**			
	Basic (₹)		-	-
	Diluted (₹)		-	-
XV	**Earning per equity share (for Continuing and Discontinued operations)**			
	Basic (₹)		6.32	5.16
	Diluted (₹)		6.32	5.16

Group Overview and Material Accounting Policies Information 1
The accomapnying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our Audit Report of even date
For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No - 009989N

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No -085084

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No 07448576

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS No 23391

Place New Delhi
Date 15.04.2025

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN L65100DL1987GOI027265

ENERGY FOR EVER
इरेडा IREDA
ONCE IREDA ALWAYS IREDA

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

S.No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025		Year ended 31.03.2024	
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities:**				
	Profit Before Tax	2,104.17		1,685.25	
	Adjustment for:				
	1 Loss / (Gain) on derecognition of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	0.54		0.64	
	2 Impairment on Financial Instruments	237.23		(67.22)	
	3 Depreciation and Amortization	38.87		30.35	
	4 Amortization adjustment due to WB Grant	0.37		3.98	
	5 Interest on Lease Liability	0.36		0.36	
	6 Net Translation/ Transaction Exchange Loss / (Gain)	41.61		(16.53)	
	7 Provision Written Back	(0.01)		-	
	8 Amounts Written Off / Bad debts	17.02		1.84	
	9 Provisions for Employee Benefits	4.09		4.45	
	10 Effective Interest Rate on Debt Securities	(7.36)		0.17	
	11 Effective Interest Rate on Borrowings other than Debt Securities	-		0.01	
	12 Effective Interest Rate on Subordinated Liabilities	(2.21)		0.08	
	13 Effective Interest Rate on Loans	43.03		7.76	
	14 Provision for Indirect Tax (Including on Guarantee Commission) & Others	23.22		20.15	
	15 Net Loss / (Gain) on Fair Value Changes on Derivatives	13.13		(11.26)	
	Operating Profit before changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	**2,514.06**		**1,660.03**	
	Increase / Decrease in Operating Assets / Liabilities				
	1 Loan Assets	(16,623.35)		(12,644.48)	
	2 Other Financial Assets	(70.82)		107.87	
	3 Other Non-Financial Assets	3.64		68.45	
	4 Trade Receivables	0.09		(1.01)	
	5 Other Non-Financial Liabilities	33.70		70.41	
	6 Other Financial Liabilities	225.02		(145.84)	
	7 Lease Liability	(0.20)		(0.09)	
	8 Trade Payable	1.82		2.80	
	9 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent	20.35		154.57	
		(16,409.75)		**(12,387.32)**	
	Cash Flow from Operations Before Exceptional Items	**(13,895.69)**		**(10,727.29)**	
	Exceptional Item	-		-	
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operations Before Tax	**(13,895.69)**		**(10,727.29)**	
	Income Tax	(563.99)		(372.35)	
	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		**(14,459.68)**		**(11,099.64)**
B	**Cash Flow From Investing Activities**				
	1 Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(25.38)		(16.29)	
	2 Purchase of Intangible Assets	(1.93)		(4.52)	
	3 Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	0.32		0.15	
	4 Investment in Government Securities (Net)	(490.39)		-	
	5 Investment in Equity Shares of Subsidiary	(0.00)		-	
	6 Additions to Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP)	(0.27)		(2.50)	
	Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities		**(517.65)**		**(23.16)**
C	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**				
	1 Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	-		403.16	
	2 Proceeds from Securities Premium	-		886.96	
	3 Share Issue Expenses	-		(31.18)	
	4 Issue of Debt Seurities (Net of redemptions)	10,740.00		6,870.16	
	5 Raising of Subordinated Liabilities including PDI (Net of redemptions)	2,157.37		-	
	6 Raising of Loans other than Debt Securities (Net of repayments)	2,063.33		2,929.72	
	7 Payment for Lease Liability	(0.29)		(0.27)	
	Net Cash flow from Financing Activities		**14,960.41**		**11,058.55**
	Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(16.92)**		**(64.25)**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning		74.21		138.45
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End		57.29		74.21
	Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents as at end of the year are:				
	In Current Accounts with Banks in Indian Branch		19.74		8.33
	In Current Accounts with Banks in Foreign Branch		0.02		0.03
	Short term Deposits in Foreign Branches		27.75		0.54
	In Overdraft Accounts with Banks		1.90		57.09
	In Deposit Accounts with Banks		-		0.66
	In Saving Bank Accounts with Banks		7.88		7.56
	Cheques Under Collection/DD In hand and Postage imprest		0.00		-
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalent as at end of the year		**57.29**		**74.21**

Group Overview and Material Accounting Policies Information 1

The accomapnying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1 The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'
2 Refer Note 38 (38) for amounts spend on construction / acquisition of assets and other purposes related to CSR activities
3 There are no repatriation restrictions with respect to Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank balances as at the end of the reporting year presented above
4 Previous year figures have been rearranged and regrouped wherever necessary

As per our Audit Report of even date
For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No - 009989N

CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No -085084

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No. 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS No. 23391

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15.04.2025

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited

CIN L65100DL1987GOI027265

Consolidated Statement Of Changes In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

A **Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	Number of shares (Nos)	Amount (₹ in Crores)
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up		
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2023	2,28,46,00,000	2,284.60
Changes during the year		
Add: Issue during the year		
(i) Fresh Issue of Equity Shares	40,31,64,706	403.16
(ii) Calling up Unpaid Capital	-	-
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2024	2,68,77,64,706	2,687.76
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2024	2,68,77,64,706	2,687.76
Changes during the year		
Add: Issue during the year		
(i) Fresh Issue of Equity Shares	-	-
(ii) Calling up Unpaid Capital	-	-
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2025	**2,68,77,64,706**	**2,687.76**

B **Other Equity**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus								Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Total
	General Reserve	Special Reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961	Debenture Redemption Reserve	NBFC Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Translation Reserve on Consolidation	Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve		
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2023	**1,910.48**	**1,317.10**	**397.97**	**461.83**	**2.51**	-		**(580.40)**	**141.07**	**3,650.57**
Premium received on Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	886.96		-		**886.96**
Share issue expenses (net of tax benefits)	-	-	-	-	-	(23.33)		-		**(23.33)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,252.23	-		-	-	**1,252.23**
Remeasurment of Defined Benefit Plans (Net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	(1.71)	-		-	-	**(1.71)**
Recognition through OCI (Net of Taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	(155.09)	**(155.09)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31.03.2024	-	-	-	-	**1,250.52**	-		-	**(155.09)**	**1,095.43**
Net Transfer to / from Retained Earnings during the year	700.00	264.00	(0.23)	251.00	(1,214.77)	-		-	-	**-**
Adjustment for Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	**-**
Additons to FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-		268.62	-	**268.62**
Amortisation of FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-		(6.59)	-	**(6.59)**
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2024	**2,610.48**	**1,581.10**	**397.75**	**712.83**	**38.26**	**863.63**		**(318.37)**	**(14.02)**	**5,871.66**
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2024	**2,610.48**	**1,581.10**	**397.75**	**712.83**	**38.26**	**863.63**		**(318.37)**	**(14.02)**	**5,871.66**
Premium received on Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	**-**
Share issue expenses (net of tax benefits)	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	**-**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,698.34	-		-	-	**1,698.34**
Remeasurment of Defined Benefit Plans (Net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	(15.55)	-		-	-	**(15.55)**
Recognition through OCI (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	83.78	**83.78**
Translation reserve on consolidation of subsidiary							0.64			**0.64**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31.03.2025	-	-	-	-	**1,682.78**	-	**0.64**	-	**83.78**	**1,767.20**
Net Transfer to / from Retained Earnings during the year	950.00	362.00	41.26	340.00	(1,693.26)	-		-	-	**-**
Adjustment for Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	0.63		-	-	**0.63**
Additons to FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-		(65.26)	-	**(65.26)**
Amortisation of FCTMR during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-		4.55	-	**4.55**
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2025	**3,560.48**	**1,943.10**	**439.01**	**1,052.83**	**27.78**	**864.26**	**0.64**	**(379.08)**	**69.76**	**7,578.78**

Group Overview and Material Accounting Policies Information 1

The accompanying notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our Audit Report of even date

For Shiv & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Regn No - 009989N

CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No -085084

Place New Delhi

Date 15.04.2025

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty

Director (Finance)

DIN No 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN No 07448576

Ekta Madan

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

ACS No 23391

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Information Forming Part of Consolidated Financial Statement

1) Group Information

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited ("IREDA" or the "Company") **(CIN: L65100DL1987GOI027265)** was incorporated in India in the year 1987. The company is a Public Limited Company, domiciled in India and is limited by shares having its registered office and principal place of business at 1st Floor, India Habitat Centre, East Court, Core- 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003. In addition to the registered office of the company, the Company also has branch offices and also owns a 50 MW Solar project situated at Kasargod in the state of Kerala.

The Company is a Government of India [Navratna] enterprise under the administrative control of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and is engaged in promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for setting up projects relating to new and renewable sources of energy, energy efficiency & conservation with the motto: "ENERGY FOR EVER".

The Company is a systemically important non-deposit taking non-banking financing company (NBFC- NDSI) / NBFC Middle Layer (ML) registered as an Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC) with the Reserve Bank of India. Being a NBFC, the company is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India.

Equity shares and debt securities of the Company are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Ltd.

The Company has a wholly owned subsidiary company named as "IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd" ("IGEFIL" or the "Subsidiary") in IFSC (International Financial Services Centre)- GIFT City (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City) incorporated on 07.05.2024. The subsidiary has received the Certificate of Registration dated 18.02.2025 from IFSCA to undertake the activities as a Finance Company.

These Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the Financial Statements of IREDA and its wholly owned subsidiary (referred to collectively as the 'Group'). The Group is primarily engaged in promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for setting up projects relating to new and renewable sources of energy, energy efficiency & conservation.

2) Basis of Preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Sec. 133 of the Companies Act 2013 and in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as further amended.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared on a going concern basis and on accrual basis of accounting. The Group has adopted historical cost convention except for certain items which have been measured on a different basis and such basis is disclosed in the relevant accounting policy.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented as per the requirement of Division III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 applicable for Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC). The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(ii) Use of estimates

The preparation of the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements require management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statement are prudent and reasonable. Future result could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimate is recognized prospectively in current and future period.

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Information Forming Part of Consolidated Financial Statement

Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies and estimation of uncertainty

(A) Significant management judgments

Recognition of deferred tax assets/ liability – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. Further, the Group Management has no intention to make withdrawal from the Special Reserve created and maintained under section 36(1)(viii) of the Income tax Act, 1961 and thus, the special reserve created and maintained is not capable of being reversed. Hence, the Group does not create any deferred tax liability on the said reserve.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of the applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of the recoverable amount of the assets.

Non recognition of Interest Income on Credit Impaired Loans - Interest income on credit-impaired loan assets is not being recognized as a matter of prudence, pending the outcome of resolutions of stressed assets.

Materiality of Prior Period item

Prior period items which are not material are not corrected retrospectively through restatement of comparative amounts and are accounted for in current year.

Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The combination of size and nature of the items are the determining factor.

(B) Significant estimates

Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Fair value measurements – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market observable data to the extent it is available. In case of non-availability of market-observable data, Level 2 & Level 3 hierarchy is used for fair valuation.

Income Taxes – Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions and in respect of expected future profitability to assess deferred tax asset.

Expected Credit Loss ('ECL') – The measurement of an expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and resulting losses). The Group makes significant judgments about the following while assessing expected credit loss to estimate ECL:

- Determining criteria for a significant increase in credit risk;
- Establishing the number and relative weighting of forward-looking scenarios for each type of

product/ market and the associated ECL;

- Establishing groups of similar financial assets to measure ECL; and
- Estimating the probability of default and loss given default (estimates of recoverable amounts in case of default).

Provisions: The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(iii) Functional and Presentation currency

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR') which is the functional currency of Group.

3) GROUP'S MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements incorporates the Financial Statements of Company and its wholly owned subsidiary. The Financial Statements of the Subsidiary is drawn upto the same reporting date as of the Company for the purpose of Consolidation.

(ii) Subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which the Company obtains the control.

The Company combines the financial statements of its subsidiary on a line-by-line basis, adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. The carrying amount of the Company's investment in subsidiary and the Company's portion of equity of subsidiary are eliminated. Intercompany transactions, balances, unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and subsidiary are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies consistently for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented to the extent possible, in the same manner as the Company's Standalone Financial Statements except as otherwise stated. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's material Accounting Policies. If the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any related Non-Controlling Interest (NCI) and other components of equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date the control is lost. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

(iii) Tangible Assets (PPE)

The PPE (Tangible assets) is initially recognized at cost.

The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises of its purchase price, including import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Stores and spares which meet the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of the underlying asset.

The Group has adopted the cost model of subsequent recognition to measure the Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, all Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

De-recognition

An item of PPE is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a PPE measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the Carrying amount of the asset are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Capital Work-in-Progress

The cost of PPE under construction at the reporting date is disclosed as 'Capital work-in-progress.' The cost comprises purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Advances paid for the acquisition/ construction of PPE which are outstanding at the Consolidated Balance Sheet date are classified under 'Capital Advances.'

(iv) Intangible Assets and Amortization

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use. Such assets are recognized where it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow to the Group.

All intangible assets with finite useful life are subsequently recognized at cost model. These intangible assets are carried subsequently at its cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss if any.

Intangible Assets under Development

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalization under intangible assets is carried as 'Intangible assets under development' till they are ready for their intended use.

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

(v) Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation on Tangible PPE is provided in accordance with the manner and useful life as specified in Schedule -II of the Companies Act 2013, on Written Down Basis (WDV) except for the assets mentioned as below:

- Depreciation on Library books is provided @ 100% in the year of purchase.
- Depreciation on PPE of Solar Power Project is provided on Straight Line Method at rates/methodology prescribed under the relevant Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and relevant state Commission Tariff Orders.
- Depreciation is provided @100% in the financial year of purchase in respect of assets of ₹ 5,000/- or less.
- Amortization of intangible assets is being provided on straight line basis.
- Useful lives for all PPE & Intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Changes, if any, are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

- **Useful life of assets as per Schedule II:**

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Information Forming Part of Consolidated Financial Statement

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value as a %age of original cost
Building	60 years	5%
Computers and Data Processing Units		
-Laptops / Computers	3 years	5%
-Servers	6 years	5%
Office Equipment's	5 years	5%
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years	5%
Vehicles	8 years	5%
Intangible Assets	5 years	0%

- **Useful life of assets as per CERC order**

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value as a %age of original cost
Solar Plant	25 years	10%

(vi) Government and Other Grants / Assistance

The Group may receive government grants that require compliance with certain conditions related to the Groups' operating activities or are provided to the Group by way of financial assistance on the basis of certain qualifying criteria.

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Group will be able to comply with the conditions attached to them. These grants are classified as grants relating to assets and revenue based on the nature of the grant.

Government grants with a condition to purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long term assets are initially recognized as deferred income. Once recognized as deferred income, such grants are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Changes in estimates are recognized prospectively over the remaining life of the asset.

Grant related to subsidy are deferred and recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss over the period that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Grant-in-aid for financing projects in specified sectors of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) is treated and accounted as deferred income.

The expenditure incurred under Technical Assistance Programme (TAP) is accounted for as recoverable and shown under the head 'Other Financial Assets'. The assistance reimbursed from Multilateral/Bilateral Agencies is credited to the said account.

(vii) Leases

❑ **As a lessee**

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

i. The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii. The Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease, and
iii. The Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Information Forming Part of Consolidated Financial Statement

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The incremental borrowing rate is the SBI MCLR rate for the period of the loan if the loan is up to 3 years. For a period, greater than 3 years, SBI MCLR rate for 3 years may be taken.

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

Lease payments on short-term leases (which has a lease term of up to 12 months) and leases of low value assets (asset value up to ₹ 10,00,000/-) are recognized as expense over the lease term. Lease term is determined by taking non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both:

a) Periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
b) Periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

- **As a lessor**

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease, if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of the assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset. If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers" to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Group recognizes lease payments received under operating lease as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of "Revenue from operations".

(viii) Impairment of Non-Financial Asset

The Group assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 Group of assets. When 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.

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 fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(ix) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash in hand, cash at bank including debit balance in bank overdraft, if any, demand deposits with banks, commercial papers and foreign currency deposits. Cash equivalents are short term deposits (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(x) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalized up-to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use after netting off any income earned on temporary investment of such funds.

To the extent that the Group borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset.
Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(xi) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and the re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at period-end exchange rates are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve Account (FCMITR) represents unamortized foreign exchange gain/loss on Long-term Foreign Currency Borrowings that are amortized over the tenure of the respective borrowings. The Group had adopted exemption of para D13AA of Ind AS 101, according to which it may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, all transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. The exchange differences arising on reporting of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31, 2018, at rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period, different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous Consolidated financial statements, are accumulated in FCMITR Account, and amortized over the balance period of such long-term monetary item, by recognition as income or expense in each of such period. Long-term foreign currency monetary items are those which have a term of twelve months or more at the date of origination.

Short-term foreign currency monetary items (having a term of less than twelve months at the date of origination) are translated at rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. The resultant exchange fluctuation is recognized as income or expense in each of such periods.

As per Para 27 of Ind AS 21, exchange difference on monetary items that qualify as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent hedge is effective. Accordingly, Group recognize the exchange difference due to translation of foreign currency loans at the exchange rate prevailing on reporting date in cash flow hedge reserve.

(xii) Earnings per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing adjusted net profit after tax by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

(xiii) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present obligation (Legal or Constructive) as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Information Forming Part of Consolidated Financial Statement

(xiv) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in Notes when the Group has possible obligation due to past events and existence of the obligation depends upon occurrence or non-occurrence of future events not wholly within the control of the Group and Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent liabilities are assessed continuously to determine whether outflow of Economic resources have become probable. If the outflow becomes probable, then relative provision is recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(xv) Contingent Assets

Contingent Assets are not recognized but disclosed in Notes which usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits.

Contingent assets are assessed continuously to determine whether inflow of economic benefits becomes virtually certain, then such assets and the relative income will be recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(xvi) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

(xvii) Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated unless it is impracticable, in which case, the comparative information is adjusted to apply the accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

(xviii) Taxation

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss /other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purpose.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(xix) Deferred Tax Liability/ deferred tax asset in respect of undistributed profit/losses of Subsidiary

Judgement is required in accounting for deferred tax liability / deferred tax asset in respect of Group's investments in respect of undistributed profits/ losses of subsidiary. In respect of undistributed profits/losses of subsidiary, the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Group does not recognize a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary.

(xx) Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including import duties, non-refundable taxes, after deducting trade discounts & rebates, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and any cost directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be ready for its intended use.

After initial recognition, the Group measures investment property by using cost model.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de recognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

Investment properties are depreciated in accordance to the class of asset that it belongs and the life of the asset shall be as conceived for the same class of asset at the Group.

Though investment property is measured using cost model, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

(xxi) Employee Benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits including salaries, short term compensated absences (such as a paid annual leave) where the absences are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, profit sharing and bonuses payable within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services and non-monetary benefits for current employees are estimated and measured on an undiscounted basis.

b) Post-employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

(i) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions in respect of the employees into a separate fund. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions after its payment of the fixed contribution. The contributions made by the Group towards defined contribution plans are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period to which the contributions relate.

(ii) Defined benefit plan

The Group has an obligation towards gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB) and Other Defined Retirement Benefit (ODRB) which are being considered as defined benefit plans covering eligible employees. Under the defined benefit plans, the amount that an employee will receive on retirement is defined by reference to the employee's length of service, final salary, and other defined parameters. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with the Group, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been set aside.

The Group's obligation towards defined benefit plans is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position for defined benefit plans is the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets. Management estimates the DBO annually with the assistance of independent actuaries.

Actuarial gains/losses resulting from re-measurements of the liability/asset are included in Other Comprehensive Income.

The liability for retirement benefits of employees in respect of provident fund, benevolent fund, superannuation fund and Gratuity is funded with separate trusts.

The Group's contribution to Provident Fund / Superannuation Fund is remitted to separate trusts established for this purpose based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary and debited to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Other long-term employee benefits:

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one-year after the Consolidated Balance Sheet date is estimated on the basis of actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such gains or losses are determined.

(xxii) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL or equity instruments at FVOCI are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied to each category of financial assets, which are described below.

❑ Loan at Amortized Cost

Loans (financial asset) are measured at amortized cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) if both of the following conditions are met:

a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized on financial assets carried at amortized cost.

❑ Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at FVTPL include all derivative financial instruments except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements are being applied. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

- Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
  Financial assets at FVOCI comprise of equity instruments measured at fair value. An equity investment classified as FVOCI is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and reported within the FVOCI reserve within equity, except for dividend income, which is recognized in profit or loss. There is no recycling of such gains and losses from OCI to Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss, even on the derecognition of the investment. However, the Group may transfer the same within equity.

De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) are derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's balance sheet) when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. The Group also derecognizes the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for derivative financial liabilities which are carried at FVTPL, subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. (FVTPL). All host contracts which are in nature of a financial liability and separated from embedded derivative are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets and liabilities. The Group limits the effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies including the use of derivatives.

The Group use Derivative instrument includes principal swap, Cross Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS), forwards, interest rate swaps, currency and cross currency options, structured product, etc. to hedge foreign currency assets and liabilities.

Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value (MTM). Attributable transaction costs are recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as cost.

De-recognition of Financial asset:
Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial assets expires or transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Hedge Accounting

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) except for derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships, which require a specific accounting treatment. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet all of the following requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Information Forming Part of Consolidated Financial Statement

The Group has designated mostly derivative contracts as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships. These arrangements have been entered into to mitigate foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk arising against which debt instruments denominated in foreign currency.

- Cash Flow hedging is done to protect cash flow positions of the Group from changes in exchange rate fluctuations and to bring variability in cash flow to fixed ones.

- The Group enters into hedging instruments in accordance with policies as approved by the Board of Directors; provide written principles which are consistent with the risk management strategy/policies of the Group.

- All derivative financial instruments used for hedge accounting are recognized initially at fair value and reported subsequently at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The hedge instruments are designated and documented as hedges at the inception of the contract. The effectiveness of hedge instruments is assessed and measured at inception and on an on-going basis. The effective portion of change in the fair value as assessed based on MTM valuation provided by respective banks/third party valuation of the designated hedging instrument is recognized in the "Other Comprehensive Income" as "Cash Flow Hedge Reserve". The ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as and when occurs.

At the time the hedged item affects profit or loss, any gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income.

If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve remains in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve till the period the hedge was effective. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve is transferred to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction.

Impairment

Impairment of financial assets

❑ Loan assets

The Group follows a 'three-stage' model for impairment of loan asset carried at amortized cost based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- Stage 1 includes loan assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date.

- Stage 2 includes loan assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment.

- Stage 3 includes loan assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured at 12-month ECL for Stage 1 loan assets and lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and Stage 3 loan assets. ECL is the product of the Probability of Default, Exposure at Default and Loss Given Default, defined as follows:

Probability of Default (PD) - The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12 months PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

Loss Given Default (LGD) – LGD represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type, and preference of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support.

Exposure at Default (EAD) - EAD is based on the amount of outstanding exposure as on the assessment date on which ECL is computed.

Forward-looking economic information is included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. The assumptions underlying the expected credit loss are monitored and reviewed on an on-going basis.

❑ Financial Instruments other than Loans consist of :-

- Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances.
- Financial liabilities include borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables.

Non derivative financial instruments other than loans are recognized initially at fair value including any directly attributable transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when the Group has not retained control over the financial asset.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured as prescribed below:

a) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, at bank, demand deposits with banks, cash credit, fixed deposits and foreign currency deposits, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Group's cash management system. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings.

b) Trade Receivable

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Group determines impairment loss allowance based on individual assessment of receivables, historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

c) Other payables

Other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

(xxiii) Dividend

Proposed dividends and interim dividends payable to the shareholders are recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Board of Directors and in the shareholders' meeting respectively.

(xxiv) Fair Value Measurement & Disclosure

The Group measures financial instruments, such as derivatives at fair value at each reporting 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 Group.

Note 1 : Material Accounting Policies Information Forming Part of Consolidated Financial Statement

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, including assumptions about risk, 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 Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements are categorized 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 recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements regularly, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(xxv) Revenue Recognition

- <u>Interest Income</u>

Interest income is accounted on all financial assets (except Group is not recognizing interest income on credit impaired financial assets) measured at amortized cost. Interest income is recognized using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method in line with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The Effective Interest Rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. The EIR is calculated by taking into account transactions costs and fees that are an integral part of the EIR in line with Ind AS 109. Interest income on credit impaired assets is recognized on receipt basis.

Rebate on account of timely payment of interest by borrowers is recognized on receipt of the entire interest amount due in time, in accordance with the terms of the respective contract and is netted against the corresponding interest income.

Unless otherwise specified, the recoveries from the borrowers are appropriated in the order of (i) incidental charges (ii) penal interest (iii) overdue interest and (iv) repayment of principal; the oldest being adjusted first. The recovery under One Time Settlement (OTS)/ Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) proceedings is appropriated first towards the principal outstanding and remaining recovery thereafter, towards interest and other charges, if any.

- <u>Other Revenue</u>

- Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) are recognized as per Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the principle laid down in Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers.

- **Revenue from contract with customers is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic** benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the Contract. Transaction Price excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties (e.g., taxes collected on behalf of government) and includes/adjusted for variable consideration like rebates, discounts, only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

❑ Revenue from solar plant

Income from solar plant is recognized when the performance obligations are satisfied over time. Rebate given is disclosed as a deduction from the amount of gross revenue.

❑ Revenue from Fees and Commission

- Revenue from Fee & Commission

Fees and commission are recognized on a point in time basis when probability of collecting such fees is established.

- Revenue from Implementation of Government Schemes & Projects

The Group besides its own activities also acts as implementing agency on behalf of various Government / Non-Government Organizations on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) entered into between the Group and such organization. The details of such activities are disclosed by the way of Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements.

Wherever any funds are received under trust on the basis of such MoUs entered, the same is not included in Cash and Cash Equivalents and any income including interest income generated out of such funds belonging to such organizations is not accounted as revenue of the Group.

Service charges earned from such schemes implemented by the Group are recognized at a point in time basis when certainty of collecting such service charges is established.

(xxvi) Expense

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis. Prepaid expenses upto ₹ 5,00,000/- per item are charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss as and when incurred/adjusted/received.

(xxvii) Expenditure on issue of shares

Expenditure on issue of shares, if any, is charged to the securities premium account.

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Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2 : Cash and Cash Equivalents **(₹ in Crores)**

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
I. Cash and cash equivalents		
(A) Cash on hand	-	-
(B) Balances with Banks :-		
(a) Current Account with Banks		
- In Indian Branches	19.74	8.32
- In Foreign Branches	0.02	0.58
(b) Deposit Account		
Short Term Deposits in Indian Branches	-	0.66
Short Term Deposits in Foreign Branches	27.75	-
(c) Savings Bank Account		
- In Indian Branches	7.88	7.56
(C) Cheques/DD on Hand and Postage Imprest	0.00	-
(D) In Overdraft Accounts	1.90	57.09
Total (A+B+C+D)	**57.29**	**74.21**

There are no repatriation restrictions with respect to Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank balances as at the end of the reporting year presented above.

Also refer Note 38(48N) for disclosure regarding High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA).

Note 3 : Bank Balance other than Cash and Cash Equivalents **(₹ in Crores)**

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
a. Earmarked Balances with Banks		
A) In Current Account		
- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)	0.02	0.02
- MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bond (Refer Note 38(43))	0.03	3.53
- IREDA (Interest on Bonds & Dividend a/c)	1.64	1.11
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(42))[1]	101.22	3.35
-IREDA CSR Unspent Account (Refer Note 38(38))	7.37	1.64
Sub total (A)	**110.28**	**9.65**
B) In Saving Account		
- IREDA National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	7.67	14.28
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(42))[1]	17.44	177.20
Sub total (B)	**25.11**	**191.48**
C) In Deposit Account (INR)		
- IREDA[2]	0.48	0.45
- MNRE	0.17	0.17
- MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bond (Refer Note 38(43))	14.31	9.96
- IREDA National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	431.88	385.97
- MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(42))[1]	47.40	54.31
- Default Risk Reduction for Access to Energy Projects (KfW VI)[3]	10.12	9.69
Sub total (C)	**504.36**	**460.55**
D) In Deposit Account (Forex)		
Sub total (D)	-	-
Sub total (a)=(A+B+C+D)	**639.75**	**661.68**
b. Deposit Account (Original maturity more than 3 months)		
- INR Term Deposit	1.59	-
Sub total (b)	**1.59**	-
Total	**641.34**	**661.68**

[1]The Company is the implementing agency for certain schemes / programmes of the Government Of India. The funds received for disbursement to various agencies under the scheme are kept in a separate bank account. The undisbursed funds for the scheme (including interest thereon, if any) are presented as designated funds of the Scheme . Refer Note 38 (42).

[2] An amount of ₹ 0.48 Crores (As on 31.03.2024 : ₹ 0.45 Crores) kept as FDR including interest with Bank of Baroda, Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi against two Bond holders payments i.e. M/s The Bengal Club Ltd and Ms. Maya M. Chulani as per the order dated 03.07.2009 passed in Civil Misc Writ petition No. 28928 of 2009 passed by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court. The said Civil Misc Writ Petition No. 28928 of 2009 was dismissed in default by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court vide order dated 31.08.2018. Pursuant to the said dismissal, Northern Central Railway Allahabad, has filed Restoration Application on 30.03.2019. Further, Application for early hearing also has been filed by Northern Central Railway Allahabad on 23.03.2024. The said matter is yet to be listed before Hon'ble High Court Allahabad.

[3] Provided by KfW to cover up to 70% default risks of the overall 'Access to Energy' portfolio of the Company under KfW VI line of credit by establishment of a portfolio risk reserve account (PRRA). The said amount shall be utilised to recover up to 70% of outstanding debt service obligation of the borrower, after exhausting Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA), upon being declared NPA.

Note 4 : Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into derivative contracts for hedging Foreign Exchange and Interest Rate risk. Derivative transactions include forwards, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps etc. to hedge the liabilities. These derivative transactions are done for hedging purpose and not for trading or speculative purpose.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025			As on 31.03.2024		
Part I	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**
(i) Currency derivatives:-						
Principal Only Swap (POS)	4,728.54	386.73	21.29	6,602.14	422.83	163.27
Foreign Exchange Forward Contract	-	-	-	616.68	-	33.93
Options Contract	1,576.39	42.51	1.91	-	-	-
Sub-total (i)	**6,304.93**	**429.24**	**23.20**	**7,218.82**	**422.83**	**197.20**
(ii) Interest rate Derivatives :-						
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS)	285.20	58.65	-	442.21	60.96	10.82
Sub-total (ii)	**285.20**	**58.65**	**-**	**442.21**	**60.96**	**10.82**
Total Derivative Financial Instruments (i+ii)	**6,590.12**	**487.89**	**23.20**	**7,661.03**	**483.78**	**208.02**

Part II	As on 31.03.2025			As on 31.03.2024		
	Notional amounts	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**	**Notional amounts**	**Fair Value - Assets**	**Fair Value - Liabilities**
Included in above (Part I) are derivatives held for hedging and risk management purposes as follows:-						
(i) Cash Flow Hedging:-						
Currency Derivatives (POS)	4,305.32	339.41	0.98	6,190.30	390.61	144.92
Foreign Exchange Forward Contract	-	-	-	616.68	-	33.93
Options Contract	1,576.39	42.51	1.91	-	-	-
Interest Rate Derivatives (CCIRS)	285.20	58.65	-	442.21	60.96	10.82
Subtotal (i)	**6,166.91**	**440.57**	**2.89**	**7,249.19**	**451.57**	**189.67**
(ii)Undesignated Derivatives:-						
Currency Derivatives (POS)	423.22	47.31	20.31	411.84	32.21	18.34
Foreign Exchange Forward Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Derivatives (CCIRS)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (ii)	**423.22**	**47.31**	**20.31**	**411.84**	**32.21**	**18.34**
Total Derivative Financial Instruments (i) + (ii)	**6,590.12**	**487.89**	**23.20**	**7,661.03**	**483.78**	**208.02**

For Disclosures on risk exposure refer Note 38 (19) & 38(29).

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 5 : Receivables

Trade Receivables

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
A Trade Receivables		
(a) Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
(b) Receivables considered good - Unsecured	5.93	6.02
(c) Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(d) Receivables credit impaired	-	-
Sub Total (A)	5.93	6.02
Allowance for Impairment loss (B)	-	-
Total (A-B)	**5.93**	**6.02**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As on 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	3.17				2.76	-	0.00	**5.93**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As on 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	3.26	-	1.16	-	1.60	0.00	-	**6.02**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing is based on due date of payment and where due date of payment is not specified, ageing is based on date of transaction.

For details on unbilled dues refer Note 38(30)

Note 6 : Loans (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost
A) Loans		
(i) Term Loans		
Term Loans	76,281.65	59,698.11
Interest Accrued and due on Loans including Liquidated Damages	35.79	27.04
Interest Accrued but not due on Loans	28.87	28.36
Front End Fee adjustment	(216.88)	(173.85)
Gross Term Loans at Amortised Cost	**76,129.43**	**59,579.66**
(ii) Others		
Loans to constituents of MNRE	6.65	6.65
Interest Accrued and due on MNRE loans	2.55	2.55
Loans to Staff	32.75	23.71
Loans to KMPs	1.16	-
Interest Accrued but not due on Staff Loans	5.23	3.84
Interest Accrued but not due on Staff Loans of Related Party	0.08	0.12
Total (A) - Gross Loans	**76,177.85**	**59,616.53**
Less: Impairment loss Allowance	857.87	841.44
Total (A) - Net Loans	**75,319.98**	**58,775.09**
(B) Sub-classification of above :		
Security-wise classification		
(i) Secured by tangible assets		
Term Loans	58,493.11	50,865.83
Loans to Staff	32.75	23.71
Loans to KMPs	1.16	-
Interest Accrued and due on Loans	35.81	26.95
Liquidated Damages Accrued and due	(0.02)	0.09
Interest Accrued but not due on Loans	34.10	32.20
Interest Accrued but not due on Loans of Related Party	0.08	0.12
Loans to constituents of MNRE		
Loans to constituents of MNRE	6.65	6.65
Interest Accrued and due on MNRE loans	2.55	2.55
(ii) Secured by Intangible assets	-	-
(iii) Covered by Government Gurantees		
Term Loans	4,685.80	2,171.13
(iv) Unsecured		
Term Loans	12,885.86	6,487.30
Total (B) - Gross Loans	**76,177.85**	**59,616.53**
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	857.87	841.44
Total (B) - Net Loans	**75,319.98**	**58,775.09**
(C) (I) Loans In India		
(i) Public Sector	20,872.00	14,939.97
(ii) Others	55,305.85	44,676.56
Total (C) (I) Gross Loans	**76,177.85**	**59,616.53**
Less: Imapirment Loss Allowance	857.87	841.44
Total (C) (I) - Net Loans	**75,319.98**	**58,775.09**
(C) (II) Loans Outside India	-	-
Total C (I) and C(II) - Net Loans	**75,319.98**	**58,775.09**

Out of the total unsecured loans of ₹ 12,885.86 Crores as on 31.03.2025 (As on 31.03.2024 : ₹ 6,487.30 Crores), Loans amounting to ₹ 12,885.00 Crores as on 31.03.2025 (As on 31.03.2024 : ₹ 6,485.76 Crores) are secured by intangible security by way of exclusive charge on Default Escrow Account by earmarking unencumbered specific revenue stream for repayment of company loans.

During the year , the Company has sent letters to borrowers, except where loans have been recalled or pending before court/NCLT, seeking confirmation of balances as on 31.03.2025 to the borrowers. Confirmations for 22.42% of the said balances have been received (previous year : 13.91%). Out of the remaining loan assets amounting to ₹ 59,165.69 Crores (previous year : ₹ 51,380.72 Crores) for which balance confirmations have not been received, 79.59% loans (previous year : 87.43%) are secured by tangible securities, 7.91% (previous year : 1.89%) by way of Government Guarantee/ Loans to Government and balance are unsecured loans.

In addition to the security held by way of assets etc., of the borrowing entities, the Company held FDRs & Guarantees issued by Banks amounting to₹ 730.50 Crores and ₹ 307.61 Crores as on 31.03.2025 respectively (As on 31.03.2024: ₹ 631.32 Crores and ₹ 242.74 Crores respectively) as additional securities for loans granted.

For Disclosures on Credit Risk, refer Note 38 (19)

For Disclosure on resolution plans implemented by the Company, refer Note 38 (48A)

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. ★
इरेडा IREDA
Business Centre, ... Complex ... B, 7th Floor ... Nagar New Delhi-110023

Note 7 : Investments (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
(A) Investments		
At Amortised Cost		
(i) Investment in Government Securities (Quoted)	600.14	101.30
Number of Units 5.91 Crores (31.03.2024 1 Crores)		
Total - Gross (A)	**600.14**	**101.30**
(B) Sub-classification of above :		
(i) Investment Outside India	-	-
(ii) Investment In India	600.14	101.30
Total (B)	**600.14**	**101.30**
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)	-	-
Total - Net (D)=(A)-(C)	**600.14**	**101.30**

Also refer Note 38(48C)

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8 : Other Financial Assets (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Security Deposits	3.73	3.71
Advances to Staff	6.55	6.92
Advances to KMPs	0.11	0.20
Other Receivables		
FDRs - Borrowers	11.95	11.30
Commercial Papers	68.99	68.99
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance on Commercial Papers	(68.99)	(68.99)
Others	5.71	1.34
TOTAL	**28.05**	**23.47**

Note 9 :Current Tax Assets (Net) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Advance Income Tax and TDS (a)	2,442.59	2,101.90
Less: Provision for Income Tax (b)	2,222.69	1,946.49
Total (a-b)	**219.90**	**155.41**

Note 10 :Deferred Tax Assets/ Liability (Net) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Profit and Loss section, OCI & Other Equity		
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provision for Indirect Tax on Guarantee Commission and Other	28.07	26.31
Provision for Employee Benefits	4.08	3.92
Provision for Impairment	391.50	358.84
Fee Income - Deferred in Books	72.85	54.62
Share Issue Expenses	4.55	6.28
Sub total	**501.05**	**449.97**
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Depreciation	40.72	43.86
Forex Loss Translation Difference	95.41	114.72
Transaction Cost of Bonds	4.35	1.94
Transaction Cost of Loans	-	-
Sub total	**140.48**	**160.52**
Total	**360.57**	**289.45**
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	**360.57**	**289.45**

For Discloure on movement of Deferred Taxes refer Note 38(3)

Note 11 : Investment Property (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount*
Gross Block	
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**0.09**
Additions	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**0.09**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	0.09
Additions	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**0.09**
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**0.06**
Depreciation Expense	0.00
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**0.06**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**0.06**
Depreciation Expense	0.00
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**0.07**
Carrying Amount	
As on 31.03.2024	0.03
As on 31.03.2025	0.02

Fair Value of Investment Property	(₹ in Crores)
As on 31.03.2024	2.90
As on 31.03.2025	3.66

*Relates to Investment Property (Building - Residential). Refer Note 38(18)

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. ★ IREDA Business Centre, NBCC Complex, Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi-110023

Note 12 : Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Buildings		Plant and Machinery		Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Library	Total
	Office Space at Chennai	Solar plant	Solar plant	Computer					
Gross Block									
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**1.30**	**22.39**	**293.91**	**7.35**	**0.88**	**2.21**	**4.87**	**0.00**	**332.92**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	3.72	0.71	5.41	8.69	-	18.53
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
Amount of Change due to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer during the year	-	-	-	3.94	-	0.17	0.55	-	4.66
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**1.30**	**22.39**	**293.91**	**7.13**	**1.59**	**7.45**	**13.01**	**0.00**	**346.79**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**1.30**	**22.39**	**293.91**	**7.13**	**1.59**	**7.45**	**13.01**	**0.00**	**346.79**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	5.25	-	6.62	13.51	0.00	25.38
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of change due to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer during the year	-	-	-	0.46	0.19	0.20	0.87	-	1.72
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**1.30**	**22.39**	**293.91**	**11.92**	**1.40**	**13.87**	**25.66**	**0.00**	**370.45**
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**0.59**	**7.92**	**103.13**	**5.95**	**0.10**	**0.78**	**1.61**	**0.00**	**120.08**
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	0.07	1.33	17.29	1.54	0.41	0.89	2.70	0.00	24.22
Depreciation Adjustment due to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-	-	-	3.66	-	0.05	0.19	-	3.90
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**0.65**	**9.25**	**120.42**	**3.83**	**0.51**	**1.62**	**4.12**	**0.00**	**140.40**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**0.65**	**9.25**	**120.42**	**3.83**	**0.51**	**1.62**	**4.12**	**0.00**	**140.40**
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	0.06	1.33	17.29	2.90	0.34	2.45	7.10	0.00	31.47
Depreciation Adjustment due to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-	-	-	0.38	0.18	0.09	0.44	-	1.09
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**0.71**	**10.58**	**137.71**	**6.35**	**0.67**	**3.98**	**10.78**	**0.00**	**170.78**
Carrying Amount									
As on 31.03.2024	**0.65**	**13.15**	**173.50**	**3.29**	**1.09**	**5.83**	**8.89**	**0.00**	**206.40**
As on 31.03.2025	**0.59**	**11.82**	**156.21**	**5.56**	**0.73**	**9.89**	**14.88**	**0.00**	**199.68**

For information on Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Companies in the group , refer Note 38(33)

Note 13 : Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount
Capital Work in Progress - Building	
Balance as on 01.04.2023	139.26
Additions during the year	2.50
Borrowing Cost Capitalised	-
Less: Transfer to Property Plant & Equipment/ Investment property	141.77
Balance as on 31.03.2024	-
Balance as on 01.04.2024	-
Additions during the year	-
Borrowing Cost Capitalised	-
Less: Transfer to Property Plant & Equipment/ Investment property / Right to Use Assets	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	-

(i) Ageing schedule of Capital-Work-In Progress (including the project whose completion is overdue)

(a) Capital-Work-In Progress (Within scheduled completion)

(₹ in Crores)

As on 31.03.2025	Amount in CWIP for a year of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2024	**Amount in CWIP for a year of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Capital-Work-In Progress (completion overdue / exceeded cost compared to its original plan)

(₹ in Crores)

As on 31.03.2025	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Project 1	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2024	**To be completed in**			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Project 1	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-

Note 14 : Right Of Use Assets (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount		
Right Of Use Asset	Building*	Land	Total
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**23.92**	**4.33**	**28.25**
Additions during the year	139.53	-	**139.53**
Adjustment / Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**163.44**	**4.33**	**167.78**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**163.44**	**4.33**	**167.78**
Additions during the year	-		-
Adjustment / Reclassification	0.27		0.27
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**163.71**	**4.33**	**168.05**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**11.93**	**0.46**	**12.39**
Depreciation Expense	5.31	0.18	5.50
Adjustment / Reclassification	-		-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**17.25**	**0.64**	**17.89**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**17.25**	**0.64**	**17.89**
Depreciation Expense	6.37	0.18	6.55
Adjustment / Reclassification			-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**23.62**	**0.82**	**24.44**
Carrying Amount			
As on 31.03.2024	**146.20**	**3.69**	**149.89**
As on 31.03.2025	**140.10**	**3.51**	**143.60**

For details on right of use assets refer Note 38(32)

*Tax impact on Lease Hold Property taken from NBCC shall be accounted for as an when crystalized

Note 15: Intangible Assets Under Development (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount*
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**4.86**
Additions during the year	4.51
Less : Transfer to Intangible Assets	9.37
Balance as on 31.03.2024	-
Balance as on 01.04.2024	-
Additions during the year	-
Less : Transfer to Intangible Assets	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	-

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

i) Ageing schedule of Intangible Assets Under Development (including the project whose completion is overdue)

(a) Intangible Assets Under Development (Within scheduled completion)

(₹ in Crores)

As on 31.03.2025	Amount in Intangible Asset Under Development for a year of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2024	**Amount in Intangible asset under development for a year of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Intangible Assets Under Development (completion overdue / exceeded cost compared to its original plan)

(₹ in Crores)

As on 31.03.2025	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
	-	-	-	-
As on 31.03.2024	**To be completed in**			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
	-	-	-	-

Refer Note 38(17)

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
Note 16 :Intangible Assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount*
Gross Block	
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**0.45**
Additions during the year	9.37
Amount of change due to revaluation	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**9.82**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**9.82**
Additions during the year	1.93
Amount of change due to revaluation	-
Less: Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**11.75**
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as on 01.04.2023	**0.43**
Amortization expenses	0.63
Amortization adjustment due to Revaluation / WB Grant	3.98
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	**5.04**
Balance as on 01.04.2024	**5.04**
Amortization expenses	0.85
Amortization adjustment due to World Bank Grant (Refer Note 38(7a) & 38(17))	0.37
Less: Eliminated on Disposals/Sale/Transfer	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	**6.26**
Carrying Amount	
As on 31.03.2024	**4.78**
As on 31.03.2025	**5.49**

*Pertains to Computer Software

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Note 17 :Other Non-Financial Assets (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Money Receivable (Refer Note 38(43))	1,638.79	1,638.79
Other Receivables	24.85	24.80
Other Advances	1.43	5.35
Total	**1,665.07**	**1,668.94**

Note 18 : Payables (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Trade Payables		
(i) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1.07	1.03
(ii) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	8.05	6.27
Total	**9.12**	**7.30**

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As on 31.03.2025 (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment*				
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) (Refer Note 38(37))	0.71	0.31	0.05	-	-	-	**1.07**
(ii) Others	4.37	2.60	1.07	-	-	-	**8.05**
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Ageing is based on due date of payment and where due date of payment is not specified, ageing is based on date of trasaction

As on 31.03.2024 (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment*				
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	0.77	0.26	-	-	-	-	**1.03**
(ii) Others	4.60	1.31	0.36	-	-	-	**6.27**
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Ageing is based on due date of payment and where due date of payment is not specified, ageing is based on date of trasaction

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Note 19 :Debt Securities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025 At Amortised Cost	As on 31.03.2024 At Amortised Cost
Bonds:-		
(I) Taxfree Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)		
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) of the Company)		
7.17% Tax free Bonds	284.00	284.00
(Series XIV Private IC- 2015-16) (Repayable on 01.10.2025)		
7.28% Tax free Bonds	108.89	108.89
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2026)		
7.53% Tax free Bonds	127.88	127.88
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2026)		
8.55% Tax free Bonds	123.08	123.08
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIA- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2029)		
8.80% Tax free Bonds	234.55	234.55
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2029)		
8.56% Tax free Bonds	36.00	36.00
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IC- 2013-14) (Repayable on 27.03.2029)		
7.49% Tax free Bonds	884.27	884.27
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2031)		
7.74% Tax free Bonds	483.52	483.52
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2031)		
8.55% Tax free Bonds	38.81	38.81
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIIA- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2034)		
8.80% Tax free Bonds	144.16	144.16
(Series XIII Tranche-I-IIIB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 13.03.2034)		
7.43% Tax free Bonds	36.44	36.44
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIIA- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2036)		
7.68% Tax free Bonds	75.00	75.00
(Series XIV Tranche-I-IIIB- 2015-16) (Repayable on 21.01.2036)		
Sub-Total(A)	**2,576.60**	**2,576.60**
(II) Taxable Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures(Secured)*		
(Secured by negative lien on Loans and Advances (Book Debts) of the Company.)		
9.02% Taxable Bonds	250.00	250.00
(Series III- 2010-11 - Tranche II) (Repayable on 24.09.2025)		
8.49% Taxable Bonds	200.00	200.00
(Series VB- 2013-14) (Repayable on 10.05.2028)		
8.12% Taxable Green Bonds	200.00	200.00
(Series VI A - 2016-17) (Repayable on 24.03.2027)		
8.05% Taxable Green Bonds	500.00	500.00
(Series VI B - 2016-17) (Repayable on 29.03.2027)		
8.51% Taxable Bonds	275.00	275.00
(Series VIIA- 2018-19) (Repayable on 03.01.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.12	0.14
	274.88	274.86

8.47% Taxable Bonds	590.00	590.00
(Series VIIB- 2018-19) (Repayable on 17.01.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.12	0.14
	589.88	589.86
8% Taxable Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00
(Series IX A- 2019-20) (Repayable on 24.09.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.14	0.16
	999.86	999.84
7.40% Taxable Bonds	803.00	803.00
(Series IX B- 2019-20) (Repayable on 03.03.2030)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.27	0.31
	802.73	802.69
Sub-Total(B)	**3,817.35**	**3,817.24**
(III) Taxable Bonds - Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Unsecured)*		
5.98% Taxable Bonds	106.00	106.00
(Series XI A- 2021-22) (Repayable on 16.04.2025)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.00	0.00
	106.00	106.00
7.46% Taxable Bonds	648.40	648.40
(Series XII A- 2022-23) (Repayable on 12.08.2025)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.02	0.06
	648.38	648.34
7.85% Taxable Bonds	1,200.00	1,200.00
(Series XII B- 2022-23) (Repayable on 12.10.2032)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.15	0.16
	1,199.85	1,199.84
7.79% Taxable Bonds	515.00	515.00
(Series XII C- 2022-23) (Repayable on 07.12.2032)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.07	0.07
	514.93	514.93
7.94% Taxable Bonds	1,500.00	1,500.00
(Series XII D- 2022-23) (Repayable on 27.01.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.46	0.50
	1,499.54	1,499.50
7.63% Taxable Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00
(Series XV-A 2023-24) (Repayable on 11.08.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.61	0.67
	999.39	999.33
7.75% Taxable Bonds	683.00	683.00
(Series XV-B 2023-24) (Repayable on 12.10.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.42	0.45
	682.58	682.55
7.68% Taxable Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00
(Series XV-C 2023-24) (Repayable on 22.12.2033)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.66	0.72
	999.34	999.28
7.77% Taxable Bonds	809.74	809.74
(Series XV-D 2023-24) (Repayable on 10.05.2027)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.25	0.36
	809.49	809.38

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7.59% Taxable Bonds	1,130.00	1,130.00
(Series XV-E 2023-24) (Repayable on 23.02.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.20	1.29
	1,128.80	1,128.71
7.53% Taxable Bonds	1,222.00	1,222.00
(Series XV-F 2023-24) (Repayable on 10.05.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.87	0.93
	1,221.13	1,221.07
7.57% Taxable Bonds	447.00	447.00
(Series XV-G 2023-24) (Repayable on 18.05.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.24	0.29
	446.76	446.71
7.59% Taxable Bonds	1,065.00	1,065.00
(Series XV-H 2023-24) (Repayable on 26.07.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.81	0.87
	1,064.19	1,064.13
7.50% Taxable Bonds	1,000.00	-
(Series XVI-A 2024-25) (Repayable on 05.06.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.99	-
	999.01	-
7.44% Taxable Bonds	1,500.00	-
(Series XVI-B 2024-25) (Repayable on 25.08.2034)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.82	-
	1,499.18	-
7.39% Taxable Bonds	1,090.00	-
(Series XVI-C 2024-25) (Repayable on 22.07.2039)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.01	-
	1,088.99	-
7.36% Taxable Bonds	1,500.00	-
(Series XVI-D 2024-25) (Repayable on 09.09.2039)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.32	-
	1,498.68	-
7.32% Taxable Bonds	1,500.00	-
(Series XVI-E 2024-25) (Repayable on 04.11.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.59	-
	1,499.41	-
7.37% Taxable Bonds	2,000.00	-
(Series XVI-F 2024-25) (Repayable on 27.11.2031)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.28	-
	1,998.72	-
7.28% Taxable Bonds	1,330.00	-
(Series XVI-G 2024-25) (Repayable on 21.01.2035)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.20	-
	1,328.80	-
7.40% Taxable Bonds	820.00	-
(Series XVI-H 2024-25) (Repayable on 27.02.2036)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.88	-
	819.12	-
Sub-Total(C)	**22,052.29**	**11,319.77**
Total Bonds(A+B+C)	**28,446.24**	**17,713.61**

Geography wise Debt Securities		
Debt Securities In India	28,446.24	17,713.61
Debt Securities Oustide India	-	-
Total	**28,446.24**	**17,713.61**

Notes :

i) *The taxable bonds issued by the Company have the clause in the Information Memorandum of respective bonds for the reissue of bonds.

ii) During the year ended 31.03.2025 ,the Company has issued Taxable Unsecured Bond for ₹ 10,740.00 Crores under Series XVI-A to Series XVI-H respectively (Year ended 31.03.2024 : Taxable Unsecured Bond for₹ 7,356.74 Crores under Series XV-A to XV-H respectively).

iii) During the year ended 31.03.2025, the Company has redeemed ₹ Nil Crores (Year ended on 31.03.2024 : redeemed Taxable Bond Series V-A of ₹ 300.00 Crores and XIII-1A of Rs. 75.76 Crores & XIII-1B of Rs. 105.29 Crores).

iv) Pursuant to Regulation 54 of SEBI (Listing obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, for all secured non-convertible debt securities issued by the Company and outstanding as on 31.03.2025 , 100 % security cover has been maintained by way of charge on the receivables of the Company.

v) There were no instances of breach of covenants of debt securities issued by the Company.

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Note 20 :Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As on 31.03.2025**	**As on 31.03.2024**
	At Amortised Cost	**At Amortised Cost**
(a)Term Loans-		
(1)From Banks		
A. Term Loans - Secured		
From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-V (Secured by Pari-Passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts)	291.57	379.88
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2018 till 30.12.2027 in 16 installments of Euro 5,263,000 each and 3 installments of Euro 5,264,000 each)		
From HDFC Bank Limited (HDFC) - Loan-III	62.50	145.83
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge over book debts & receivables of the Company with 100% cover).		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of₹ 20.83 Crores each starting from 30.03.2023).		
From HDFC Bank Limited (HDFC) - Loan-IV	83.33	166.67
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge over book debts & receivables of the Company with 100% cover).		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of 20.83 Crores each starting from 23.04.2023).		
From State Bank of India (SBI) - Loan-IV	1,041.62	1,874.99
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount .)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 208.34 Crores each, starting from 22.07.2023).		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan II	333.31	666.67
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of₹ 83.33 Crores each starting from 27.06.2023)		
From Bank of India (BOI) - Loan IV- BOI	631.50	842.11
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments of₹ 52.63 Crores each starting from 30.09.2023)		

From HSBC Bank - Loan I - HSBC -Tranche I	72.22	94.44
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) & receivables of the Company with 100% cover)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 5.56 Crores each, starting from 09.03.2024)		
From NaBFID - Loan I- NaBFID	-	2,050.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu by the way of hypothecation on all receivables of the Company/ borrower with a minimum security of 1.0x of the facility)		
(Repayable in 36 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 56.94 Crores each, starting from 30.06.2024,however the loan has been fully prepaid on 22.11.2024)		
From Indian Overseas Bank - Loan I- IOB	333.33	666.67
(Secured by first charge on Pari-Passu basis with other lenders under multiple banking arrangement on standard loan receivables of the Company with minimum security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 3 annual instalments , two of ₹ 333.33 Crores each and one for ₹ 333.33 Crores, starting 31.03.2024)		
From IDBI Bank -Term Loan Facility I	333.32	444.44
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on book debts to the extent of 100% of the outstanding loan amount)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalment of ₹ 27.78 Crores each, starting from 31.12.2023 and last instalment will be 31.3.2028)		
From Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Loan-II (Guaranteed by the Government of India)	1,141.09	1,222.82
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts))		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2020 till 15.10.2034 in 29 equal installments of US$ 6,666,666.67 each and 30th installment of US$ 6,666,666.57)		
From Bank of India (BOI) - Loan-I	409.86	547.05
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 21 equal quarterly instalments of₹ 34.19 Crores each, starting from 22.02.2023)		
From Bank of India (BOI) - II Tranche-A	210.39	315.79
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security covergae of 100%)		
(Repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments of₹ 26.32 Crores each, starting from 30.09.2022)		
From Punjab National Bank (PNB) - Loan-II	262.47	412.50
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables of the Company with minimum security cover of 1 time of the outstanding loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 16 structured quarterly equal instalments. First installment of ₹ 37.51 Crores due on 21.03.2023 and remaining installments of ₹ 37.50 Crores each, starting from 21.06.2023.)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-III Tranche-A	883.80	1,389.20
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 126.35 Crores each, starting from 29.12.2022 till 29.09.2026, second last instalment on 29.12.2026 and final installment of ₹ 62.85 Crores on 29.03.2027)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-III Tranche-B	266.50	399.90
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 33.35 Crores each starting from 29.12.2022 till 29.12.2026 and final installment of ₹ 33.05 Crores on 29.03.2027)		

From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-VI	92.35	116.02
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge on the Loans and Advances (Book Debts))		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2021 till 30.06.2028 in 6 installments of Euro 1,428,000 each and 8 installments of Euro 1,429,000 each .)		
From Bank of India (BOI)	611.00	855.56
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100% .)		
(Repayable in 18 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 61.11 Crores each, starting from 30.06.2023)		
From Punjab National Bank (PNB)	843.63	1,218.75
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables of the Company with minimum security cover of 1 time of the outstanding loan amount).		
(Repayable in 16 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 93.75 Crores each, starting from 27.09.2023).		
From Bank of India (BOI) - II Tranche-B	105.48	158.25
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%).		
(Repayable in 19 quarterly instalments. First instalments of ₹ 52.63 Crores on 30.09.2022 and 18 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 13.18 Crores starting from 31.12.2022).		
From Central Bank of India - I	249.96	583.33
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 12 structured quarterly equal instalments of ₹ 83.33 Crores each, starting from 29.03.2023).		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-A	533.33	800.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 66.67 Crores each, starting on 28.06.2024)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-B	450.00	600.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 50.00 Crores each, starting from 07.07.2024)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-C	240.00	320.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 26.67 Crores each, starting from 31.07.2024.)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-D	232.50	310.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 25.83 Crores each, starting from 04.08.2024.)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-E	465.00	620.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 51.67 Crores each, starting from 19.08.2024.)		

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India Habitat Centre, Core-4, East Court, 1st Floor, Plate-B, 7th Floor
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From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-V Tranche-F	1,387.50	1,850.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 154.17 Crores each, starting from 31.08.2024.)		
From HSBC - Loan-I Tranche-II	266.67	300.00
(Secured by First Pari-Passu charge on Loans and Advances (book debts) & receivables of the Company with 100% cover.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 16.67 Crores each, starting from 01.12.2024)		
From Karnataka Bank - Loan-II	444.49	500.00
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge on standard recievables/ book debts of the Company with security cover of 100% of the outstanding amount at any point of time.)		
(Repayable in 17 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 27.75 Crores each and 18th instalment of Rs 28.25 Crores starting from 15.12.2024.)		
From IDBI Bank - Loan-II	444.44	500.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount,.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 27.78 Crores each, starting from 01.12.2024.)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan-III	-	100.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 25 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 3.85 Crores each and 26th instalment of Rs 3.85 Crores starting from 30.12.2024 however the loan has been fully prepaid on 02.09.2024.)		
From State Bank Of India (SBI) - Loan-VI-A	375.00	500.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 41.67 Crores each, starting from 27.09.2024.)		
From Bank of Baroda (BoB) Bank - Loan-I	499.88	500.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge over receivable of the Company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 8 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 62.50 Crores each starting on 30.06.2025.)		
From Indusind Bank	-	300.00
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge over book debts and receivables of the Company upto 90 days with security coverage of 100%, bullet repayment of Rs 300 Crores on 19-03-2025 and Rs 120 crores on 26-03-2025.)		
From Central Bank of India	-	1,000.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%, bullet repayment on 14.08.2024 for Rs 315 Crores.27.08.2024 for Rs 400 Crores and 24.09.2024 for Rs 285 Crores)		
From State Bank of India (SBI)	785.00	555.00
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%, bullet repayment of Rs 200 Crores on 07-05-2025, Rs 300 Crores on 08-05-2025, Rs 100 crore on 13-05-2025 Rs 50 crore on 15-05-2025, Rs 75 crore on 19-05-2025 and Rs 60 Crore on 20-05-2025)		
From State Bank of India (SBI)- Loan-VI Tranche B	358.33	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 35.83 Crores each, starting from 02.10.2024.))		

From State Bank of India (SBI)- Loan-VI Tranche C	83.33	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 8.33 Crores each, starting from 14.10.2024.)		
From State Bank of India (SBI)- Loan-VI Tranche D	533.33	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 53.33 Crores each, starting from 08.11.2024.)		
From State Bank of India (SBI)- Loan-VI Tranche E	275.00	-
((Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on the book debts of the Company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the Loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 27.50 Crores each, starting from 14.11.2024.)		
From Canara Bank Tranche A	99.17	-
((Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 5.83 Crores each, starting from 31.01.2025.)		
From Canara Bank Tranche B	330.56	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 19.44 Crores each, starting from 28.02.2025.)		
From Canara Bank Tranche C	47.22	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 2.78 Crores each, starting from 28.02.2025.)		
From Canara Bank Tranche D	363.61	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 21.39 Crores each, starting from 28.02.2025.)		
From South Indian Bank	250.00	-
(Secured by first charge on Pari-Passu basis with other lenders under multiple banking arrangements on standard loans receivables of the Company with minimum security coverage of 100% with bullet repayment on 21-09-2027.)		
From Bank of Baroda (BoB) Bank - Loan-I Tranche II	350.00	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge over receivables of the Company with security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 8 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 43.75 Crores each, starting from 30.06.2025)		
From IDBI Bank- Loan III	377.77	-
(Secured by Pari-Passu charge on book debts to the extent of 100% of the outstanding loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 22.22 Crores each starting on 01.04.2025)		

From South Indian Bank-Loan II	200.00	-
(Secured by first charge on Pari-Passu basis with other lenders under multiple banking arrangement on standard loan receivable of the Company with minimum security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 10 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 20.00 Crores each starting on 27.06.2025)		
From Canara Bank Tranche E	415.00	-
(Secured by first Pari-Passu charge on all present and future receivables with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 23.06 Crores each starting on 30.06.2025)		
From State Bank of India Tranche A	800.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on book debts of the company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount.)		
(Repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 42.11 Crores each starting on 21.05.2025)		
From Punjab National Bank- Loan V	1,999.99	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on all present and future receivables of the company with minimum security cover of 100% of the loan outstanding amount.)		
(Repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 125.00 Crores each starting on 31.03.2026)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche A	320.83	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 29.17 Crores each starting on 31.03.2025)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche B	200.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 16.67 Crores each starting on 30.04.2025)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche C	250.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 20.83 Crores each starting on 30.04.2025)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche D	165.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 13.75 Crores each starting on 30.05.2025)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche E	400.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 33.33 Crores each starting on 30.05.2025)		
From Central Bank of India (CBI) - Loan IV Tranche F	150.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on receivables of the company with security coverage of 100%.)		
((Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 12.50 Crores each starting on 10.06.2025)		

From State Bank of India (SBI) - Loan VIII Tranche A	2,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on book debts of the company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 166.67 Crores each starting on 05.09.2025)		
From State Bank of India (SBI) - Loan VIII Tranche B	1,000.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge on book debts of the company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
(Repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 83.33 Crores each starting on 06.09.2025)		
From Bank of Maharashtra	750.00	-
(Secured by first pari-passu charge over standard receivables of the company with minimum security coverage of 100%)		
(Repayable in 18 equal quarterly instalments of Rs 166.67 Crores each starting on 30.04.2025 and last instalment of Rs 166.61 Crores)		
Sub total (A)	**26,102.18**	**23,305.87**
B. Term Loans - Unsecured		
From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-I	162.57	169.45
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.12.2009 till 30.12.2039 in 28 installments of Euro 586,451.79 each, 32 installments of Euro 586,963.08 each and 1 installment of Euro 586,963 .)		
From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-III	153.72	156.21
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.06.2020 till 30.12.2049 in 9 installments of Euro 332,000 each & 51 installments of Euro 333,000 each)		
From Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) - Loan-VII	253.09	270.05
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.05.2023 till 15.05.2035 in 1 installment of USD 8,912,000 and 24 installments of USD 1,408,248.09)		
From International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)- Loan-III	318.77	156.03
(Guaranteed by the Government of India to the extent of 80% of exposure)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2022 till 15.10.2035 in 3 installments of US$ 556,508.17each, 2 installments of US$ 779,500.64 each,22 installments of US$ 1,693,241.41 each and 28th installment of US$ 1,688,973.99) based on outstanding loan)		
From International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Clean Technology Fund (CTF) - Loan-III	119.69	58.22
(Guaranteed by the Government of India to the extent of 80% of exposure)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.04.2027 till 15.10.2056 in 20 installments of US$ 139,849.43 each and 40 installments of US$ 279,698.86 each) based on outstanding loan)		
From Karnataka Bank Loan-I	136.37	318.20
(Repayable in 10 instalments of Rs 45.45 Crores each and 11th (last) quarterly instalment of Rs 45.50 Crores starting from 29.05.2023)		
From European Investment Bank (EIB) - Loan-I	1,295.32	1,373.08
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Tranche I - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 26.09.2019 to 26.03.2035 in 32 installments of US$ 662,000 each)		
(Tranche II - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.07.2020 to 15.07.2036 in 32 installments of US$ 1,999636.36 each and 1 installment of US$ 1,999,636.48)		
(Tranche III - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 16.02.2021 to 15.08.2036 in 32 installments of US$ 4,005,375 each)		

From European Investment Bank (EIB) - Loan-II	1,269.64	1,344.68
(Tranche I - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 27.02.2023 to 27.08.2035 in 25 instalments of US$ 2,263,653.85 each and 1 instalment of US$ 2,263,653.75).		
(Tranche II - Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 09.03.2024 to 09.03.2037 in 26 instalments of US$ 4,200,740.74 each and 1 instalment of US$ 4,200,740.76).		
Sub total (B)	**3,709.17**	**3,845.92**
Total loan from banks (C=A+B)	**29,811.35**	**27,151.79**
(II) From Others		
D. Term loans - secured	-	-
Sub total (D)	-	-
E. Term loans - unsecured		
From National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	25.42	37.21
(Repayable in 41 structured quaterly instalments.)		
From Agence Francaise De Developpement (AFD) - Loan-I	258.51	294.71
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 31.07.2016 till 31.01.2031 in 29 installments of Euro 2,333,333.33 each and 30th installment of Euro 2,333,333.43)		
From Agence Francaise De Developpement (AFD) - Loan-II(viii)	-	496.20
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 30.11.2019 till 31.05.2029 in 20 installments of Euro 5,000,000 each. The outstanding amount as on 31.05.2024 has been paid off.) (Also Refer Note 38(26))		
From Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - Loan-I	1,370.30	1,410.84
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 20.6.2021 to 20.06.2041 in 1 installment of JPY 731,720,000 and 40 Installments of JPY 731,707,000 each.)		
From Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - Loan-II	1,576.35	1,610.78
(Guaranteed by the Government of India)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 20.03.2024 to 20.03.2044 in 1 installment of JPY 731,000,000 & 40 Installments of JPY 730,975,000 each.)		
From Government of India	224.65	239.70
(Against International Development Agency (IDA) - Second Renewable Energy Project (INR Loan)		
(Repayment on half yearly basis starting from 15.10.2010 to 15.04.2035 in 20 installments of US$ 625,000.00 each and 30 installments of US$ 1,250,000.00 each payable in INR.)		
Sub-Total (E)	**3,455.23**	**4,089.44**
Toal loans from others (F=D+E)	**3,455.23**	**4,089.44**
Toal term loans (a=C+F)	**33,266.58**	**31,241.23**
(b)Loans repayable on demand :-		
Secured		
From Banks		
Bank of Baroda	-	82.62
(Secured by First Pari Passu charge on the book debts and receivables related to standard assets, to the extent of 125% of the loan outstanding)		
State Bank of India (SBI)	222.92	-
(Secured by First Pari Passu charge on book debts of the company by way of hypothecation to the extent of 100% of the loan amount)		
Sub total (b)	**222.92**	**82.62**

(c) FCNR(B) Demand Loans :-		
Secured		
Sub total (c)	-	-
Grand total(a+b+c)	**33,489.50**	**31,323.85**
Geography wise Borrowings		
Borrowings In India	24,961.89	22,025.18
Borrowings Outside India	8,527.61	9,298.67
Total	**33,489.50**	**31,323.85**

i) Foreign currency borrowings from various multilateral / bilateral agencies viz. ADB, World Bank , KfW, AFD, JICA and EIB have been converted into rupee and hedging of the same is done by undertaking plain vanilla swap transaction /currency interest rate swap / principal only swap/forward contracts etc. with various banks with whom Company has signed International Swaps and Derivative Association (ISDA) Master Agreement. These derivative transactions have been entered into with the participating bank for a maturity period which may be shorter than the maturity period of the loan. The hedging of the foreign currency loan has been carried out at various intervals and in multiple Tranches based on the drawl under the lines of credit and also rollover. In addition to the interest cost and other financial charges, due to hedging of foreign currency loans, these loans carry hedging/derivative cost, which is Tranche wise as per the drawl under the line of credit, thus the applicable rate of interest on these lines of credit has not been disclosed above.

ii) Rupee Borrowing as on 31-03-2025 mentioned in Note No. 20 were raised at respective Banks/Financial Institutions benchmark rate plus spread ranging from 0 bps to 155 bps.

iii) The Company raises funds through various instruments including bonds. During the year, the Company has not defaulted in servicing of any of its debt service obligations whether for principal or interest.

iv) Funds raised during the year have been utilised for the stated objects in the offer document/information memorandum/facility agreement.

v) The Companies in the group have not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.

vi) The statements of book debts filed by the Company with banks/ financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

vii) None of the borrowings have been guaranteed by Directors.

viii) There were no instances of breach of covenants of loans availed by the Company.

Note 21 : Subordinated Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost
A) Unsecured		
9.23% IREDA Taxable Unsecured	150.00	150.00
(Subordinated Tier-II Bonds-Series VIII- Repayable on 22.02.2029)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.16	0.19
	149.84	149.81
7.74% IREDA Taxable Unsecured	500.00	500.00
(Subordinated Tier-II Bonds - Series-X- Repayable on 08.05.2030)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.34	0.39
	499.66	499.61
7.74% IREDA Taxable Unsecured	910.37	-
(Subordinated Tier-II Bonds - SD-III- Repayable on 27.03.2035)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.77	-
	909.60	-
8.40% IREDA Perpetual Taxable Bonds	1,239.00	-
(Perpetual Tier-I Bonds - Series-I- with call option on 21.03.2035 and on annual anniversary date thereafter)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	1.52	-
	1,237.48	-
8.40% IREDA Perpetual Taxable Bonds	8.00	-
(Perpetual Tier-II Bonds - Series-I- with call option on 21.03.2035 and on annual anniversary date thereafter)		
Less :Transaction Cost on above	0.01	-
	7.99	-
	2,804.57	**649.42**

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Total (A)	**2,804.57**	**649.42**
B) Geography wise classification		
Subordinated Liabilities In India	2,804.57	649.42
Subordinated Liabilities Outside India	-	-
Total(B)	**2,804.57**	**649.42**

Notes :

i) During the year ended 31.03.2025 ,the Company has issued Perpetual Debt Instruments for₹ 1,247 Crores (Year ended 31.03.2024 : Nil) and Subordinated Tier II Bonds for ₹ 910.37 Crores (Year ended 31.03.2024 : Nil). Also refer Note 38(48)

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 22 :Other Financial Liabilities **(₹ in Crores)**

Particulars	**As on 31.03.2025**	**As on 31.03.2024**
(a) National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)	440.57	401.94
(b) Interest & Other Charges Accrued but not due on Borrowings	959.28	621.42
(c) Other Payables :		
MNRE Programme Funds	9.45	9.45
MNRE / UNDP -IREDA Scheme Funds (Refer Note 38(42))	158.00	232.12
GEF -MNRE -United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Project (Refer Note 38(42b))	2.90	2.73
Unclaimed Bond Principal *	0.20	0.20
Unclaimed Bond Interest *	1.93	1.37
Payable to NCEF	0.17	0.17
Lease Liability	3.90	4.03
Others	61.64	66.87
Total	**1,638.04**	**1,340.30**

*Out of the same, no amount is eligible to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund

Note 23 :Provisions **(₹ in Crores)**

Particulars	**As on 31.03.2025**	**As on 31.03.2024**
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note No. 38(6))		
-Provision for Leave Encashment	10.58	9.03
-Provision for Post Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB)	-	16.88
-Provision for Sick Leave	5.27	5.68
-Provision for Baggage Allowance	0.27	0.24
-Provision for Farewell Gift	0.23	0.20
Others		
-Provision for Indirect Tax (Including on Guarantee Commission) & Others	126.49	103.27
-Contingent provision on Financial Instruments (Loans)*	1,074.65	855.82
Total	**1,217.49**	**991.12**

*Including provision for Non Fund Exposure and excluding provision for Stage III loans

Note 24 :Other Non-Financial Liabilities **(₹ in Crores)**

Particulars	**As on 31.03.2025**	**As on 31.03.2024**
Revenue received in advance		
Front End Fee Received in Advance	72.58	43.17
Other Advances		
Others	1.36	0.95
Others		
Provident Fund payable	0.04	0.04
Statutory Dues	19.09	11.91
MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (including interest accrued) (Refer Note 38(43))	1,653.12	1,652.28
Sundry Liabilities -Interest Capitalisation (Funded Interest Term Loan)	82.79	87.85
Capital Grant from World Bank (Refer Note 38(7a))	1.15	1.52
Default Risk Reduction Fund for Access to Energy Projects (KfW VI)#	10.12	9.69
Total	**1,840.25**	**1,807.41**

#Provided by KfW to cover up to 70% default risks of the overall access to energy portfolio of the Comapany under KfW VI line of credit by establishment of a portfolio risk reserve account (PRRA). The said amount shall be utilised to recover up to 70% of outstanding debt service obligation of the borrower, after exhausting DSRA, upon being declared NPA

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. इरेडा IREDA ... Centre, ... Complex, ... Plate-B, 7th Floor East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi-110023

Note 25 :Equity Share Capital (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
(A) Authorised Share Capital		
6,000,000,000 (Previous year 6,000,000,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	6,000.00	6,000.00
	6,000.00	6,000.00
(B)Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up		
2,687,764,706 Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid up (Previous year 2,687,764,706 Equity Shares of ₹10 each)	2,687.76	2,687.76
Fully Paid Up		
Total	**2,687.76**	**2,687.76**

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding:-

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025		As on 31.03.2024	
	No. of shares	Amount (₹ in Crores)	No. of shares	Amount (₹ in Crores)
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year (of ₹10 each)	2,68,77,64,706	2,687.76	2,68,77,64,706	2,687.76
Add:- Shares Issued & Allotted during the year	-	-	-	-
Brought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year (of ₹10 each)	**2,68,77,64,706**	**2,687.76**	**2,68,77,64,706**	**2,687.76**

Details of the shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:-

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025		As on 31.03.2024	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Government of India	2,01,58,23,529	75	2,01,58,23,529	75

Details of Shares held by promoters at the end of the year:-

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025			As on 31.03.2024		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Government of India	2,01,58,23,529	75	0	2,01,58,23,529	75	25

1 The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having face value of ₹ 10 per share
2 Equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividends which is subject to approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend
3 The holders of the equity shares are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their shareholding at the meeting of the shareholders
4 The company has not, for a year of 5 years immediately preceeding the balance sheet date
a) issued equity share without payment being received in cash
b) issued equity share by way of bonus share
c) bought back any of its share
5 The company has no equity share reserved for issue under options/contracts /commitment for the sale of shares or disinvestment (Refer Note 38(27))
6 Calls unpaid (showing aggregate value of calls unpaid by directors and officers) Nil
7 Forfeited shares (amount originally paid up) Nil
8 For Capital Management Refer Note 38(23)

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 26 : Other Equity *

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
(a) Reserves and Surplus		
(i) Special Reserve	1,943.10	1,581.10
(ii) Debenture Redemption Reserve	439.01	397.75
(iii) General Reserve	3,560.48	2,610.48
(iv) Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)	(379.08)	(318.37)
(v) NBFC Reserve	1,052.83	712.83
(vi) Securities Premium	864.26	863.63
(vii) Translation Reserve on Consolidation	0.64	-
(b) Retained Earnings	27.78	38.26
(c) Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges		
(i) Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	69.76	(14.02)
Total Other Equity (a+b+c)	**7,578.78**	**5,871.66**

*For changes during the year refer to Statement of Changes in Equity

Details of other equity is shown as below:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Special Reserves		
Under Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act 1961		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,581.10	1,317.10
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	362.00	264.00
Less : Written back during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,943.10**	**1,581.10**
Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	397.75	397.97
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	41.26	45.03
Less : Written back during the year	-	45.26
Balance at the end of the year	**439.01**	**397.75**
General Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,610.48	1,910.48
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	950.00	700.00
Less : Written back during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**3,560.48**	**2,610.48**
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(318.37)	(580.40)
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	(65.26)	268.62
Less: Amortization during the year	(4.55)	6.59
Balance at the end of the year	**(379.08)**	**(318.37)**
NBFC Reserve (Section 45-IC of RBI Act 1934)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	712.83	461.83
Add : Additions / Transfers during the year	340.00	251.00
Balance at the end of the year	**1,052.83**	**712.83**
Securities Premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**863.63**	-
Add : Premium on shares issued during the year	-	886.96
Less: Utilized during the year for the Share Issue Expenses (Net of Tax Benefit)	-	23.33
Add: Adjustment for Share Issue Expenses (Net of Tax Benefit)	0.63	-
Balance at the end of the year	**864.26**	**863.63**
Retained Earnings		
Retained Earning at the beginning of the year	38.26	2.51
Add : Profit for the year	1,698.34	1,252.24
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	(15.55)	(1.71)
Less: Transfer to Special Reserve	362.00	264.00
Add/(Less) : Net Transfer to / (from) Debenture Redemption Reserve	41.26	(0.23)
Less: Transfer to General Reserve	950.00	700.00
Less: Transfer to NBFC Reserve	340.00	251.00
Balance at the end of the year	**27.78**	**38.26**

Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges		
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(14.02)	141.07
Add: Recognition through Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense) (Net of Taxes)	83.78	(155.09)
Balance at the end of the year (Net of Taxes)	**69.76**	**(14.02)**
Translation Reserve on Consolidation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	0.64	-
Balance at the end of the year	**0.64**	-
Total	**7,578.78**	**5,871.67**

1 Nature and purpose of Reserves

1.1 Special Reserve:

Special reserve has been created to avail income tax deduction under section 36(1)(viii) of Income-Tax Act,1961 @ 20% of the profit before tax arrived from the business of providing long term finance. Accordingly, a sum of ₹ 362.00 Crores has been provided for the year ended 31.03.2025 (previous year: ₹ 264.00 Crores)

1.2 Debenture Redemption Reserve:

In terms of Rule 18 (7)(b)(ii) of the Companies Act 2013, the Company is required to create a Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR) upto 25% of the bonds issued through public issue. The Company has made a provision for DRR, so as to achieve the required amount over the respective tenure of the Tax-Free Bonds. Accordingly, a sum of ₹ 41.26 Crores has been provided for the year ended 31.03.2025 (previous year: ₹ 45.03 Crores)

1.3 General Reserve:

General Reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another

1.4 Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve:

Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account represents unamortized foreign exchange gain/loss on Long-term Foreign Currency Borrowings that are amortized over the tenure of the respective borrowings. The company has adopted exemption of para D13AA of Ind AS 101, according to which a first-time adopter may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements for the year ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial year as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, all transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. The exchange differences arising on reporting of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on March 31,2018, at rate prevailing at the end of each year, different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are accumulated in a "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve Account" and amortized over the balance year of such long term monetary item, by recognition as income or expense in each of such years. Long-term foreign currency monetary items are those which have a term of twelve months or more at the date of origination. Movement of FCMITR has been shown in the table above

1.5 NBFC Reserve:

In terms of RBI circular no. DNBR (PD)CC No 092/03.10.001/2017-18 dated May 31, 2018, the Company is required to create NBFC reserve under Section 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934 @ 20% of post-tax profit Accordingly, for the year ended 31.03.2025, an amount of ₹ 340 Crores has been appropriated (previous year: ₹ 251.00 Crores) towards NBFC reserve

1.6 Securities Premium:

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilized only for limited purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Expenditure on issue of shares is charged to the securities premium account

1.7 Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings represent profits and items of other comprehensive income recognized directly in retained earnings earned by the Group less dividend distributions and transfer to and from other reserves

1.8 Cash Flow Hedge Reserve:

The Company uses derivative instruments in pursuance of managing its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps. To the extent the derivative contracts designated under the hedge accounting are effective hedges, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in 'Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges'. Amounts recognized in such reserve are reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss Movement of Cash Flow Hedge Reserve has been shown in the table above

1.9 Translation Reserve on Consolidation

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.
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Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 27 : Interest Income (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
(i) Interest on Loans	6,539.89	4,781.68
Less : Rebate	44.54	32.80
Interest on Loans (Net)	6,495.35	4,748.88
(ii) Interest Income on Investments		
-Interest on GOI Securities	40.03	6.71
(iii) Interest on Deposits with Banks		
-Short Term Deposit-INR	17.37	28.67
-Short Term Deposit-Foreign Currency	2.66	4.62
(iv) Other Interest Income		
-Interest on SB a/c	-	0.08
(v) Differential Interest	20.89	33.44
Total	**6,576.30**	**4,822.40**

Interest on Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost

Note 28 : Fees and Commission Income (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Business Service Fees		
(i) Fee Based Income	17.17	17.21
(ii) Consultancy Fee	-	0.16
(iii) Gurantee Commission	68.37	31.54
Total business Service Fees (a)	**85.54**	**48.91**
Service Charge		
(i) Government Scheme Implementation	10.17	11.11
Total Service Charges - Government Scheme Implementation (b)	**10.17**	**11.11**
Total (a+b)	**95.71**	**60.02**

Note 29 : Net Gain/(Loss) on Fair Value Changes* (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Net gain/(loss) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value Through Statement of Profit and Loss other than Trading Portfolio		
(i) Derivatives		
- Fair Value Changes on Derivative Cover taken for Foreign Currency Loans	13.13	(11.26)
Fair Value changes		
- Realised	-	-
- Unrealised	13.13	(11.26)
Total Net Gain/(Loss) on Fair Value Changes	**13.13**	**(11.26)**

*Fair Value changes in this schedule are other than those arising on account of accrued interest income/expenses

Note 30 :Other Operating Income (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
i) Revenue from Solar Power Plant*		
Sale of Power (a)	27.02	29.80
Less : Rebate to Customer (b)	0.54	0.60
Revenue from Solar Power Plant (Net) (c=a-b)	**26.48**	**29.20**
ii) Bad Debts Recovered	31.70	63.57
Total (i+ii+iii)	**58.18**	**92.77**

*(Refer Note No. 38(30) and 38(31))

Note 31 :Other Income (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Excess Provision Written off	0.01	0.01
Interest on Staff Loan	1.93	1.29
Interest on Income Tax Refund	9.68	-
Rental Income (Refer Note No. 38(18))	0.07	0.02
Others	0.68	0.04
Total	**12.37**	**1.36**

Note 32 :Finance Cost* (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Interest on Borrowings	2,243.56	2,027.98
Interest on Debt Securities	1,759.15	962.31
Interest on Subordinated Liabilities	56.62	52.59
Other Borrowing Costs	80.25	120.46
Transaction Cost on Borrowings	1.11	0.40
Interest on Lease Liability	0.36	0.36
Total	**4,141.05**	**3,164.10**

*Finance Cost on Financial Liabilities are measured at fair value through Amortised Cost

Note 33 : Net Translation/ Transaction Exchange Loss (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Net Translation/ Transaction Exchange Loss	37.06	(9.94)
Amortization of FCMITR	4.55	(6.59)
Total	**41.61**	**(16.53)**

Also refer Note 38(26)

Note 34 :Impairment on Financial Instruments (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Loans	237.23	(67.22)
Total	**237.23**	**(67.22)**

Impairment on Financial Instruments measured at Amortised Cost

For more details Refer Note No. 38(19)

Note 35 :Employee Benefits Expense (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Salaries and Wages	63.66	57.98
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	5.85	4.90
Staff Welfare Expenses	12.03	8.29
Human Resource Development Expenses	0.12	0.15
Total	**81.66**	**71.32**

Note 36 :Depreciation,Amortization and Impairment (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Depreciation on Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) (Refer Note 38(5))	31.47	24.22
Amortization of Intangible Assets (Refer Note 38(17))	0.85	0.63
Depreciation on Investment Property (Refer Note 38(18))	0.00	0.00
Amortization of Right to Use Asset (Refer Note 38(32))	6.55	5.50
Total	**38.87**	**30.35**

Note 37 :Other Expenses (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Rent, Taxes and Energy Cost	14.13	16.05
Repairs and Maintenance	7.10	7.26
Communication Costs	2.23	1.13
Printing and stationery	0.41	0.49
Advertisement and Publicity	8.16	10.57
Director's fees, Allowances and Expenses	2.34	1.78
Auditor's fees and expenses (Refer Note No 38(39))	0.50	0.55
Legal and Professional charges	19.42	24.06
Travelling and Conveyance	6.64	6.74
Insurance	0.40	0.14
Bad Debts	14.74	-
Credit Rating Expenses	1.58	1.30
Loss on Sale of PPE	0.54	0.64
Other Expenditure	8.76	5.80
Total	**86.95**	**76.51**

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.
IREDA
Business Centre, India Habitat Centre Complex, East Court, Zone-B, 7th Floor, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi-110023

NOTE - '38' – NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Group Overview

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited ("IREDA" or the "Company") is a Government Company registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC). The registered office of the Company is at 1st Floor, India Habitat Centre, East Court, Core- 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110003. The Company has also been accorded Schedule "A" status vide DPE letter dated 27 September 2023 and upgraded to 'Navratna' by DPE vide letter dated 26 April 2024.

Any direction issued by RBI or other regulators are implemented as and when they become applicable. In terms of Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 dated 19 October 2023 (as amended) herewith referred as Master Direction 2023 the Company falls under NBFC-Middle Layer (ML). The Company has been granted the status of Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC) by RBI vide letter dated 13 March 2023 & is classified as "NBFC-IFC" as per Master Direction 2023. Equity Shares and Non-Convertible Debt Securities of the Company are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and/or BSE Limited.

The Company has a wholly owned subsidiary company named as "IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd" ("IGEFIL" or the "Subsidiary") in IFSC (International Financial Services Centre)-GIFT City (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City) incorporated on 07 May 2024. The subsidiary has received the Certificate of Registration dated 18 February 2025 from IFSCA to undertake the activities as a Finance Company. The Company together with its subsidiary is hereinafter referred to as 'the Group'.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) are presented in the format prescribed under Division III of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for NBFCs that are required to comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has been presented as per the requirement of Ind AS 7 – "Statement of Cash Flows".

2. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-10 "Events after the Reporting Period"

Approval of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended on 31 March 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorized for issue on **15 April 2025.**

3. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-12 "Income Taxes"

A. Tax recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Current tax expense relating to:		
Current year	477.02	398.12
Earlier years*	(5.71)	14.92
Sub Total (A)	**471.31**	**413.04**
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(66.11)	19.98
Sub Total (B)	**(66.11)**	**19.98**
Total (C=A+B)	**405.20**	**433.02**
Tax Expenses/(saving) recognized on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans and effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve **(D)**	22.95	(52.74)
Total Tax recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (C+D)	**428.15**	**380.28**

*Determined in current year

B. Tax recognized in Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Income tax on remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	(5.23)	(0.58)
Income Tax on effective portion on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve	28.18	(52.16)
Total Tax recognized in Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	**22.95**	**(52.74)**

C. Tax recognized in Other Equity

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Tax Expenses/(saving) on Share Issue Expenses	(0.21)	(7.85)
Total Tax recognized in Other Equity	**(0.21)**	**(7.85)**

D. Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Profit before Tax & OCI	**2,194.72**	**1,475.71**
Applicable income tax rate (%)	25.17 %	25.17 %
Expected Income tax	552.37	371.41
Tax effect of income tax adjustments		
Depreciation, amortization & Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	0.17	(0.59)
Deferred Items & OCI adjustment	0.60	0.60
Treatment of Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)	(34.59)	52.16
Impairment on Financial Instruments	26.55	17.88
Disallowance u/s 43B of Income Tax Act , 1961	0.05	2.76
Deduction u/s 36(1) of Income Tax Act, 1961	(117.66)	(84.54)
CSR expenses & Others	6.24	5.54
Other deductible tax expenses	(0.01)	(0.00)
Excess Tax Provided	0.08	0.17
Tax expense relating to earlier years	(5.71)	14.92
Total tax expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	**428.09**	**380.31**
Actual effective income tax rate on Book Income (%)	**19.51 %**	**25.77 %**

E. Movement of Deferred Tax

For the Year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Net balance as at 01.04.2024	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognised in Other Equity	Net balance as at 31.03.2025
Deferred Tax Assets					
Provision for Indirect Tax & Other on Guarantee Commission	26.31	1.76	-	-	28.07
Provision for Employee Benefits	3.92	(5.07)	5.23	-	4.08
Provision for Impairment on financial instruments	358.84	32.66	-	-	391.50
Fees Income - Deferred in Books	54.62	18.23	-	-	72.85
Share Issue Expenses	6.28	(1.52)	-	(0.21)	4.55
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**449.97**	**46.07**	**5.23**	**(0.21)**	**501.05**
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Depreciation & amortization	43.86	(3.14)	-	-	40.72
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)	114.72	(19.31)	-	-	95.41
Transaction cost on Bonds	1.94	2.41	-	-	4.35
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**160.52**	**(20.04)**	-	-	**140.48**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**289.44**	**66.11**	**5.23**	**(0.21)**	**360.57**

For the Year ended 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Net balance as at 01.04.2023	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in Other Equity	Net balance as at 31.03.2024
Deferred Tax Assets					
Provision for Indirect Tax & Other on Guarantee Commission	23.88	2.43	-	-	26.31

Provision for Employee Benefits	9.42	(6.07)	0.57	-	3.92
Provision for Impairment on financial instruments	393.63	(34.79)	-	-	358.84
Fees Income - Deferred in Books	48.95	5.67	-	-	54.62
Share Issue Expenses	-	(1.57)	-	7.85	6.28
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**475.88**	**(34.33)**	**0.57**	**7.85**	**449.97**
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Depreciation & amortization	45.75	(1.89)	-	-	43.86
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Reserve (FCMITR)	128.50	(13.79)	-	-	114.72
Transaction cost on Bonds	0.61	1.33	-	-	1.94
Transaction cost on Loans	0.00	(0.00)	-	-	-
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**174.86**	**(14.35)**	**-**	**-**	**160.52**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**301.02**	**(19.98)**	**0.57**	**7.85**	**289.45**

F. Deductible temporary differences / unused tax losses / unused tax credits carried forward

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2025**	**Expiry date**	**As at 31.03.2024**	**Expiry date**
Deductible temporary differences /unused tax losses/unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized	-	NA	-	NA

G. Aggregate current tax and deferred tax that are recognized directly to Other Equity/OCI

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**Year ended 31.03.2025**	**Year ended 31.03.2024**
Tax Expenses/(saving) on re measurements of Defined benefit Plans	(5.23)	(0.58)
Tax Expenses/(saving) on Effective portion of gain/(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve	28.18	(52.16)
Tax Expenses/(saving) on Share Issue Expenses	(0.21)	(7.85)
Total	**22.74**	**(60.59)**

4. Undisclosed income

There were no transactions not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the current and previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Thus, no further accounting in the books of accounts is required.

5. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-16 "Property, Plant and Equipment"

Decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment

As per Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, Appendix A "Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities", specified changes in decommissioning, restoration or similar liability needs to be added to or deducted from the cost of the asset to which it relates; the adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life.

As per para 55 of Ind AS 16, the depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value. The amount of decommissioning liability and residual value related to solar plant is not reliably ascertainable. Hence, decommissioning liability related to the solar plant and the residual value have not been considered. Further , the management is of the opinion that the decommissioning cost (net of residual value of the solar plant), shall not be material.

6. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-19 "Employee Benefits"

General description of various defined employee's benefits schemes is as under:-

- **Provident Fund((Defined Contribution Fund)):** During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has recognized an expense of ₹ 3.15 crores (previous year : ₹ 2.87 crores) in respect of contribution to Provident Fund at predetermined fixed percentage of eligible employees' salary and charged to statement of profit and loss.

- **National Pension Scheme / Superannuation Benefit Fund (Defined Contribution Fund):** During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has recognized an expense of ₹ 2.29 crores in respect of contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) (previous year: ₹ 2.17 crores) at predetermined fixed percentage of eligible employees' salary and charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Benefits:

- **Earned Leave (EL) benefit:** Accrual 30 days per year. Encashment 2 times in a calendar year while in service. Encashment on retirement or superannuation maximum 300 days inclusive of Half Pay Leave (HPL).

  For year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has recognized ₹ 2.38 crores (previous year: ₹ 3.05 crores) towards earned leave as per actuarial valuation.

- **Half Pay Leave (HPL) benefit**: Accrual 10 full days per year. No encashment while in service. Encashment on retirement or superannuation maximum 300 days inclusive of EL.

  For year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has recognized ₹ 0.19 crores (previous year: ₹ 1.51 crores) towards Half pay leave as per actuarial valuation.

- **Gratuity**: Accrual of 15 days salary for every completed year of service. Vesting period is 05 years and the payment is limited to 20 Lakhs subsequent to the pay revision applicable from 01 January 2017.

  As per actuarial valuation for the year ended 31 March 2025, Net Asset recognized in Consolidated Balance Sheet towards gratuity is ₹ 0.42 crores (previous year: ₹ 0.21 crores) for on roll employee, whereas the assets held of ₹ 13.01 crores against the liability of ₹ 12.59 crores (previous year: ₹ 12.40 crores against the liability of ₹ 12.19 crores).

- **Post-Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB) Scheme :** The Company provides for the defined benefit plans for Post-Retirement Medical Scheme using projected unit credit method of actuarial valuation. Under the scheme eligible ex-employees and eligible dependent family members are provided medical facilities. IREDA Post-Retirement Medical Scheme (PRMS) Trust became operative, and the post-retirement medical benefits have been governed under IREDA PRMS Trust & Rules w.e.f. 01 October 2024. The beneficiaries consist of retired employees and their dependents for medical benefits as per applicable rules.

  An amount of ₹ 42.87 crores has been transferred to the Trust, comprising ₹ 32.87 crores, based on the actuarial valuation as of 30 September 2024 and ₹ 10.00 crores, as an additional contribution to ensure the Trust's long-term viability and facilitate the smooth operation to extend medical assistance. The funds have been invested with LIC of India against the Policy in place.

  As per actuarial valuation for the year ended 31 March 2025, Net Asset recognized in Balance Sheet towards PRMS is ₹ 4.55 crores, whereas the assets held of ₹ 44.27 crores against the liability of ₹ 39.71 crores (previous year: Nil crores assets against the liability of ₹ 16.89 crores).

- **Baggage Allowance:** At the time of superannuation, employees are entitled to settle at a place of their choice, and they are eligible for Baggage Allowance.

  As per actuarial valuation for the year ended 31 March 2025, towards Baggage Allowance the Company has provided ₹ 0.04 crores (previous year: ₹ 0.03 crores).

- **Farewell Gift:** At the time of superannuation of employees, Company provides farewell gift to employee as per policy framed for this purpose. Value of gift is determined on the basis on designation of the superannuating employee.

  During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has provided towards the Farewell Gift ₹ 0.03 crores (previous year: ₹ 0.02 crores).

  The summarized position of various defined benefits recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss, Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and Balance Sheet & other disclosures are as under:-

❖ **Change in the Present value of the obligation**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	01.04.2024	12.18	16.88	5.62	8.85	0.24	0.20
	01.04.2023	10.38	13.84	3.46	6.32	0.22	0.11
Interest Cost	31.03.2025	0.88	1.22	0.41	0.65	0.02	0.01
	31.03.2024	0.82	1.02	0.31	0.51	0.02	0.01
Current service cost	31.03.2025	0.70	1.79	0.88	1.58	0.02	0.02
	31.03.2024	0.66	0.70	1.08	1.63	0.02	0.01
Past Service cost	31.03.2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	-	-	-	-	-	-

Benefits Paid	31.03.2025	(1.25)	(1.07)	(0.27)	(1.01)	-	(0.02)
	31.03.2024	(1.63)	(0.43)	(0.67)	(1.63)	-	(0.05)
Actuarial Loss/(gain) on obligations	31.03.2025	0.07	20.89	1.47	0.14	(0.01)	0.02
	31.03.2024	0.41	1.74	0.13	0.88	(0.01)	0.11
Present Value of obligation at the end	31.03.2025	12.59	39.71	5.27	10.58	0.27	0.23
	31.03.2024	12.19	16.88	5.68	9.03	0.24	0.20

*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

❖ Change in Fair Value of Planned assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning	01.04.2024	12.40	-	-	-	-	-
	01.04.2023	11.89	-	-	-	-	-
Difference in opening fund	31.03.2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actual Return on plan assets	31.03.2025	0.87	1.28	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	0.87	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality charges	31.03.2025	(0.02)	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-
Employer contributions	31.03.2025	0.81	44.05	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	0.51	-	-	-	-	-
Fund received from other organization	31.03.2025	0.20	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	0.77	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	31.03.2025	(1.25)	(1.07)	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	(1.62)	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end	31.03.2025	13.01	44.27	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	12.40	-	-	-	-	-

*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

❖ Amount Recognized in Balance Sheet

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Estimated present value of obligations at the end	31.03.2025	12.59	39.71	5.27	10.58	0.27	0.23
	31.03.2024	12.19	16.88	5.68	9.03	0.24	0.20
Fair value of plan assets at the end	31.03.2025	13.01	44.27	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	12.40	-	-	-	-	-
Net (Liability) / Asset recognized in Balance Sheet	31.03.2025	0.42	4.55	(5.27)	(10.58)	(0.27)	(0.23)
	31.03.2024	0.21	(16.88)	(5.68)	(9.03)	(0.24)	(0.20)

*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

❖ Amount Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Current service cost	31.03.2025	0.70	1.79	0.88	1.58	0.02	0.02
	31.03.2024	0.66	0.70	1.08	1.63	0.02	0.01
Interest cost	31.03.2025	0.88	1.22	0.41	0.65	0.02	0.01
	31.03.2024	0.82	1.02	0.31	0.51	0.02	0.01
Expected return on plan asset	31.03.2025	0.90	1.28	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2024	0.88	-	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial (Gain) / loss recognized	31.03.2025	-	-	(1.47)	0.14	-	-
	31.03.2024	-	-	0.12	0.88	-	-
Expense Recognised in Profit & Loss Statement	31.03.2025	0.68	1.73	(0.19)	2.38	0.04	0.03
	31.03.2024	(0.61)	1.73	1.51	3.05	0.03	0.02
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	31.03.2025	0.12	20.89	-	-	(0.01)	0.02
	31.03.2024	0.44	(1.74)	-	-	(0.01)	(0.11)

*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

❖ **Actuarial Assumption**

Particulars	Year ended	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
		(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Discount rate	31.03.2025	6.79%	6.79%	6.79%	6.79%	6.79%	6.79%
	31.03.2024	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%	7.23%
Rate of salary increase	31.03.2025	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	-
	31.03.2024	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	-
Method used	31.03.2025	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC	PUC
	31.03.2024						

*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

❖ **Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit obligation**

(₹ in Crores)

A) Impact of the change in discount rate	Gratuity	PRMB*	Sick Leave	Earned Leave	Baggage	Farewell Gift
	(Funded)		(Unfunded)			
Present value of obligation at the end	12.59	39.71	5.27	10.58	0.27	0.23
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(0.50)	(1.37)	(0.18)	(0.51)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Impact due to Decrease of 0.50%	0.53	1.44	0.19	0.55	0.01	0.01
B) Impact of the change in Salary increase	**Gratuity**	**PRMB***	**Sick Leave**	**Earned Leave**	**Baggage**	**Farewell Gift**
Present value of obligation at the end	12.59	39.71	5.27	10.58	0.27	-
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	0.15	1.46	0.19	0.55	0.01	-
Impact due to Decrease of 0.50%	(0.20)	(1.40)	(0.18)	(0.51)	(0.01)	-

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change due to these are not calculated. Sensitivities as rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable.
*PRMB scheme became funded w.e.f 22 October 2024

- **Performance Related Pay**

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has made a provision of ₹ 9.43 crores (previous year: ₹ 4.91 crores (net of reversal) was created) towards the performance related pay. An amount of ₹ 6.00 crores was paid during the year (previous year: ₹ 8.84 crores) to the eligible employees as per the underlying scheme.

7. **Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -20 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance"**

a) **Grant for Capital Assets**

World Bank Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Grant: -

World Bank CTF Grant received related to Intangible assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset as a deduction to amortization expense. Refer Note 38(17) to Financial Statements.

The Company has received total Grant of ₹ 5.50 crores till 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 5.50 crores) including reimbursements to the Company and direct disbursement to vendors. The Company has disclosed ₹ 1.15 crores as balance grant (previous year: ₹ 1.52 crores) towards the procurement of intangible assets till 31 March 2025. The Company has disclosed the said grant as "Capital Grant from World Bank -Clean Technology Fund (CTF)" under "Other non- financial liabilities"(Refer Note 24) to Financial Statements. The movement of Grant for Capital Assets is as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
Opening Balance	1.52	4.25
Grant received during the year	-	1.25
Grant recognized in Statement of P&L	0.37	3.98
Closing Balance	1.15	1.52

b) **Revenue Grant**

The Company has received a revenue grant "Technical Assistance" (TA) from World Bank, amounting to ₹ 6.92 crores for the year ended 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 2.45 crores) for engaging external consultant to assess loan applications under World bank line of credit. The Company is in compliance with Ind AS 20 "Government grant and assistance" and has adopted to present its revenue grant as deduction to the related expenses.

Following table discloses the amount recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss : -

(₹ in Crores)

Year ended	TA Component received	Expenses incurred against the TA	Net amount recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss
31.03.2025	6.92	6.92	-
31.03.2024	2.45	2.45	-

8. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-23 "Borrowing Costs"

₹ Nil crores (previous year: ₹ Nil crores)

9. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-24 "Related Parties Disclosures"

A. Disclosures for Other than Govt. and Govt. Related Entities

List of Related Party

As at 31.03.2025

Key Management Personnel (KMP) of IREDA		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
Shri Pradip Kumar Das	Chairman & Managing Director[1]	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty	Director- Finance & Chief Financial Officer Addl. Charge of Director (Projects)[2]	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025 01.04.2024 to 04.03.2025
Shri Padam Lal Negi	Director - Government Nominee[3]	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Shri Ajay Yadav	Director - Government Nominee[4]	01.04.2024 to 11.12.2024
Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt	Director - Independent Director[5]	01.04.2024 to 20.01.2025 28.03.2025 to 31.03.2025
Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar	Director - Independent Director[6]	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Shri Ram Nihal Nishad	Director -Independent Director	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Smt. Rohini Rawat	Director -Independent Director	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Smt. Ekta Madan	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer[7]	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025

Key Management Personnel (KMP) of IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd.		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
Shri Pradip Kumar Das	Director	07.05.2024 to 31.03.2025
Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty	Director	07.05.2024 to 31.03.2025
Dr. Ramesh Chandra Sharma*	Director	07.05.2024 to 31.07.2024
Shri Surendra Kumar Sharma	Director	01.08.2024 to 31.03.2025
Shri S K Dey	Chief Executive Officer	25.06.2024 to 31.03.2025
Ms. Punnu Grover	Chief Financial Officer	25.06.2024 to 31.03.2025
Smt. Ekta Madan	Company Secretary	25.06.2024 to 31.03.2025

*Dr. Ramesh Chandra Sharma, Director completed his tenure as on 31 July 2024 (A/N). Accordingly, he ceased to be Director of the Company w.e.f 31 July 2024

Subsidiary of IREDA		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd.	Subsidiary*	07.05.2024 to 31.03.2025

*Also refer Note 38(11)

As at 31.03.2024

Key Management Personnel (KMP) of IREDA		
Name of Related Party	**Type of Relationship**	**Period**
Shri Pradip Kumar Das	Chairman & Managing Director[1] Addl. Charge of Director (Finance)[1] Addl. Charge of Director (Technical)[1]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024 01.04.2023 to 12.10.2023 01.04.2023 to 04.03.2024
Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty	Director- Finance[2] Chief Financial Officer[2] Addl. Charge of Director (Technical)[2]	12.10.2023 to 31.03.2024 16.10.2023 to 31.03.2024 05.03.2024 to 31.03.2024
Shri Padam Lal Negi	Director - Government Nominee[3]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Shri Ajay Yadav	Director - Government Nominee[4]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt	Director - Independent Director[5]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar	Director - Independent Director[6]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Shri Ram Nihal Nishad	Director -Independent Director	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Smt. Rohini Rawat	Director -Independent Director	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Dr. R. C. Sharma	GM (F&A) & Chief Financial Officer[2]	01.04.2023 to 16.10.2023

Smt Ekta Madan	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer[7]	01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024

[1]Shri Pradip Kumar Das has been appointed as Chairman & Managing Director (CMD), IREDA w.e.f. 06 May 2020, and was entrusted with additional charge of Director (Finance) w.e.f. 06 May 2020. Subsequently, MNRE extended the additional charge of Director (Finance) to Shri Pradip Kumar Das, CMD, IREDA from time to time and last extended w.e.f. 06 November 2022 for a period of 01 (One) year or till the assumption of charge of the post by regular incumbent, or until further orders whichever is earliest. After joining of Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty as Director (Finance) of IREDA w.e.f. 12 October 2023 (A/N), the additional charge of the Director (Finance), IREDA to Shri Pradip Kumar Das was ended.

MNRE vide its letter dated 30 August 2023 have accorded ex-post facto approval for the entrustment of the Additional Charge of the post of Director (Technical) to Shri Pradip Kumar Das, Chairman and Managing Director, IREDA for a period of 01 (One) year w.e.f. 05 March 2023, or till the appointment of a regular incumbent to the post or until further orders, whichever is the earliest. Accordingly, the said charge was valid till 04 March 2024.

[2]Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty has been appointed as Director (Finance) of the Company for a period of five years w.e.f. 12 October 2023 (A/N) in pursuance to MNRE Order no. 1/22/2017-IREDA dated 12 October 2023. Further, Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty, Director (Finance) has been appointed as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company in place of Dr. R.C. Sharma, GM (F&A) & CFO w.e.f. 16 October 2023.

MNRE vide Office Order No. 1/13/2017-IREDA dated 27 March 2024, have entrusted the additional charge of the post of Director (Technical), to Shri Bijay Kumar Mohanty, Director (Finance), for a period of 6 (six) months w.e.f. 05 March 2024, or till the appointment of regular incumbent, or until further orders, whichever is earliest.

Consequent to the approval of DPE, the post of Director (Technical) has been redesignated as Director (Projects) in the Company w.e.f. 27 June 2024.

Further, MNRE vide its letter dated 12 September 2024 has conveyed the approval of Appointment Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) vide OM dated 07 September 2024 for extension of Additional Charge for the post of Director (Projects) to Shri Bijay Kumar Mohanty, Director (Finance), IREDA for a further period of 6 months w.e.f. 05 September 2024 or till the appointment of a regular incumbent or until further orders, whichever is earliest. Accordingly, the additional charge of the Director (Projects), IREDA to Shri Bijay Kumar Mohanty has been ended on 05 March 2025.

[3]MNRE vide its order no.340/85/2017-IREDA dated 07 February 2023, has appointed Shri Padam Lal Negi, JS& FA, MNRE and Shri Ajay Yadav, JS, MNRE as Govt. Nominee Directors on the Board of the Company. However, DIN of Shri Ajay Yadav was obtained from Registrar of Companies (ROC) on 14 February 2023. Accordingly, Shri Ajay Yadav is deemed to be Director of the Company w.e.f. 14 February 2023.

[4]MNRE vide its letter no 340/85/2017-IREDA dated 12 December 2024, has informed that Central Deputation tenure of Shri Ajay Yadav, IAS (Former JS, MNRE) has been completed on 11 December 2024 (A/N). Accordingly, Shri Ajay Yadav, Director (Govt Nominee) ceased to be Director of IREDA w.e.f. 12 December 2024.

[5]MNRE vide its order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA dated 21 January 2022 appointed Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt, as Part-Time Non-Official Director (Independent Director) on the Board of the Company for a period of three years with immediate effect. However, DIN was obtained from ROC on 28 January 2022. Accordingly, the tenure of Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt has been completed on 20 January 2025, and he is ceased to be Director of IREDA w.e.f. 21 January 2025. Thereafter, in pursuance to MNRE order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA- Part(1) dated 28 March 2025, Shri Shabdsharan N. Brahmbhatt has been appointed as Non-Official Director (Independent Director) of IREDA w.e.f. 28 March 2025 for a period of 1 (One) year w.e.f. the date of issue of the MNRE Order or until further orders, whichever event occurs earlier.

[6]MNRE vide its order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA dated 28 March 2022 appointed Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar as Non-Official Director (Independent Director) on the Board of the Company for a period of three years from the date of the order. However, DIN was obtained from ROC on 31 March 2022. Accordingly, he is deemed to be Director of the Company w.e.f. 31 March 2022. Accordingly, the tenure of Shri Dr. Jagannath C. M. Jodidhar has been completed on 27 March 2025, and he ceased to be Director of IREDA w.e.f. 28 March 2025. However, in pursuance to MNRE order no. 340-11/1/2018-IREDA- Part(1) dated 28 March 2025, Dr. Jaganath Chennakeshava Murthy Jodidhar has been reappointed as Non-Official Director (Independent Director) of IREDA w.e.f. 28 March 2025 for a period of 1 (One) year w.e.f. the date of issue of the MNRE Order or until further orders, whichever event occurs earlier.

[7]Smt. Ekta Madan, Sr. Manager (Corporate Affairs) has been designated as Company Secretary & Compliance Officer in compliance to the provisions of Section 203 of Companies Act, 2013.

Trusts / Funds under control of the Company

- IREDA Employees Contributory Provident Fund Trust
- IREDA Employees Gratuity Fund Trust
- IREDA Employee Benevolent Fund
- IREDA Post-Retirement Medical Scheme Trust

i. Compensation to KMPs

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Short-term benefits		
- Sitting Fee (to Independent Directors)	0.63	0.91
- Others (Salary)	2.49	1.81
Post-employment benefits	0.27	0.17
Total	**3.39**	**2.89**

Note :-

- The Chairman and Managing Director, Director (Finance) and Director (Projects) have also been allowed staff car including private journey upto a ceiling of 1000 Kms. per month on payment of monthly charges as per Department of Public Enterprises guidelines.
- Contribution towards Gratuity Fund, for Functional Directors is not ascertainable separately as the contribution to LIC is not made employee wise.
- Provision for leave encashment, post-retirement medical benefit, farewell gift etc. to functional director have been made on the basis of actuarial valuation and are in addition to the above given compensation.

ii. Loans & Advances to and from KMPs:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Loans & Advances to KMP		
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.32	0.40
Loan & Advances given during the year	1.22	0.12
Repayments received during the year	0.15	0.11
Interest charged during the year	0.05	-
Interest received during the year	0.09	0.09
Balance at the end of the year	**1.35**	**0.32**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Loans & Advances from KMP		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Loans & Advances given during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Major terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
2. The remuneration and loans & advances to Key Managerial Personnel are in line with the service rules of the Company.
3. There are no pending commitments to the related parties.

B. Disclosure for transactions entered with Government and Government Entities

(₹ in Crores)

Name of Government /Government entities	Nature of Relationship with the Company	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2025	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2024	Balance as at 31.03.2025	Balance as at 31.03.2024
Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)	Administrative Ministry / Promoter	Loan Repayment - IDA through MNRE	20.93	20.64	224.65	239.70
		Interest Payment	1.77	1.90	-	-
		Guarantee Fee Payment*	77.33	117.63	-	-
		Raising of taxable bonds on behalf of MNRE (GOI Fully Serviced Bonds)	-	-	GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Series -I : 610.00 Series IA : 220.00 Series IB : 810.00 **Total : 1,640.00**	GOI Fully Serviced Bonds Series -I : 610.00 Series IA : 220.00 Series IB : 810.00 **Total : 1,640.00**

*Represents the amount for FY 2024-25 & FY 2023-24 respectively.

The Company is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) under the administrative control of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India. Transactions with Government related entities cover transactions that are significant individually and collectively. The Company has also entered into other transactions such as telephone expenses, air travel and deposits etc. with other CPSUs. They are insignificant individually & collectively and hence not disclosed. All transactions are carried out on market terms.

Significant transactions with related parties under the control/ joint control of the same government are as under:-

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the Company	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2025	Transaction during year ended 31.03.2024	Balance as at 31.03.2025 [Dr. / (Cr.)]	Balance as at 31.03.2024 [Dr. / (Cr.)]
Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited	Repayment of Loan	30.22	17.40	381.43	411.65
Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited	Disbursement of Loan	0.00	233.02	381.43	411.65
State Bank of India	Repayment of Loan	0.68	0.73	0.85	1.53
Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited*	Repayment of Loan	4.06	24.83	51.11	55.17
SJVN Green Energy Ltd	Disbursement of Loan	696.00	-	2,225.91	1,529.91

Life Insurance Corporation of India	Rent - Branch Office	0.07	0.07	(0.00)	-
NBCC (India) Limited	Maintenance Charges	1.73	1.55	0.25	0.54
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd	Internet Connectivity Charges	0.11	0.18	(0.05)	-
Solar Energy Corporation of India	Reimbursement of Expenditure	-	-	0.09	0.09
Central Warehousing Corporation	Office Sanitisation	0.22	0.26	-	(0.01)
National Institute of wind Energy	Rent Income	0.07	0.02	-	0.02

*Pertains to NPA account of M/s Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL) which is a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) having Loan outstanding of ₹ 51.11 crores on 31 March 2025

During the year, the Company has also received interest of ₹ 175.47 crores (previous year: ₹ 160.81 crores) and repayment of principal of ₹ 34.96 crores (previous year: ₹ 42.96 crores) on the loans to government related entities. Further, an amount of ₹ 10.17 crores (previous year: ₹ 11.11 crores) has been accounted for as Service Charges towards the various schemes implemented as per the mandate of the Government of India (GOI). (Refer Note 28 to Financial Statements).

C. Transactions with Employee Benefit Trusts in Control of the Group: -

(₹ in Crores)

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relation	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during period ended 31.03.2025	Transaction during period ended 31.03.2024	Balance as on 31.03.2025 [Dr. / (Cr.)]	Balance as on 31.03.2024 [Dr. / (Cr.)]
IREDA Employees Contributory Provident Fund Trust	Trust Under Control	Employee and Employer Contributions	7.39	7.59	(0.02)	(0.02)
IREDA Employees Gratuity Fund Trust	Trust Under Control	Contribution for LIC Premium	0.47	0.53	-	-
IREDA Post-Retirement Medical Trust	Trust Under Control	One time contribution and Monthly contribution for employees and employer	43.39	-	-	-

10. Loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person that are:

(a) Repayable on demand or

(b) Without specifying any terms or period of repayment

(₹ in Crores)

Type of Borrower	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% age to total Loans & Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% age to total Loans & Advances in the nature of loans
Promoter	Nil		Nil	
Directors				
KMPs				
Other Related Parties				

11. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-27 "Separate Financial Statements

A. The Company has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary company named as "IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd" in IFSC (International Financial Services Centre)-GIFT City (Gujarat International Finance Tec- City) which shall provide debt denominated in foreign currencies for financing renewable energy sector. The subsidiary company has received Certificate of Registration dated 18 February 2025 from IFSCA to undertake activities as a Finance Company.

B. Approval for incorporation of a retail subsidiary focused on renewable energy financing was obtained from the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) on 10 October 2024. Subsequently, NOC / Approval from RBI has been sought and Outcome of decision is awaited.

C. A non-binding MOU was signed between SJVN, GMR, and IREDA on 09 September 2024, which stipulated an equity investment of 5% for IREDA in GMR Upper Karnali Hydro Power Ltd (GUKHL), Nepal & Karnali Transmission

Company Pvt Ltd (KTCPL), Nepal each. The proposal for investment of 5% equity by IREDA in GUKHL and KTCPL each, was approved by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) respectively. Subsequently, the Company has sought approval of RBI for the said investment vide letter dated 24 January 2025. RBI informed the Company vide letter dated 07 March 2025 that the request has not been acceded to. Thereafter, the Company has again requested RBI for approval for the said investment vide letter dated 26 March 2025, citing strategic importance of the project. Outcome of decision is awaited.

12. The Consolidated Financial Statements represent consolidation of accounts of the Company and its Subsidiaries as detailed below:

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Country of incorporation / Principal place of Business	Proportion of ownership interest as at		Status of Audit of financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025
			31.03.2025	31.03.2024	
SUBSIDIARY :					
1	IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd	India	100%	-	Audited

13. Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Companies in the Group have not invested in layers of companies as specified under Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 during the current and previous year.

14. Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

There were no schemes of arrangements entered into by the Companies in the Group which require approval by the competent authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the current and previous year.

15. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-33 "Earnings per Share (EPS)"

A. Basic EPS

Basic earnings per equity share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The calculation of Basic EPS is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Profit / (loss) for the year, attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company (₹ crores)	1,698.34	1,252.23
Earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share (A) (₹ crores)	1,698.34	1,252.23
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share (B)	2,68,77,64,706	2,42,55,97,493*
Face Value per Equity Share **(in ₹)**	10	10
Basic EPS (A/B) (in ₹)	**6.32**	**5.16**

*Calculated as (2,28,46,00,000*366/366) + (4,03,16,47,06*128/366) considering allotment of fresh equity on 26 November 2023

B. Diluted EPS

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The calculation of Diluted EPS is as follows: -

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Profit (loss) for the year, attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company (₹ crores)	1,698.34	1,252.23
Earnings used in calculation of diluted earnings per share(A) (₹ crores)	1,698.34	1,252.23
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share (B)	2,68,77,64,706	2,42,55,97,493*
Face Value per Equity Share **(in ₹)**	10	10
Diluted EPS (A/B) (in ₹)	**6.32**	**5.16**

*Calculated as (2,28,46,00,000*366/366) + (4,03,16,47,06*128/366) considering allotment of fresh equity on 26 November 2023

16. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-36 "Impairment of Assets"

The Companies in the Group at each balance sheet date, assess whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset and/or cash generating unit. If such indication exists, assets are impaired by comparing carrying amount of each asset and/or cash generating unit to the recoverable amount being higher of the net selling price or value in use. Value in use is determined from the present value of the estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of the assets. The Companies in the Group have no impairment loss during the current and previous year.

17. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"

a) Contingent Liabilities:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
a) Claims against the Companies in the Group not acknowledged as debt		
i Taxation Demands:		
Income Tax cases [1]	18.30	18.30
Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) cases [2]	280.92	265.94
ii Others[3]	5.00	4.16
b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees		
i. Guarantees	1,569.81	1,032.45
ii. Letter of comfort / Payment Order Instrument issued and outstanding	930.58	594.16
c) Other money for which the Companies in the Group is contingently liable		
i Property tax in respect of Office & Residential Buildings (Refer Note 38(34) to Financial Statements)	Undeterminable	Undeterminable

[1]Income Tax

This pertains to Income Tax cases for AY 2014-15 and AY 2020-21 which are pending before the CIT(Appeals), while case for AY 2022-23 has been moved for rectification under Section 154 of the Income Tax Act. The Company is hopeful of a favourable outcome in respect of the various issues covered under the appeal and thus except for the issues decided against the Company in other years, for which reasonable provision has been made, no further provision has been considered as necessary.

For the Income Tax Cases of AY 2010-11 and AY 2012-13 to AY 2018-19 (except AY 2014-15, which is pending before CIT(A)), the order for appeal effect of CIT(A) is still awaited. However, during FY 2023-24 the Company has provided ₹ 14.80 crores for matters not allowed in the favour of the Company and the tax impact on the remaining matters, although not finally determined, is not considered as a contingent liability as no outflow is considered probable for the items allowed. Any adjustment shall be accounted for upon receipt of the respective orders. Further, the Company has filed appeal with the ITAT for matters not allowed.

For the Income Tax Cases of earlier years (AY 1998-99 – AY 2009-10), the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi decided the WRIT petition in favour of the Company vide order dated 08 December 2023 and pronounced that the assessment proceedings concerning from AY 1998-99 to AY 2009-10, pursuant to the orders of the Tribunal dated 21 November 2014 and 29 May 2015, have become time-barred and thus directed the A.O. to accept the returned income and pass the consequential orders. Such consequential orders are awaited, and any adjustments shall be accounted for upon receipt of the respective orders.

[2]Service Tax and Goods & Service Tax (GST) cases

The Company had received a Notice of Demand/Order from the Commissioner, Adjudication, Central Tax, GST Delhi East dated 15 March 2022 creating demands on the Company amounting to ₹ 117.09 crores (excluding applicable interest) for financial year 2012-13 to 2015-16. Although the Company contends that entire demand is barred by limitation, it has provided for ₹ 13.22 crores (previous year: ₹ 12.48 crores) including interest on conservative basis. Based on law and facts in the matter, Service Tax demand (including interest) of ₹ 244.94 crores (previous year : ₹ 229.95 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability. Further, since the Company is a government enterprise, no mala fide intention can be attributed to it and thus, extended period of limitation ought not to be invoked based on certain decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in such cases and hence the penalty has not been considered for disclosure as a contingent liability. The Company has filed an appeal with CESTAT, New Delhi on 15 June 2022 in the matter and the same is pending.

The Company had received order dated 25 March 2022 from the office of Additional Director General (Adjudication) on recovery of Service Tax on Guarantee Fee Paid to Government under Reverse Charge basis for the period April 2016 to June 2017 raising a demand of ₹ 20.73 crores towards Tax, ₹ 20.73 crores towards penalty and applicable interest thereon. While the Company had filed an appeal against the same before the Hon'ble CESTAT, Mumbai on 24 June 2022, it has made requisite provision towards the Tax and interest thereon amounting to ₹ 69.36 crores (previous year : ₹ 63.10 crores) and penalty amount of ₹ 20.73 crores (previous year ₹ 20.73 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

The Company has received order dated 31 January 2024 from the office of Commissioner of Central Tax Appeals -1, Delhi, vide which the appeal filed by the Company against recovery of GST on Guarantee Fee Paid to Government under Reverse Charge basis for the period 01 July 2017 to 26 July 2018 has been rejected. While the Company is in the process of filing appeal with the GST Appellate Tribunal, it has paid Tax amount of ₹ 13.28 crores under protest and made requisite provision towards Tax and interest thereon amounting to ₹ 28.96 crores (previous year : ₹ 28.96 crores). The penalty amount of ₹ 15.26 crores (previous period: ₹ 15.26 crores) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

[3]Others

Includes penalty for ₹ 0.03 crores (previous period: ₹ 0.03 crores) imposed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) w.r.t. non-appointment of Woman Director. The Company being a government company has no control over appointment of directors and hence the same has not been considered for provision. The Company has filed appeal before the Regional Director (NR) MCA. The matter is still pending for adjudication. Also includes an amount of ₹ 4.62 crores (previous period: ₹ 3.78 crores) pertaining to cases pending before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the form of Writ Petition against the order of disciplinary authority for dismissal of staff from service of the Company. There is no interim order in this matter. Also includes ₹ 0.35 crores (previous period: ₹ 0.35 crores) pertaining to withheld PRP of ex-Functional Directors of the Company pending clarification.

Apart from above, the Company has also furnished Bank Guarantee of ₹ 9.90 crores to NSE to act as a designated stock exchange for the purpose of Initial Public Offer of the Company. Also, the above does not include amount pertaining to the arbitration proceedings initiated by M/s Jackson Engineers Ltd against IREDA & Anr on 15 August 2024, in the matter pertaining to deduction of Liquidated damages amounting to Rs. 13.46 crores by IREDA under contract agreements for Supply, erection work, civil & allied works as well as for the delay in commissioning of project named 50 MW (AC) Solar PV Plant at Kasargod Solar Park, District – Kasargod, Kerala. The Claimant (Jackson Engineers Ltd) has filed claim of approx. 156.55 crores and IREDA has filed statement of defense on 30 October 2024 with a counter claim of Rs 47.34 crores. It is unlikely that the IREDA may get any adverse order as M/s Jackson Engineers Ltd (the Claimant) was appointed by SECI, not by IREDA. However, if any adverse order is passed by the tribunal, the same can be challenged under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. In view of this , probable outflow is remote hence the same has not been provided or disclosed as a contingent liability.

b) Contingent Assets: Nil (previous year: undeterminable)

c) Commitments

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Capital Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account	0.99	-

18. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 38 "Intangible Assets"

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has capitalized an amount of ₹ Nil crores, including license fees of ₹ Nil crores (previous year ₹ 9.37 crores, including license fees of ₹ 3.64 crores) relating to expenditure incurred for development of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software – Microsoft Dynamics 365 (D365). The Company has recognized the World Bank CTF Grant (Refer Note No. 38(7a) to Financial Statements) received related to the ERP in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the life of the intangible asset (ERP) and presented as a reduced amortization expense amounting to ₹ 0.37 crores (previous year: ₹ 3.98 crores).

19. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-40 "Investment Property"

Investment property comprises of a Residential flat at Jangpura, New Delhi which has been leased to a third party. Refer Note 11 to Financial Statements.

(i) Details of incomes and expenses:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Rental Income*	0.07	0.02
Direct Operating Expenses (Repairs and Maintenance)	0.00	0.01

*Let out w.e.f. 01 January 2024.

(ii) Fair value of Investment Property:

The market value of the investment property has been assessed (as per the valuation done by a registered IBBI valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017) at ₹ 3.66 crores as at 31 March 2025 basis valuation report dated 09 April 2025 (previous year: ₹ 2.90 crores).

20. Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 107 - "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

The Company has established a comprehensive policy framework to effectively manage credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk. The Risk Management Policy has been developed under the guidance of the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Committee is a Board level Committee and the Board has overall responsibility for the Risk Management Committee which is supplemented by Management level and corporate level committees namely Asset Liability Committee, Credit Risk Management Committee and Operational Risk Management Committee. The Risk Management Policy is periodically reviewed. The Risk Management Committee, headed by an

Independent Director, ensures independent risk oversight and full transparency in the risk management process. The prudent Risk Management policies are ratified by the Board of Directors to ensure compliance with RBI guidelines and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, which form the governing framework for the company's business activities. This includes, but is not limited to, the roles and responsibilities of Independent Directors (ID), as outlined in Schedule IV of the Companies Act 2013, Section 177(4)(vi), Regulation 6.12 of the DPE Guidelines 2011, and SEBI LODR Regulation 4. These roles and responsibilities are clearly defined for sub-Board committee members. The company also has a designated Chief Risk Officer (CRO) in an advisory capacity, in line with the RBI notification.

A Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Risk Management Policy, and a Foreign Exchange and Derivative Management Committee (FMC) is in place in the Company and hedging instruments such as forward contracts, swaps etc. are used to lower/mitigate the currency and interest rate risks on the foreign currency borrowings. Hedging instruments are used exclusively for hedging purpose and not as a trading or speculative instrument.

The key risks which the Company faces during its business operations are Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, and Operational Risk. These risks are carefully identified, assessed, and managed through the implemented risk management policies and procedures. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Loans , Receivables , Cash & Cash equivalents, and Other Financial Assets	Ageing analysis & credit ratings, Expected Credit Loss analysis	Credit risk analysis, Detailed appraisal process , credit concentration limits , collateral ,additional guarantees & diversification of asset base.
Liquidity risk	Debt Securities , Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities) & Subordinated Liabilities and Other Financial Liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines, borrowing facilities and also short-term loans / WC limits and OD limits.
Market risk- Foreign Currency	Financial Assets & Liabilities denominated in Foreign Currency	Cash flow forecasting & Sensitivity analysis	Hedging instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts, swaps etc.
Market risk- interest rate	Borrowings (other than debt securities) at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps
Market risk- security prices	Investment	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the inherent risk in the lending operation and arises from lowering of the credit quality of the borrowers and the risk of default in repayments by the borrowers. A robust credit appraisal system is in place for the appraisal of the projects in order to assess the credit risk. The process involves appraisal of the projects, rating by external agencies and assessment of credit risk, appropriate structuring to mitigate the risk along with other credit risk mitigation measures. The Company splits its exposures into smaller homogenous portfolio based on shared credit risk characteristic, as described below in the following order: -

- Secured/ Unsecured i.e., based on whether the loans are secured.
- Nature of security i.e., nature of security if the loans are determined to be secured.
- Nature of loan i.e., RE Sector to which the loan has been extended.

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting date by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. In determining whether the risk of default has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers more than 30 days overdue as a parameter. Additionally, the Company considers any other observable input indicating a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company defines a financial instrument as in default when it has objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. It has evaluated these loans under Stage III on case-to-case basis based on the defaulted time, performance/operation of the project. The Company recognizes impairment on financial instruments based on ECL Model in line with Ind AS 109.

Collaterals and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk. The main type of collaterals are FDR/BGs, Charge on immovable property belonging to the promoters and corporate guarantees on case-to-case basis.

(a) The company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

i. Provision for expected credit losses

Stage	Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision
			Loans
Stage 1	Standard Assets	Assets where counter party has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where risk of default is negligible or nil / regularly paying assets	12-month ECL
Stage 2	Loans with increased credit risk	Assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime expected credit losses
Stage 3	Loans- Impaired	Assets where there is high probability of default and written off assets where there is low expectation of recovery	Lifetime expected credit losses

ii. Significant estimates and judgements

Impairment of financial assets

(a) Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for loans

(₹ in Crores)

Stage	Asset Group	Loan Portfolio as at 31.03.2025	ECL as at 31.03.2025
Stage I	Loan	71,685.96	329.66
Stage II	Loan	2,633.30	718.78
Stage III	Loan	1,866.25	845.59
	Total	**76,185.51**	**1,894.03**

*Excluding Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) balance of ₹ 82.79 crores on which equivalent liability is standing in the books.

(₹ in Crores)

Stage	Asset Group	Loan Portfolio as at 31.03.2024	ECL as at 31.03.2024
Stage I	Loan	56,062.30	270.98
Stage II	Loan	2,124.43	575.30
Stage III	Loan	1,410.85	829.64
	Total	**59,597.58**	**1,675.92**

*Excluding Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) balance of ₹ 87.85 crores on which equivalent liability is standing in the books.

During review of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) methodology, it was observed that the depreciation rate as considered in respect of plant & machinery for working out net realizable value for LGD in ECL methodology is significantly higher and also applied depreciation rate is more than the rates prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, after review, the depreciation rate in respect of plant & machinery is changed from 40% to 20% for working of LGD in ECL Methodology w.e.f. 01 April 2024 prospectively which resulted in an impact of ₹ 77.34 crores decrease in impairment on financial instruments and is accounted for in FY 2024-25.

(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach:

(₹ in Crores)

Ageing (As at 31.03.2025)	Not due	0-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91-120 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
Gross carrying amount*	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	**2.89**
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	**2.89**
Balance As at 31.03.2025	**2.89**	-	-	-	-	-	**2.89**

*Represents trade receivable from business of solar power generation.

(₹ in Crores)

Ageing (As at 31.03.2024)	Not due	0-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91-120 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
Gross carrying amount*	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	**2.97**
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	**2.97**
Balance as at 31.03.2024	**2.97**	-	-	-	-	-	**2.97**

*Represents trade receivable from business of solar power generation.

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that a company may not be able to meet its financial obligations due to a lack of sufficient cash and marketable securities or the availability of funding. Prudent liquidity risk management involves maintaining an appropriate level of cash, marketable securities, and committed credit facilities to meet obligations when they become due. The management of the Company closely monitors the forecast of the liquidity position and the availability of cash and cash equivalents based on expected cash flows, including interest income and expense.

The Comprehensive Asset Liability Management Framework also outlines the framework for liquidity risk management. The Company is also complying with the Liquidity Coverage Ratios requirement and maintaining High-Quality Liquid Assets, in line with the requirements of the RBI guidelines.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the year:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Fixed rate		
- Expiring within one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	-	71.01
- Expiring within one year (Bank Loans)	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	-	-
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	1,475.50	261.27
- Expiring within one year (Bank Loans)	4,585.00	1,900.00
- Expiring beyond one year (Bank loans)	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year (Financial institutions –Forex Loans)	-	-

(ii) CC/ OD/ LoC/ WCDL limits

The Company has access to cash credit, overdraft, line of credits and working capital demand loans from banks to meet unanticipated liquidity need. Further, the Company has the highest Domestic Credit Rating of AAA, thereby enabling it to mobilize funds from the domestic market within a short span of time. The Company has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
CC/ OD/ LoC/ WCDL limits	4,472.08	2,892.38

(iii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cashflows:-

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	1-7 days	8-14 days	15- 30/ 31 days (1 month)	Over 1 month - 2 months	Over 2 months - 3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year -up to 3 years	Over 3 years -up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Rupee Borrowings	308.76	8.33	405.17	1,309.94	1,039.68	3,128.21	5,494.74	14,068.53	6,789.07	23,677.57	**56,230.00**
Foreign Currency Borrowings	-	-	82.24	12.05	111.80	175.41	381.50	1,528.43	1,296.85	4,939.33	**8,527.61**

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	1-7 days	8-14 days	15- 30/ 31 days (1 month)	Over 1 month - 2 months	Over 2 months - 3 months	Over 3 months - upto 6 months	Over 6 months -upto 1 year	Over 1 year -up to 3 years	Over 3 years -up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Rupee Borrowings	82.62	-	229.17	419.64	1,306.69	2,450.30	3,386.20	13,050.58	4,651.65	14,819.08	**40,395.93**
Foreign Currency Borrowings	-	-	72.50	56.85	108.97	170.80	409.14	1,636.56	1,531.05	5,312.80	**9,298.67**

C. Market Risk

Market risk is the possibility of loss mainly due to fluctuation in the interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. To mitigate the lending interest rate risk, the Company has a committee which periodically reviews its lending rates based on market conditions, ongoing interest rates of the peers and incremental cost of borrowings.

The Company's borrowings comprise of both floating rate and fixed rate borrowings linked to benchmark rates as applicable. For the foreign currency borrowings, the Company mitigates the risk due to floating interest rate by taking hedging arrangements and periodically monitoring the floating rate-linked portfolio.

The foreign exchange borrowings from overseas lending agencies expose the company to foreign currency exchange rate movement risk. As per the Board approved policy, company mitigates the foreign currency exchange rate risk by undertaking various derivative instruments to hedge the risk such as Principal only swap, Currency and Interest Rate Swaps (derivatives transactions), forward contracts etc. These derivative contracts, carried at fair value, have varying maturities depending upon the underlying contract requirement and risk management strategy of the Company.

I. **Foreign currency risk: -**

The Company has foreign exchange exposure in the form of borrowings from overseas lending agencies as part of its resources raising strategy. Large cross border flows together with the volatility may render company's Balance Sheet vulnerable to exchange rate movements. As per its Board approved policy, company mitigates the foreign exchange risk through Principal Only Swap (POS), Cross Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS), Forwards, Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Cross, Currency and Cross Currency Options, structured / cost reduction products etc. (derivatives transactions). These foreign exchange contracts, carried at fair value, have varying maturities depending upon the underlying contract requirement and risk management strategy of the Company. The Subsidiary of the Company has foreign Exchange exposure in the form of bank balances in foreign currency.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure:

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

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025			As at 31.03.2024		
	USD	Euro	JPY	USD	Euro	JPY
Financial assets						
Bank balance in foreign currency	0.32	-	-	0.58	-	-
Derivative assets						
Foreign exchange swap contracts	425.20	25.92	36.76	426.41	47.26	10.12
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings in Foreign currency	4,622.24	958.72	2,946.65	4,664.57	1,612.48	3,021.62
Derivative liabilities						
Foreign exchange swap contracts	0.98	-	22.22	8.24	0.22	199.56
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets) / Liabilities	**4,197.70**	**932.80**	**2,932.11**	**4,245.82**	**1,565.44**	**3,211.06**

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

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025			As at 31.03.2024		
	USD	Euro	JPY	USD	Euro	JPY
Financial assets						
Bank balance in foreign currency	27.43	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets) / Liabilities	**27.43**	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Sensitivity

Sensitivity of the Statement of Profit and Loss due to changes in exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments. The below mentioned table presents the impact on the Statement of Profit and Loss (+ Gain / (-) Loss) of the Company due to changes in foreign currency exchange rate by 5% (against INR) on foreign currency exposure*: -

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
	Impact on Statement of Profit and Loss			
USD Sensitivity	4.33	(4.33)	3.62	(3.62)
EUR Sensitivity	17.41	(17.41)	19.49	(19.49)
JPY Sensitivity	89.39	(89.39)	73.28	(73.28)

*Holding all other variables constant

II. Cash flow and fair value 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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the long-term foreign currency loans with floating interest rates and floating interest rate term loan from banks. The Company manages its foreign currency interest rate risk according to its Board approved Foreign Currency and Derivatives Risk Management policy.

The Company's fixed rate rupee borrowings are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the year are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Variable rate borrowings		
Rupee denominated	12,653.30	11,386.25
Foreign Currency denominated	2,894.95	3,396.74
Total	**15,548.25**	**14,782.99**

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates*.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Impact on Statement of Profit & Loss	
	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points	(77.74)	(73.91)
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points	77.74	73.91

* Holding all other variables constant

(c) Impact of Hedging activities

Derivative financial instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Company has a Board approved policy for undertaking derivative financial instruments, such as Principal Only Swap (POS), Cross Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS), Forwards, Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Cross, Currency and Cross Currency Options, structured / cost reduction products etc. to hedge and mitigate its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks.

Hedge ineffectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

The Company applies the following effectiveness testing strategies:

- For cross currency swaps, option structures and interest rate swaps that exactly match the terms of the terms of the hedged item, the economic relationship and hedge effectiveness are based on the qualitative factors using critical terms match method. For option structures, the Company also analyses the relationship between changes in the value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item using regression analysis.
- The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for hedging relationships as the underlying risk and notional amount of the hedging instruments are identical to the hedged items.

Movement in Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (CFHR):

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	(137.44)	69.81
Change in the fair value of effective portion of hedging instruments	171.66	(165.40)
Foreign exchange gain/ (losses) on hedged items	(53.63)	(41.85)
Balance at the end of the year (before taxes)	(19.41)	(137.44)

Movement in Cost of Hedge Reserve:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Change in deferred time value of foreign currency option structures	(23.25)	-
Amortisation of time value for the period/year	17.18	-
Balance at the end of the year (before taxes)	(6.07)	-

Disclosures on Effects of Hedge Accounting on Balance Sheet:

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge and risks	Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price/rate	Change in fair value of hedging instruments
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk				
(i) Principal Only Swaps				
- USD	15-Apr-2026 to 09-Mar-2037	1:1	70.7387	(105.42)
- EUR	30-Dec-2025 to 31-Jan-2031	1:1	85.8493	(7.65)
- JPY	-	1:1	-	59.85
(ii) Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps				
- USD	15-July-2026 to 15-Oct-2026	1:1	67.0729	1.89
- EUR	-	-	-	-
- JPY	-	-	-	-
(iii) Forward Contracts				
- USD	-	1:1	-	0.23
- EUR	-	-	-	-
- JPY	-	1:1	-	(39.44)
(iv) Options Contracts				
- USD	15-Apr-2025 to 14-Nov-2025	1:1	84.3796	5.75
- JPY	18-Jun-2025 to 18-Dec-2025	1:1	0.5581	34.85

For details regarding notional amounts and carrying amount of derivatives, Refer Note 4 to Financial Statements.

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge and risks	Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price/rate	Change in fair value of hedging instruments
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk				
(i) Principal Only Swaps				
- USD	15-Oct-2024 to 09-Mar-2037	1:1	69.5787	(76.62)
- EUR	30-Dec-2023 to 31-May-2029	1:1	81.1677	25.73
- JPY	19-Mar-2023 to 20-Mar-2025	1:1	0.6285	(32.31)

(ii) Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps				
- USD	15-July-2026 to 15-Oct-2026	1:1	67.0742	(5.27)
- EUR	30-Jun-24	1:1	81.4000	0.30
- JPY	19-Jun-24	1:1	0.5925	(13.47)
(iii) Forward Contracts				
- USD	-	1:1	-	-
- EUR	-	1:1	-	-
- JPY	-	1:1	0.5936	(33.93)

For details regarding notional amounts and carrying amount of derivatives, Refer Note 4 to Financial Statements.

Effects of hedge accounting on statement of Profit and loss and other comprehensive income: -

The Company uses derivative instruments in pursuance of managing its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps, principal only swaps and interest rate swaps. To the extent the derivative contracts designated under the hedge accounting are effective hedges, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in 'Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges'. Amounts recognized in such reserve are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedged item affects the Statement of Profit and Loss.

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge	Change in fair value of hedging instrument recognized in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in statement of profit and loss	Foreign exchange gain/ (Losses) on hedged item	Line item affected in other comprehensive income
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk	148.41	-	(53.63)	Effective portion of gain /(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge	Change in fair value of hedging instrument 20 recognize in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in statement of profit and loss	Foreign exchange gain /(Losses) on hedged item	Line item affected in other comprehensive income
Cash Flow Hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk	(165.40)	-	(41.85)	Effective portion of gain /(loss) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedge reserve

21. As per the Board approved Foreign Exchange and Derivative Risk Management Policy of the Company, an open exposure on foreign currency borrowings (40% of outstanding-amount) is permissible. The open exposure as at 31 March 2025 is ₹ 2,360.71 crores (previous year: ₹ 2,062.30 crores) which is 27.68 % (previous year: 22.18 %) of the outstanding foreign currency borrowing and is within the permissible limits.

Out of the said open exposure , part hedging has been done for EURO 30.38 Million (previous year: EURO 30.38 Million) by taking Principal Only Swap (USD/INR) for USD 33.73 Million (previous year: USD 33.73 Million) equivalent to ₹ 288.63 crores (previous year: ₹ 281.19 crores).

Further, JPY 2,371.50 Million (previous year: JPY 2,371.50 Million) has been hedged by taking Principal Only Swap (USD/JPY) equivalent to USD 17.60 Million (previous year: USD 17.60 Million), amounting to ₹ 134.58 crores converted at rates applicable on 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 130.65 crores converted at rates applicable on 31 March 2024).

22. Security created on Assets

i. Assets Hypothecated as Security

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
First Charge on Pari Passu basis on Loans & Advances (Book Debts of the Company)		
Financial Assets		
- Tax Free Bonds	2,576.60	2,576.60
- Bank Borrowings	23,792.18	19,732.13
- Foreign currency loans	1,525.01	1,718.72
Non-Financial Assets	-	-
Floating Charge		
Financial Assets	-	-
Non-Financial Assets	-	-

ii. Secured by negative lien on book debts

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Negative lien (Book Debts of the Company)		
Financial Assets		
- Taxable bonds	3,817.36	3,817.24
Non-Financial Assets	-	-

23. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

For the year ended 31.03.2025

All forms were filed on time and the Company has no cases of any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory time limits.

For the year ended 31.03.2024

All forms were filed on time and the Company has no cases of any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory time limits.

24. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management policy is to ensure compliance with regulatory capital requirements. In line with this objective, the Group ensures adequate capital at all times and manages its business in a way in which capital is protected, satisfactory business growth is ensured, cash flows are monitored, and rating are maintained.

Consistent with peers in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of debt-equity ratio which is computed as Debt (Total Borrowings) divided by Total Equity as shown in the balance sheet.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Debt	64,740.31	49,686.86
Equity (including capital reserve)	10,256.54	8,559.43
Debt-Equity Ratio	**6.31**	**5.80**

25. Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), MOF, GOI vide OM dated 18 September 2024 approved the issue of fresh equity through QIP route, in one or more tranches with dilution of GOI shareholding in IREDA up to an extent of 7% of the paid-up equity of IREDA on post issue basis. Further, the Board of Directors of IREDA in their 431st meeting held on 23 January 2025 accorded approval to raise equity capital for an amount aggregating upto ₹5000 Crore in one or more tranches through QIP subject to maximum dilution of 7% of the paid-up equity of IREDA on post issue basis in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, and other applicable laws and regulations. Shareholders of the Company during the 22nd EGM held on 24 February 2025 also approved the said proposal.

26. The equity shares of the Company were listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited on 29 November 2023. The Company has received gross proceeds from the fresh issue of equity shares amounting to ₹ 1,290.13 crores.

During the quarter ended 31 March 2025, the originally estimated issue expenses amounting to ₹ 31.18 crores have been actualized to ₹ 30.33 crores, as per the actual invoices against original estimated issue expenses. Accordingly, net proceeds have increased from ₹ 1,258.95 crores to ₹ 1,259.80 crores and funds utilization under object "Augmenting our capital base to meet our future capital requirements and onward lending" have increased to ₹ 1,259.80 crores from ₹ 1,258.95 crores. The utilization of the net proceeds has been summarized as below :-

(₹ in Crores)

Objects of the issue as per prospectus	Amount to be utilized as per prospectus – Net proceeds	Modified Net Proceeds	Utilization up to 31 March 2025	Unutilized amount up to 31 March 2025
Augmenting our capital base to meet our future capital requirements and onward lending	1,258.95	1,259.80	1,259.80	Nil

Note: Net proceeds is Gross proceeds of the of the Fresh Issue less our Company's share of the offer expenses (provisional) of ₹ 31.18 crores & Modified Net proceeds is Gross proceeds of the of the Fresh Issue less our Company's share of the actual offer expenses of ₹ 30.33 crores

27.

i. The Company has closed one credit line with AFD, which had a balance tenor of 60 months by prepaying the entire outstanding amount of EUR 50 million basis review of its borrowing portfolio. Consequent, to the full & final settlement of the subject credit line, the accumulated balance on account of Foreign Exchange fluctuations (to be amortized over the tenor of the loan) in Foreign Currency Monetary item translation reserve [FCMITR] and Other Comprehensive Income [OCI] was transferred to P&L account. This entailed unwinding of associated hedge deals (loan was hedged to the extent of 91.41%) which resulted in net gain of ₹ 7.80 crores. The overall impact of the pre closure of the loan has been taken as a loss of ₹ 45.41 crores in Q1 FY 2024-25.

ii. The Company has signed a facility agreement to raise External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) from SBI, Tokyo Branch for JPY 26 Billion, including a Green Shoe Option of JPY 10 Billion. This five-year unsecured facility, with bullet payment at maturity, is set to strengthen the Company's global market presence.

28. Utilization of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium

1. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested any funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) 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.

2. Further, the company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company 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.

The company is of the opinion that the money receivable with respect to the MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Refer Note 38(43) to Financial Statements) is not covered under the above disclosure as the same is in accordance with the mandate / MOU of the GOI.

29. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS) -108 "Operating Segments"

(i) Operating segments

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the CMD, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual business segment and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

The Group operates in two segments - Financing activities in the Renewable Energy (RE) & Energy Efficiency (EE) sector and Generation of Power through Solar Plant operations at Kasaragod, Kerala. Major revenue for the company comes from the segment of financing activities in the RE & EE sector. The other operating segment - Generation of power through Solar Plant is not a reportable segment. The company operates in India; hence it is considered to operate only in domestic segment. As such considered as a single business/geographical segment for the purpose of Segment Reporting.

(ii) Information about major customers

There is no single external customer contributing 10 percent or more of our revenue.

(iii) Geographical Information

Revenue from external customers by location of operations and information about its non- current assets* by location of assets are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Revenue from external customers*		Non-Current Assets**	
	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
India	6,755.69	4,965.29	1,987.58	1,999.88
Outside India	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,755.69**	**4,965.29**	**1,987.58**	**1,999.88**

*Include an amount of ₹ 13.13 crores (previous year: ₹ (11.26) crores) pertaining to net gain/ (loss) on fair value change of derivatives.

**This amount includes property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, investment property, right to use asset, intangible assets under development, intangible assets, advance for capital expenditure and GOI fully Serviced Bonds money receivable.

(iv) Revenue from major products

Revenue from external customers for each product and service are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Interest Income	6,576.30	4,822.40
Fees and Commission Income	95.71	60.01
Sale of Power (Net)	26.48	29.21

30. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-113 "Fair Value Measurement"

I. Fair value measurement

Financial instrument by category

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars (As at 31.03.2025)	Amortized Cost	At Cost	At Fair Value		Total
			Through OCI	Through P&L	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	57.29	-	-	-	57.29
Earmarked bank balances	641.34	-	-	-	641.34
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	440.57	47.31	487.88
Trade receivables	5.93	-	-	-	5.93
Loans	75,319.98	-	-	-	75,319.98
Investments	600.14	-	-	-	600.14
Other financial assets	28.05	-	-	-	28.05
Total financial assets	**76,652.73**	-	**440.57**	**47.31**	**77,140.61**
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	2.89	20.31	23.20
Trade Payables	9.12	-	-	-	9.12
Debt Securities	28,446.24	-	-	-	28,446.24
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	33,489.50	-	-	-	33,489.50
Subordinated Liabilities	2,804.57	-	-	-	2,804.57
Other financial liabilities	1,638.04	-	-	-	1,638.04
Total financial liabilities	**66,387.47**	-	**2.89**	**20.31**	**66,410.67**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars (As at 31.03.2024)	Amortized Cost	At Cost	At Fair Value		Total
			Through OCI	Through P&L	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	74.21	-	-	-	74.21
Earmarked bank balances	661.67	-	-	-	661.67
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	451.57	32.21	483.78
Trade receivables	6.02	-	-	-	6.02
Loans	58,775.09	-	-	-	58,775.09
Investments	101.30	-	-	-	101.30
Other financial assets	23.46	-	-	-	23.46
Total financial assets	**59,641.75**	**-**	**451.57**	**32.21**	**60,125.53**
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	189.67	18.34	208.01
Trade Payables	7.30	-	-	-	7.30
Debt Securities	17,713.61	-	-	-	17,713.61
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	31,323.84	-	-	-	31,323.84
Subordinated Liabilities	649.41	-	-	-	649.41
Other financial liabilities	1,340.30	-	-	-	1,340.30
Total financial liabilities	**51,034.46**	**-**	**189.67**	**18.34**	**51,242.47**

II. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of financial instruments that are

a) Recognized and measured at fair value and
b) Measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under accounting standard. An explanation on each level follows underneath the table.
c) Considering the materiality, we have ignored discounting of employee loan and security deposits.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as on the reporting date. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: Financial instruments that are not traded in active market (for example, traded bonds,) is determined using other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Technique which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data like unlisted equity securities.

A. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements- As at 31.03.2025*

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets: -			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	339.41
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	58.65
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Options Contract	-	-	42.51
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	47.31
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Options Contract	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	**487.88**
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	0.98

Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Options Contract	-	-	1.91
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	20.31
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Options Contract	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**23.20**

*Amounts are shown at their Fair value

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31.03.2025 *	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortized cost:			
Loans to customers	-	-	75,216.10
Total financial assets	-	-	**75,216.10**
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Debt securities	-	-	28,446.24
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	33,489.50
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	2,804.57
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**64,740.31**

*Amounts are shown at their Fair value

B. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements- As at 31.03.2024 *

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets: -			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	390.61
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	60.96
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	32.21
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	**483.78**
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	144.92
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	10.82
Forward Contract	-	-	33.93
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Principal only swap	-	-	18.34
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	-	-
Forward Contract	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**208.01**

* Amounts are shown at their Fair value

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31.03.2024*	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortized cost:			
Loans to customers	-	-	58,692.01
Total financial assets	-	-	**58,692.01**
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Debt securities	-	-	17,713.61
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	31,323.84
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	649.41
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**49,686.86**

*Amounts are shown at their Fair Value

III. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

MTM calculation is based upon the valuation provided by the registered independent IBBI valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017, for outstanding derivative instrument at reporting date.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)
Pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

The following table presents changes in level 3 Derivative Instruments: -

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Gains/(losses) recognized in profit and loss under Derivative deals in derivative accounting	13.13	(11.26)
Gains/(losses) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	165.59	(165.40)
Total	**178.72**	**(176.66)**

IV. Valuation Processes

For MTM valuation of hedge deals, the Company has obtained valuation from a registered independent IBBI valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017, who has provided such valuation after considering movement in market position, movement in exchange rate, interest rate etc.

V. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
Financial Assets	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Loans to customers	75,216.10	75,432.98	58,692.01	58,865.86
Total financial assets	**75,216.10**	**75,432.98**	**58,692.01**	**58,865.86**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
Financial liabilities	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**	**Carrying amount**	**Transaction value**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Debt securities	28,446.24	28,460.74	17,713.61	17,720.74
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	33,489.50	33,489.50	31,323.84	31,323.84
Subordinated liabilities	2,804.57	2,807.37	649.41	650.00
Total financial liabilities	**64,740.31**	**64,728.12**	**49,686.86**	**49,694.58**

The carrying amount of the trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance, other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The fair values for borrowings, loans to companies, debt securities are calculated based on cash flows discounted using current lending rate. They are classified as Level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

31. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

The Company is operating a solar power plant. The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) has been signed between the company and Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEBL) on 31 March 2017 @ ₹ 4.95 per unit or rate as approved by Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC), whichever is lower. Accordingly, the company filed a petition for approval of the Power Purchase Agreement with KSERC, which in its interim order dated 14 February 2018 approved an interim tariff of @ ₹ 3.90 per unit till March 2018. During the financial year 2019-20, KSERC passed a tariff order and determined tariff of @ ₹ 3.83 per unit. For details Refer Note 38(31) to Financial Statements.

Accordingly, the Company has recognized the gross revenue for supply of power to KSEBL at the determined tariff of ₹ 3.83 per unit. Further, the Company has also continued to provide its consultancy services during the year.

(A) Generation of Power

Year ended 31.03.2025

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit Generated (mil.)	Unit Sold (mil.)	Rate per Unit (₹)	Total (₹ in Crores)
i)	Generation of power	70.96	70.54	3.83	27.02

Year ended 31.03.2024

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit Generated (mil.)	Unit Sold (mil.)	Rate per Unit (₹)	Total (₹ in Crores)
i)	Generation of power	78.23	77.81	3.83	29.80

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Amount of unbilled revenue included in Sales (Net)	2.89	2.97

(B) Reconciliation of Contracted Price and Revenue recognized in P&L

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Contract Price	27.02	29.80
Adjustments:		
-Trade Discount	0.54	0.60
-Refunds	-	-
Revenue recognized in statement of profit and loss	26.48	29.21

(C) Disaggregation of revenue

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

(₹ in Crores)

Sl	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
1	**Revenue**		
	Net Revenue from Operations (Net of Rebate, wherever applicable)	26.48	29.21
	Consultancy	-	0.16
2	**Primary geographical markets**		
	Domestic Revenue	26.48	29.36
	International Revenue	-	-
	Total Revenue	**26.48**	**29.36**
3	**Timing of revenue recognition**		
	At a Point in time	-	-
	Over time	26.48	29.36
	Total Revenue	**26.48**	**29.36**

Note: KSEBL is the single customer for sale of power. Invoicing is done on a monthly basis with immediate payment terms.

(D) Trade Receivables and Contract Balances

The following table provides the information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers: -

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Trade Receivable (Net) (Solar Plant)	2.89	2.97

32. SOLAR POWER PROJECT

The company entered into an MOU with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) in the FY 2014-15 for implementation of 50 MW Solar Project of the Company situated at Ambalathara Solar Park, Kasaragod District, in the state of Kerala. The plant was commissioned in phase manner and fully commissioned during FY 2017-18, executed by Jakson Engineers limited as EPC Contractor. It has been capitalized in the books and the present capitalized cost is ₹ 319.36 crores, shown under property, plant and equipment. Refer Note 12 to Financial Statements.

The PPA was signed between the Company and Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEBL) on 31 March 2017 @ ₹ 4.95 /KWH or rate as approved by Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC), whichever is lower. Accordingly, the Company filed a petition for approval of the Power Purchase Agreement with KSERC, which in its interim order dated 14 February 2018 had approved an interim tariff of ₹ 3.90 per unit. Further to the same, KSERC, in its order dated 06 February 2019 had approved of the levelized tariff @ ₹ 3.83 per unit. It has also further ordered as under:

- KSEB Ltd shall reimburse any tax paid on the Return on Equity (RoE), limited to the amount of equity specified in this Order. For claiming the tax, developer shall furnish the proof of payment of such tax to KSEB Ltd.

- KSEB Ltd shall reimburse the land lease paid by the Company / RPCKL, less amount received as subsidy, if any, in addition to the above.

The said Order was challenged before Hon'ble APTEL by way of filling the appeal on 27 August 2019 for allowance of certain costs towards expenditure incurred by the Company and paid to RPCKL to determine the tariff. On rejection of said appeal, the Company filed a Review Petition with Appellate Tribunal (APTEL) on 05 April 2022. The matter is now listed for final hearing.

The Company also filed Second Appeal no. 4634 of 2022 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India during the pendency of the Review Petition before the Appellate Tribunal, only to save the Appeal from being barred by limitation before the Hon'ble Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 18 July 2022 had given liberty to the Company to mention the mater for listing as and when the Review Petition is disposed of. Notwithstanding, the generation income is being accounted for @ ₹ 3.83 per unit.

The Solar Project has been set up on Leasehold land for which lease charges are payable to Renewable Power Corporation of Kerala Limited (RPCKL) from 07 October 2020 to 06 October 2043 (exemption upto 06 October 2020). As per KSERC Tariff order dated 06 February 2019, the Company is eligible to avail reimbursement of such land lease charges paid to RPCKL.

However, the annual payment of land lease charges of ₹ 0.39 crores (as fixed by State Government from time to time) and its recovery are under settlement in view of which no corresponding amounts are being recognized as assets/liability. Other recoveries for Return on Equity (ROE), being uncertain will be accounted on final resolution in the matter.

33. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS)-116 "Leases"

a) Description of lease accounted as Right of Use assets as per Ind AS 116

The Group has various lease agreements for Office spaces at Delhi, Mumbai & IFSC Gift City Gujarat India, Residential Space at Delhi, and Solar Park Land at Kerala. The tenure of each agreement and rental payments are different. The Group has applied the measurement principles under Ind AS 116 for the leases on which exemption under short term lease are not available in line with the consolidated accounting policy of the Group.

b) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Maturity analysis –contractual undiscounted cash flows	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Less than one year	0.62	0.68
One year to five years	2.10	2.09
More than five years	5.07	5.46
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**7.79**	**8.22**
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position	**4.04**	**4.03**
Current	0.74	0.66
Non-Current	3.30	3.37

c) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Interest on lease liabilities	0.36	0.36
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	-	-
Derecognition of lease liabilities	-	-
Derecognition of Right to use assets	-	-
Derecognition of Accumulated depreciation on Right to use assets	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	-
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset*	6.55	5.50

*The period of lease initiation being under dispute, depreciation on NBCC building & residential flat has been charged from the date of put to use. Any change will be dealt with prospectively.

d) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Cash Flows

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount
Year ended 31.03.2025	0.50
Year ended 31.03.2024	0.27

e) Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	167.78	28.25
Additions to right-of-use assets	0.27	139.53
Deletion/ Derecognition of right to use assets	0.07	-
Balance at the ending of the year	167.98	167.78
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the year by class of underlying asset	143.60	149.89

f) Other disclosures

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	0.11	0.10

34. The details of Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company are as under: -

As at 31.03.2025

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Crores)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter /director	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Right of use asset	Office premises-IHC	1.72	Occupied on the basis of Allotment Letter Issued by IHC	No	Allotment letter dt. 12.04.1993	The execution of Tripartite Sub-Lease Deed / Agreement by India Habitat Centre (IHC) [between Land & Development Office (L&DO), IHC and allottee institutions] is pending in respect of all allottee institutions at IHC including IREDA. IHC is following with L&DO for execution of lease deed. Draft of lease deed has been cleared by L&DO. IHC on 24.03.23 has informed that the matter has been resolved amicably and court passed the order to the same effect. Further, two other petitions were also withdrawn by both the parties IHC and SDMC vide order dated 11.04.23. Company is regularly following up with IHC for execution of tripartite lease deed. IHC vide email dated 31.12.2024 has informed that there is no change in the status. Last communication on the matter was sent on 21.03.2025.
	Office premises-AKB	21.10	Occupied on the basis of perpetual lease deed by HUDCO	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.12.2006	The transfer of property rights is being followed with Housing Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO). Latest communication was sent on 21.03.2025.
	Office premises-NBCC Kidwai Nagar	132.92	Occupied on the basis of allotment letter	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.09.2015	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for further necessary action for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. Land & Development Officer- IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. Latest communication was sent on 21.03.2025.
Right of use asset	Residential Flats -NBCC Kidwai Nagar	6.61	Occupied on the basis of allotment letter	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.09.2015	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for further necessary action for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. Land & Development Officer- IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MOHUA) and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. The flat has been lying in Inter-pool exchange of houses with MOHUA and the action to take it back in company is under process. Latest communication was sent on 06.03.2025.
Investment property	Residential flat	0.09	Agreement to sell by HPL	No	23.06.1994	The transfer of property is being followed by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) with L&DO, Thereafter, the execution of Deed will take place. Latest communication was sent on 24.03.2025.

As at 31.03.2024

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Crores)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter /director	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Right of use asset	Office premises- IHC	1.72	Occupied on the basis of Allotment Letter Issued by IHC	No	Allotment letter dt. 12.04.1993	The execution of Tripartite Sub-Lease Deed / Agreement by India Habitat Centre (IHC) [between Land & Development Office (L&DO), IHC and allottee institutions] is pending in respect of all allottee institutions at IHC including IREDA. IHC is following with L&DO for execution of lease deed. Draft of lease deed has been cleared by L&DO. IHC on 24.03.23 has informed that the matter has been resolved amicably and court passed the order to the same effect. Further, two other petitions were also withdrawn by both the parties IHC and SDMC vide order dated 11.04.23. Company is communicating with IHC for execution of tripartite lease deed vide email dated 24.04.2023, 11.07.2023 & 21.12.2023. Further, IHC vide email dated 21.12.2023 has informed that there is no change in status. Last communication sent to IHC on 21.03.2024.
	Office premises- AKB	21.10	Occupied on the basis of perpetual lease deed by HUDCO	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.12.2006	The transfer of property rights is being followed with Housing Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO). Latest communication was sent on 21.03.2024.
	Office premises- NBCC Kidwai Nagar	132.92	Occupied on the basis of allotment letter	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.09.2015	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for further necessary action for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. Land & Development Officer- IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. Latest communication was sent on 30.03.2024.
Right of use asset	Residential Flats -NBCC Kidwai Nagar	6.61	Occupied on the basis of allotment letter	No	Allotment letter dt. 04.09.2015	The final draft lease deed was forwarded by the company to NBCC for further necessary action for execution of Lease deed between the President of India, acting through Dy. Land & Development Officer- IV, Land & Development Office, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MOHUA) and the company. The matter has been taken up further with NBCC w.r.t date of possession and start date of lease for the aforesaid properties before execution of the same. The flat has been lying in Inter-pool exchange of houses with MOHUA and the action to take it back in company is under process. Latest communication was sent on 30.03.2024.
Investment property	Residential flat	0.09	Agreement to sell by HPL	No	23.06.1994	The transfer of property is being followed by Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) with L&DO, Thereafter, the execution of Deed will take place. Latest communication was sent on 21.03.2024.

35. Details of Property Tax

The property tax demand raised up to 31 March 2025 in respect of all the residential and office premises have been paid. The demand for property tax in respect of Office Space & Residential flats at NBCC Kidwai Nagar is unascertainable.

36. Details of Benami Property

No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Companies in the Group for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder during the current and previous period.

37. Recent accounting pronouncements / Standards / Amendments issued but not effective

There are no recent accounting pronouncements / Standards / Amendments which are yet to be effective as on 31 March 2025.

38. There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Companies in the Group owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as on 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ Nil crores). This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
1	Principal amount remaining unpaid as on year end	1.06	1.03
2	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid as on year end	-	-
3	Interest paid by the company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
4	Interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
5	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on year end	-	-
6	Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

39. Disclosure on Corporate Social Responsibility

In terms of Section 135 of The Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to constitute a corporate social responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Company has to spend 2% of the average net profits of the company's three immediately preceding financial years calculated as per section 198 of the Companies Act 2013. In accordance with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 notified w.e.f. 22 January 2021, any unspent amount pursuant to any ongoing project shall be transferred to unspent CSR Account in any scheduled bank within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year, to be utilized within a period of three financial years from the date of such transfer. Any unspent CSR amount, other than for any ongoing project, shall be transferred to a Fund specified under Schedule VII, within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year. Further, if the company spends an amount in excess of the requirement under statute, the excess amount may be carried forward and set off in three succeeding financial years against the amount to be spent.

a. As on 31.03.2025, details of gross amount required to be spent on CSR activities by the Company is as under :-

Details of CSR Expenses for Current & Previous FY

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
1	Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	24.36	16.94
2	Amount spent/sanctioned during the year (Refer (c))	24.36	16.65
3	Shortfall / (Excess) at the end of the year (1-2)	-	0.29
4	Carried Forward (Excess) CSR spends from previous years	-	(0.29)
5	Adjustment of Excess Amount spent previously in current year*	-	0.29
6	Total Shortfall / (Excess) spends carried forward at the year-end	-	-

*In view of MCA notification dated 22 January 2021, applicable prospectively, the amount of excess spent can be utilized in 3 successive years

a.i Details of Unspent Amount prior to FY 2019-20 (being dealt as per pre amendment framework)

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
a)	Opening Balance	-	3.74
b)	Spent during the year	-	3.74
c)	Closing Balance [Shortfall / (Excess)] (a-b)	-	-

*Includes an amount of ₹0.08 crores relating to completed project wherein no further disbursement was required and hence transferred to Schedule VII Fund in April 2024.

b. For FY 2024-25, the Board had approved CSR budget of ₹ 24.36 crores (FY 2023-24 ₹ 16.94 crores) based on 2% of the average standalone Profit (before tax) as per Companies Act, 2013. The projects sanctioned in a year may be completed in subsequent years based on milestone linked payment to various stages of completion of the project.

c. Amount spent/sanctioned during the year on CSR activities :-

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025			Year ended 31.03.2024		
		Paid or Settled	Yet to be paid	Total	Paid or Settled	Yet to be paid	Total
(i)	Construction/acquisition of any assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	On CSR activities related to Healthcare, Environment Sustainability, Ecological Balance & Conservation of Natural Resources ; Research & Development	2.31	22.03	24.34	5.49	11.13	16.62
(iii)	On purposes other than (ii) above – Administrative Expenses	0.02	-	0.02	0.03	-	0.03
	Total	**2.33**	**22.03**	**24.36**	**5.52**	**11.13**	**16.65**

d. There were no related party transactions by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure in the current year and previous year.

e. Details of CSR amount Spent and Unspent :-

Year ended 31.03.2025

Unspent amount (₹ in Crores)

Opening Balance	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule - VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
-	-	24.36	2.33	22.03

Excess Amount Spent (₹ in Crores)

Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Amount adjusted against shortfall in CY	Closing Balance
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

For Ongoing Projects: (₹ in Crores)

Pertaining to FY	Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance		Details of ongoing Projects
	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	
24-25	-	-	24.13	2.10	-	22.03*	-	Projects related to Healthcare, Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and Olympic sports, education and Environment Sustainability, Ecological Balance
23-24	-	11.13	-	-	4.99	-	6.14	Projects related to Healthcare, Environment Sustainability, Ecological Balance and Conservation of Natural Resources,
22-23	-	1.64	-	-	0.42	-	1.22	Projects related to Healthcare

*Since amount pertains to ongoing projects, it shall be transferred to Unspent CSR Account for FY 2024-25 within 30 days from end of FY as per the applicable guidelines.

The provision related to Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable on Subsidiary since it is registered with International Financial services centers authority (IFSCA).

Year ended 31.03.2024

Unspent amount (₹ in Crores)

Opening Balance	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule - VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year*	Closing Balance
-	-	16.94	5.81	11.13

*Includes setoff of 0.29 crores carried forward from previous year

Excess Amount Spent (₹ in Crores)

Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Amount adjusted against shortfall in CY	Closing Balance
0.29	-	-	0.29	-

For Ongoing Projects: (₹ in Crores)

Pertaining to FY	Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance		Details of ongoing Projects
	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	
23-24	-	-	15.14	4.01	-	11.13	-	Projects related to Healthcare & Environment Sustainability, Ecological Balance and Conservation of Natural Resources
22-23	-	2.76	-	-	1.12	-	1.64	Projects related to Healthcare, Education & Skill development

40. Remuneration to Auditor

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025*	Year ended 31.03.2024*
Auditor		
• Limited Review	0.03	-
• Statutory Audit	0.17	0.13
• Tax Audit	0.05	0.04
• Audit Fees for Interim Accounts	0.24	0.38
Other Services		
• Certification Fees	0.02	0.01
• IPO related	-	0.24**
• Other Expenses	-	-
Total	**0.51**	**0.80**

*Excluding GST
**Forming part of share issue expenses and adjusted from securities premium. Refer Note 26 to Financial Statements.

41. Disclosure - for (AP & Others) cases involving Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) issue- Accounts with over dues beyond 90 days but not treated as credit impaired

Seven borrowers have obtained interim orders from Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh / Telangana and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to not classify the account as Non-Performing Asset. Accordingly, the loan outstanding of such borrowers have not been classified as Stage III Asset, even though the over dues are more than 90 days old. However, the Company has created an adequate provision of ₹ 631.13 crores on Loan outstanding of ₹ 1,202.21 crores in the books of accounts as per Expected Credit Loss (ECL) as at 31 March 2025 (previous year: provision of ₹ 521.31 crores on Loan outstanding of ₹ 873.67 crores) after considering the financial and operational parameters of the projects. Though the accounts are not declared as NPA, the income is booked into this account on cash /realization basis (i.e. any 'interest due and not received' is reversed and not been taken as interest income).

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	No. of a/c	Outstanding Amount	Overdue Amount	ECL Amount
As at 31.03.2025	8	1,202.21	889.72	631.13
As at 31.03.2024	7	873.67	678.47	521.31

42. One Time Settlement (OTS), Write - Offs (Loan Assets)

For the year ended 31.03.2025

During the year ended 31 March 2025, One OTS was sanctioned, out of which one account stands fully settled. Total amount of ₹ 176.49 crores has been recovered against the said settled OTS resulting in income of ₹ 85.56 crores and write back of impairment allowance of ₹ 54.13 crores.

For the year ended 31.03.2024

During the year ended 31 March 2024, Five OTS were sanctioned, out of which one account stands fully settled. Total amount of ₹ 20.24 crores has been recovered against the said settled OTS resulting in income of ₹ 4.69 crores and write back of impairment allowance of ₹ 2.48 crores.

43. MNRE / UNDP - IREDA Scheme Funds

The Company besides its own activities implements Programme on behalf of Ministry for New and Renewable Energy on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding entered into with the said Ministry. In terms of stipulations of each of the MOUs, MNRE has placed an agreed sum in respect of each Programme with the company for Programme implementation. Interest on MNRE funds is accounted as and when received. As the income generated by the MNRE Programme loans is not the income of the company and also the loan assets belong to MNRE, the same is not considered for asset classification and provisioning purposes. On closure of the respective Programme, the company is required to transfer the amount standing to the credit of MNRE (inclusive of interest accrued thereon) to MNRE after deducting the service charges, irrecoverable defaults, and other dues as stipulated in the MoU.

a) **Generation Based Incentives (GBI) / Capital Subsidy Scheme etc.:** The Company is the Program Administrator on behalf of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) for implementation of Generation Based Incentive Scheme and Capital Subsidy for Wind and Solar Power Projects registered under the Scheme. Under these schemes, fund is provided by MNRE to the company for the purpose of disbursement of the same towards energy generation to the GBI claimants i.e., the Project Developers/ DISCOM as per the scheme. Therefore, essentially, the activity is receipt and utilization of funds. For release of GBI fund by MNRE, the company is required to submit the Utilization Certificate along with Audited Statement of Expenditure duly certified by a Chartered Accountant, for the previous tranche of fund released by MNRE. The said requirement is fully complied with by the company, and nothing further has been required by MNRE so far. The statutory auditors have not audited the accounts of the scheme.

The amount due to MNRE on account of the above at the close of the year, along with interest on unutilized funds kept in separate bank accounts as savings banks / short-term deposits etc. shown as Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 3 to Financial Statements) and the corresponding liability is shown under the head Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 22 to Financial Statements) in the Balance Sheet.

b) **GEF -MNRE -United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Project:** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and UNIDO have jointly implemented a GEF-5 funded project on using biogas/bio-methane technology for waste to energy conversion, targeting innovations and sustainable energy generation from industrial organic wastes. Under the said project UNIDO will provide funds for subsidizing the interest rate by 5% for the project developers and the company is the fund handler. During the year ended 31 March 2025, Nil claims (previous year : NIL Claims) have been made to UNIDO. Funds amounting to ₹ 2.55 crores have been received by the company towards the 1st tranche of USD 340000 in FY 2021-22. The Fund balance as on 31 March 2025 is Rs. 2.90 crores.

The funds so received have been kept in separate bank account as savings banks / short-term deposits etc. shown as Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 3 to Financial Statements) and the corresponding liability is shown under the head Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 22 to Financial Statements) in the Balance Sheet.

c) **Other MNRE Schemes where IREDA is fund handling Agency on behalf of MNRE:** There are other MNRE Schemes where IREDA is the fund handling agency on behalf of MNRE and the fund balances are as under: -

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Name of Scheme	Balance as on 31.03.2025	Balance as on 31.03.2024
1.	DIREC-2010	6.84	6.35
2.	Indo-US Pacesetter Fund	32.83	30.57
3.	MNRE Co Gen Specific Grant	0.45	0.42
4.	National Hydrogen Energy Board	0.07	0.07
5.	MNRE UNDP A/C	0.00	0.00
6.	Implementation of Solar Water Heating System-MNRE (SWHS)	4.31	3.84

The funds so received have been kept in separate bank account as savings banks / short-term deposits etc. shown as Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 3 to Financial Statements) and the corresponding liability is shown under the head Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 22 to Financial Statements) in the Balance Sheet.

44. MNRE GOI Fully Serviced Bonds

In terms of O.M. No. F.15 (4)-B (CDN)/2015 dated 03 October 2016 issued by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, the company was asked to raise an amount of ₹ 4,000.00 crores through GOI fully serviced bonds for utilization of the proceeds for MNRE Schemes / Programs relating to Grid Interactive Renewable Power, off-Grid/Distributed & Decentralized Renewable Power and Investment in Corporations & Autonomous Bodies. A MoU between MNRE and the company has also been signed on 25 January 2017 defining the role and responsibilities of both. Para No I of General Clauses at page 5 of the MoU specifically defines that the borrowings of MNRE bonds shall not be considered as assets/liability for any financial calculation by the Company. This implies that the amount raised by way of MNRE bonds while shall be reflected in the borrowing as well as assets however, there will be no impact of the same on company s borrowings/ Assets or Income / Expenses.

The Company had raised ₹ 1,640.00 crores GOI Fully Serviced Bonds on behalf of MNRE during the year 2016-17 and the same has been shown under Note 24 – Other Non-Financial liabilities. Against this an amount of ₹ 1,638.79 crores has been disbursed up to 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 1,638.79 crores) as per the instructions of the MNRE for various plans/schemes. The said amount has been shown under Note No. 17 – Other Non-Financial Assets – as amount recoverable from MNRE. The amount was kept in MIBOR Linked deposit on which the accrued interest of ₹ 13.12 crores as at 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 12.28 crores) has been shown under Note No. 24 – Other Non-Financial liabilities. The balance cumulative amount (inclusive of interest accrued / earned) as at 31 March 2025 is ₹ 14.31 crores (previous year: ₹ 9.96 crores) which is kept in MIBOR Linked Term Deposit and remaining in Current Account amounting to ₹ 0.03 crores as at 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 3.53 crores) which are shown under Note No. 3 – Bank balances other than included in Cash and Cash Equivalents in respective sub heads.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, interest on the GOI fully Serviced Bond of ₹ 124.35 crores (previous year: ₹ 124.35 crores) became due for payment to the investors. The same has been received from GOI and paid to the investors. Details of Bonds so raised have been tabulated below:-

(₹ in Crores)

Sl No.	Bond Series	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
1	7.22% GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Series I - Date of Redemption – 06 February 2027)	610.00	610.00
2	7.60% GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Series IA - Date of Redemption – 23 February 2027)	220.00	220.00
3	7.85% GOI Fully Serviced Bonds (Series IB - Date of Redemption – 06 March 2027)	810.00	810.00
	Total	**1,640.00**	**1,640.00**

45. Subsidy / Incentive received from MNRE and handled on their behalf

A. Interest Subsidy

As per the Government policy, MNRE is providing interest subsidy which is released to borrowers implementing MNRE programmes. Interest subsidy w.r.t. Co-generation, Small Hydro, Briquetting, Biomass, Solar Thermal and Waste to Energy is released on NPV basis and for Solar and SPV programmes, the same is done on actual basis.

The interest subsidy is passed on to the borrowers on half yearly basis subject to borrowers complying with the terms and conditions of the sanction. The programme-wise details of standing balances of interest subsidy are as under: -

(i) Interest subsidy received earlier and outstanding on NPV basis: -

(₹ in Crores)

Year ended	Bio-Mass Co-generation	Small Hydro	Sub Total (A)
31.03.2025	2.15	0.02	2.17
31.03.2024	2.15	0.02	2.17

(ii) Interest subsidy received earlier and outstanding on actual basis: -

(₹ in Crores)

Year ended	Solar Thermal Sector	SPV WP 2000-01	SPV WP 2001-02	SPV WP 1999-00	SPV WP Manufacturing	SPV WP 2002-03	Accelerated SWH System	Sub Total (B)	Grand Total (A+B)
31.03.2025	0.00	(0.51)	(1.36)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.41)	0.00	**(2.38)**	**(0.21)**
31.03.2024	0.00	(0.51)	(1.36)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.41)	0.00	**(2.38)**	**(0.21)**

B. Capital Subsidy

During the year ended 31 March 2025, an amount of ₹ Nil crores (previous year: ₹ 1.00 crores) was received from MNRE towards Capital Subsidy. Out of the total capital subsidy amount available ₹ Nil crores (previous year: ₹ 1.00 crores) was passed on to the borrowers on compliance of the terms and conditions of the capital subsidy scheme.

46. Disclosure Relationship with Struck off Companies

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2025 (₹ in Crores)	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any,	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2024 (₹ in Crores)	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any,
SPV Power Limited	Receivables	0.00	Borrower	0.00	Borrower
Ocha Pine Fuels Private Limited	Receivables	0.00	Borrower	0.00	Borrower

The balances are being carried in the books in view of the recovery proceedings in respective cases from the promoters / guarantors in various legal forums.

47. Additional Information

a) Expenditure in Foreign Currency:
- On Travelling: ₹ 0.22 crores (previous year: ₹ 0.28 crores)
- Interest & Commitment expenses: ₹ 248.28 crores (previous year: ₹ 278.60 crores)

b) Earnings in Foreign Exchange:
- Interest: ₹ 2.66 crores (previous year: ₹ 4.62 crores)

c) The World Bank has sanctioned a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Grant of USD 2 Million to assist in financing of the Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks Project under IBRD III Line of credit. During the year, World Bank released ₹ 7.57 crores (previous year: ₹ 3.05 crores) including ₹ 6.92 crores towards revenue expenses (previous year: ₹ 2.45 crores) and ₹ 0.65 crores towards capital expenses (previous year: ₹ 0.60 crores) to the Company under the CTF Grant.

d) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency: The Companies in the Group have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current and previous year.

48. Amount expected to be Recovered / Settled within 12 Months and Beyond for each line item under Asset and Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		
		Within 12 Months	More than 12 Months	Total
I.	**ASSETS**			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents	57.29	-	57.29
	(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	616.74	24.60	641.34
	(c) Derivative financial instruments	48.30	439.59	487.89
	(d) Receivables			
	(I) Trade Receivables	3.17	2.76	5.93
	(II) Other Receivables	-	-	-
	(e) Loans	12,713.38	62,606.60	75,319.98
	(f) Investments	434.72	165.42	600.14
	(g) Other financial assets	15.30	12.75	28.05
	Total (A)	**13,888.90**	**63,251.72**	**77,140.62**
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	219.90	-	219.90
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	360.57	360.57
	(c) Investment Property	-	0.02	0.02
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	199.68	199.68
	(e) Capital Work-in-progress	-	-	-
	(f) Right of use asset	-	143.60	143.60
	(g) Intangible assets under development	-	-	-
	(h) Intangible assets	-	5.49	5.49
	(i) Other non-financial assets	2.99	1,662.08	1,665.07
	Total (B)	**222.89**	**2,371.44**	**2,594.33**

	Total Assets (A+B)	**14,111.79**	**65,623.16**	**79,734.95**
II.	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative financial instruments	1.91	21.29	23.20
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	9.12	-	9.12
	(c) Debt Securities	1,397.29	27,048.95	28,446.24
	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	11,060.55	22,428.95	33,489.50
	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	-	2,804.57	2,804.57
	(f) Other financial liabilities	1,182.52	455.52	1,638.04
	Total(A)	**13,651.39**	**52,759.28**	**66,410.67**
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	155.50	1,061.99	1,217.49
	(b) Other non-financial liabilities	100.75	1,739.50	1,840.25
	Total(B)	**256.25**	**2,801.49**	**3,057.74**
C	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	-	2,687.76	2,687.76
	(b) Other Equity	-	7,578.78	7,578.78
	Total(C)	-	**10,266.54**	**10,266.54**
	Total Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)	**13,907.64**	**65,827.31**	**79,734.95**

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	**Particulars**	**As at 31.03.2024**		
		Within 12 Months	**More than 12 Months**	**Total**
I.	**ASSETS**			
A	**Financial Assets**			
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents	74.21	-	74.21
	(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	600.40	61.28	661.68
	(c) Derivative financial instruments	122.34	361.44	483.78
	(d) Receivables			
	(I) Trade Receivables	4.42	1.60	6.02
	(II) Other Receivables	-	-	-
	(e) Loans	8,666.75	50,108.34	58,775.09
	(f) Investments	1.96	99.34	101.30
	(g) Other financial assets	11.72	11.75	23.47
	Total (A)	**9,481.80**	**50,643.75**	**60,125.55**
B	**Non-financial Assets**			
	(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	155.41	-	155.41
	(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	289.45	289.45
	(c) Investment Property	-	0.03	0.03
	(d) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	206.40	206.40
	(e) Capital Work-in-progress	-	-	-
	(f) Right of use asset	-	149.89	149.89
	(g) Intangible assets under development	-	-	-
	(h) Intangible assets	-	4.78	4.78
	(i) Other non-financial assets	7.46	1,661.49	1,668.94
	Total (B)	**162.87**	**2,312.03**	**2,474.90**
	Total Assets (A+B)	**9,644.67**	**52,955.78**	**62,600.45**
II.	**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**			
	LIABILITIES			
A	**Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Derivative financial instruments	181.22	26.80	208.02
	(b) Payables			
	(I) Trade Payables	7.30	-	7.30
	(c) Debt Securities	-	17,713.61	17,713.61
	(d) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	8,692.87	22,630.98	31,323.85
	(e) Subordinated Liabilities	-	649.42	649.42
	(f) Other financial liabilities	923.94	416.36	1,340.30
	Total(A)	**9,805.33**	**41,437.17**	**51,242.50**
B	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	-	991.12	991.12
	(b) Other non-financial liabilities	-	1,807.41	1,807.41

	Total(B)	-	**2,798.53**	**2,798.53**
C	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	-	2,687.76	2,687.76
	(b) Other Equity	-	5,871.66	5,871.66
	Total(C)	-	**8,559.42**	**8,559.42**
	Total Liabilities and Equity(A+B+C)	**9,805.33**	**52,795.12**	**62,600.45**

49. Disclosures in Terms of Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 dated 19 October 2023 (as amended) -

A. Resolution plans implemented by the Company

(₹ in Crores)

Year ended	No of Borrower	Principal Outstanding at year end	Impairment allowance as per ECL
31.03.2025	-	-	-
31.03.2024	-	-	-

B. Capital

a. Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)

The Company is complying with the Capital Adequacy requirements as per the master directions/ circulars/ guidelines prescribed by the RBI, amended from time to time. Being an NBFC and Infrastructure Finance Company (NBFC-IFC), the Company is required to maintain a Capital Adequacy Ratio or Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 15% (with a minimum Tier I Capital of 10%), computed by dividing the company's Tier-I and Tier-II capital by Risk Weighted Assets.

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024*
1	CRAR (%)	17.77 %	15.51%
2	CRAR – Tier I Capital (%)	15.15 %	13.94%
3	CRAR – Tier II Capital (%)	2.62 %	1.57%

The amount of Perpetual Debt Instrument of the Tier-I capital as on 31.03.2025 is 11.11 % (previous year: Nil %)

*As of 31 March 2024, the reported CRAR of the Company was 20.11%, comprising Tier I Capital of 18.08% and Tier II Capital of 2.03%. This calculation was based on a 50% risk weight assigned to commissioned renewable energy infrastructure project assets financed by the Company that had reached their commercial operations date (COD) and had been operational for over a year. However, effective 31 March 2025, the company has applied a 100% risk weight to these assets. Accordingly, CRAR of corresponding period as at 31 March 2024 has been restated.

b. Details of Tier II capital and Perpetual Debt Instruments raised during the year :

Sl.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
1	Amount of Subordinated debt raised as Tier-II capital	910.37	-
2	Amount of Perpetual Debt Instruments raised as Tier-I capital	1,239.00	-
3	Amount of Perpetual Debt Instruments raised as Tier-II capital	8.00	-

c. Details of Tier II capital and Perpetual Debt Instruments outstanding at the year-end :

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
1	Amount of Subordinated debt raised as Tier-II capital	1,559.10	649.41
2	Amount of Perpetual Debt Instruments raised as Tier-I capital	1,239.00	-
3	Amount of Perpetual Debt Instruments raised as Tier-II capital	8.00	-

During the year the Company has issued Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDI) of **₹ 1,247 crores** (previous year: Nil) with no maturity and callable only at the option of the Company after a minimum of 10 years with prior approval of RBI.

The claims of the holders of the PDI are:

1. Superior to the claims of the holders of the equity shares issued by the Company ; and

2. Subordinated to the claims of all other creditors of the Company (but pari passu inter se the holders of the PDIs). The Company may defer the payment of Coupon, if:

   i. The capital to risk assets ratio ("CRAR") of the Company is below the minimum regulatory requirement prescribed by RBI; or

ii. the impact of such payment results in CRAR of the Company falling below or remaining below the minimum regulatory requirement prescribed by RBI.

3. In the event that making of any Coupon payment by the Issuer may result in net loss or increase the net loss of the Issuer, the making of such of Coupon Payment by the Issuer shall be subject to the prior approval of the RBI and shall be made on receipt of such approval provided that the CRAR remains above the regulatory norm after the making of such payment.
4. The Coupon on the Bonds shall not be cumulative except in cases as in (2) above.
5. All instances of invocation of the lock- in clause shall be notified by the Issuer to the RBI or as otherwise required under applicable law.

The invocation of the lock-in clause by the Issuer shall not be construed as a default committed by the Issuer and shall not result in the occurrence of an 'Event of Default' (by whatsoever name called) in respect of the Bonds

d. Dividend

The Board of Directors monitors the dividend pay-out to the shareholders of the Company and has a well-defined distribution policy which is available on the website of the Company viz. https://www.ireda.in/corporate-governance.

Being a Central Public Sector Enterprise ("CPSE"), the Company endeavors to declare the dividend as per the CPSE Guidelines on Capital Restructuring, mandating every CPSE to pay minimum annual dividend of 30% of PAT or 4% of the net-worth, whichever is higher subject to the limit, if any, under any extant legal provision. Financial sector CPSES like NBFCs may pay minimum annual dividend of 30% of PAT subject to the limit, if any, under any extant legal provisions.

The Company has received exemption from payment of dividend for Financial Year 2024-25 from DIPAM.

C. Investments of the Company

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars				As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
(1)	Value of Investments				
	(i)	Gross Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India		
			-In Subsidiary	26.00*	0.00
			-Flexi Deposit Linked with MIBOR (including interest accrued)	1.59	0.66
			- GOI Securities (Quoted) (including interest accrued)	600.14	101.30
			-Commercial Papers (Fully impaired)	68.99	68.99
		(b)	Outside India	-	-
	(ii)	Provisions for Impairment			
		(a)	In India	68.99	68.99
		(b)	Outside India	-	-
	(iii)	Net Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India	627.73	101.96
		(b)	Outside India	-	-
(2)	Movement of provisions held towards impairment on investments				
	(i)	Opening balance		68.99	68.99
	(ii)	Add Provisions made during the year		-	-
	(iii)	Less Write-off /write-back of excess provisions during the year		-	-
	(iv)	Closing balance		68.99	68.99

*Investments disclosed under Note 7 Investments does not include the said amount in line with Ind AS - 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

D. Derivatives

❖ **Forward Rate Contract / Interest Rate Swap Agreement**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
(i)	The notional principal of swap agreements*	6,590.12	7,661.03
(ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	487.88	483.78
(iii)	Collateral required by the applicable NBFC upon entering into swaps	N.A.	N.A.
(iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps **	Refer Note*	Refer Note*
(v)	The fair value of the swap book	464.68	275.77

* Notional Principal indicates deal amount in foreign currency converted into INR terms using RBI reference rate for the closing dates

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. IREDA Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi-110023

**The Company enters into swap agreements with International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Banks (PSU Banks, Private Indian Banks & Foreign Banks), in accordance with the RBI guidelines. All the swap agreements entered into with the banks are well within the credit risk limit defined in the Board approved Risk Management Policy.

- **Exchange Traded Interest Rate (IR) Derivatives** – Nil

- **Disclosures on Risk Exposure in Derivatives**

a) Qualitative Disclosure

(i) The company recognizes various market risks including interest rate, foreign exchange fluctuation and other assets liability mismatches.

(ii) All derivative deals are undertaken under the supervision of Forex Management Committee (FMC). In order to protect the company from foreign exchange fluctuation and interest rate risk, the company has entered into long term agreements with ISDA Banks to hedge such risk through derivative instrument.

(iii) The company is taking active action for protection against exchange fluctuation risk by adopting hedging instrument on case-to-case basis. In this regard, during the year ended 31 March 2025, the company has entered into various derivative contracts like Principal Only Swap (POS), forwards etc. depending upon the risk appetite of the Company and market scenario prevailing.

(iv) The company has board approved Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Risk Management Policy, which defines the maximum permissible limit of open exposure which cannot be more than 40% of the foreign currency loan outstanding. The company's foreign currency loan open exposure as at 31 March 2025 is 27.68 % (previous year: 22.18 %) of total foreign currency loan exposure.

b) Quantitative Disclosures

As at 31.03.2025

Sl.	Particulars		Currency Derivatives (POS) includes Forward Contracts	Interest Rate Derivatives Includes cross currency interest rate swaps
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)*			
	For hedging (in million)		€ 66.12 $ 514.25 ¥ 22,791.60	$ 33.32
	Value (₹ in Crores)		6,304.92	285.20
(ii)	Mark to Market Position			
	a)	Asset (+) (₹ in Crores)	429.24	58.64
	b)	Liability (-) (₹ in Crores)	(23.20)	-
(iii)	Credit Exposure		N.A	N.A
(iv)	Unhedged Exposures (For Principal amount outstanding including part hedge not considered as hedge) (₹ in Crores)		2,360.71	

*Notional Principal indicates deal amount outstanding in foreign currency converted into INR terms using RBI reference rate for the closing dates.

As at 31.03.2024

Sl.	Particulars		Currency Derivatives (POS) includes Forward Contracts	Interest Rate Derivatives Includes cross currency interest rate swaps
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)*			
	For hedging (in million)		€ 134.40 $ 530.40 ¥ 28,522.57	€ 1.11 $ 37.99 ¥ 2,094.87
	Value (₹ in Crores)		7,218.82	442.21
(ii)	Mark to Market Position			
	a)	Asset (+) (₹ in Crores)	422.83	60.96
	b)	Liability (-) (₹ in Crores)	(197.20)	(10.82)
(iii)	Credit Exposure		N.A	N.A
(iv)	Unhedged Exposures (For Principal amount outstanding including part hedge not considered as hedge) (₹ in Crores)		2,062.30	

*Notional Principal indicates deal amount outstanding in foreign currency converted into INR terms using RBI reference rate for the closing dates.

E. Asset Liability Management Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities of IREDA

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Up to 7 Days	8-14 Days	Over 14 days-30/31 Days	Over 1 month - 2 months	Over 2 months - 3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 3 years	Over 3 & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	1.59	-	-	-	-	1.59
Advances including interest	0.99	-	546.41	557.28	1,843.78	3,300.11	6,500.87	22,279.86	10,207.03	30,252.10	75,488.43
Investments	0.62	-	-	52.78	1.95	3.19	376.20	66.06	-	125.36*	626.16
Rupee Borrowings	308.76	8.33	405.17	1,309.94	1,039.68	3,128.21	5,494.74	14,068.53	6,789.07	23,677.57	56,230.00
Foreign Currency assets	-	-	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	82.24	12.05	111.80	175.41	381.50	1,528.43	1,296.85	4,939.33	8,527.61

*Investments disclosed under Note 7 Investments does not include the said amount in line with Ind AS - 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Up to 7 Days	8-14 Days	Over14 days-30/31 Days	Over 1 month -2 months	Over 2 months - 3 months	Over 3 months – upto 6 months	Over 6 months - upto 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 3 years	Over 3 & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.66
Advances including interest	1.02	-	396.28	403.79	991.90	2,002.56	4,896.34	15,992.99	8,822.83	25,404.35	58,912.06
Investments	-	-	-	-	1.96	-	-	-	-	99.34	101.30
Rupee Borrowings	82.62	-	229.17	419.64	1,306.69	2,450.30	3,386.20	13,050.58	4,651.65	14,819.08	40,395.93
Foreign Currency assets	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	72.50	56.85	108.97	170.80	409.14	1,636.56	1,531.05	5,312.80	9,298.67

F. Exposures

- **Exposure to Real Estate Sector**
  The company does not have any exposure to real estate sector as at 31 March 2025 (previous year: Nil crores).

- **Exposure to Capital Market**
  The company does not have any exposure to capital market as at 31 March 2025 (previous year: Nil crores).

- **Sectoral exposure**

Sectors	Year ended 31.03.2025			Year ended 31.03.2024		
	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure) (₹ Crores)	Gross NPAs (₹ Crores)	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure) (₹ Crores)	Gross NPAs (₹ Crores)	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Industry						
i) Renewable Energy	78,700.12	1,866.25	2.37%	61,324.72	1,410.85	2.30%
Total of Industry (i+ii+Others)						

3. Services						
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of services (i+ii+Others)						
4. Personal Loans						
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of Personal Loans (i+ii+Others)						
5. Others, if any (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

❖ **Intra-group exposures**

Following are the disclosures pertaining to intra group exposures:-

Sl No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
i	Total amount of intra-group exposures	-	-
ii	Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures	-	-
iii	Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the NBFC on borrowers /customers	-	-

❖ **Unhedged foreign currency exposure**

Refer Note 38(20) to Financial Statements.

G. Details of financing of parent company products – Not Applicable

❖ **Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL)/Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the applicable NBFC**

List of Single Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Sl	Name	Exposure (₹ in Crores)	%
	Nil		

* For working out exposure exceeding limits, the Tier I Capital / Owned Funds has been considered as ₹ 9,502.68 Crores i.e. Tier I Capital as on 31 March 2024 is ₹ 8,265.20 Crores and Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDI – Tier 1) raised by the company (net of issue expenses) on 21 March 2025 is ₹ 1,237.48 Crores.

List of Single Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Sl	Name	Exposure (₹ in Crores)	%
	Nil		

Tier I Capital/Owned Funds as on 31.12.2023 is 7857.01 Crores*.

*For working out exposure exceeding limits, the Tier I Capital / Owned Funds has been considered as ₹ 7,857.01 Crores i.e. Tier I Capital as on 31 March 2023 is ₹ 5,489.56 Crores, accretions to retained earnings/profit till 31 December 2023 - ₹ 1,100.65 Crores and funds raised through the process of IPO (net of issue expenses) in November 2023 is ₹ 1,266.80 Crores..

List of Group Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Sl	Name of Group	Exposure (₹ in Crores)	%
	Nil		

*For working out exposure exceeding limits, the Tier I Capital / Owned Funds has been considered as ₹ 9,502.68 Crores i.e. Tier I Capital as on 31 March 2024 is ₹ 8,265.20 Crores and Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDI – Tier 1) raised by the company (net of issue expenses) on 21 March 2025 is ₹ 1,237.48 Crores.

List of Group Exposures exceeding Limits as at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Sl	Name of Group	Exposure (₹ in Crores)	%
	Nil		

Tier I Capital/Owned Funds as on 31.12.2023 is 7857.01 Crores*.

* For working out exposure exceeding limits, the Tier I Capital / Owned Funds has been considered as ₹ 7,857.01 Crores i.e. Tier I Capital as on 31 March 2023 is ₹ 5,489.56 Crores, accretions to retained earnings/profit till 31 December 2023 is ₹ 1,100.65 Crores and funds raised through the process of IPO (net of issue expenses) in November 2023 is ₹ 1,266.80 Crores.

H. Miscellaneous

❖ **Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators:**

For IREDA Ltd

Sl.	Regulator Name	Particulars	Registration Details

1	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Corporate Identification Number (CIN)	L65100DL1987GOI027265
2	Reserve Bank of India	Registration Number	14.000012
3	Legal Entity Identifier India Ltd	LEI Number	335800AXWFKW4BC99J48

For IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd

Sl.	Regulator Name	Particulars	Registration Details
1	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Corporate Identification Number (CIN)	U66190GJ2024GOI151339
2	IFSCA	Registration Number	FCO2025FNC0793
3	Legal Entity Identifier India Ltd	LEI Number	3358004Z1TUWVPZRGE81

❖ **The Company has following Overseas Assets :-**

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the subsidiary	Country	Total Assets as on 31.03.2025	Total Assets as on 31.03.2024
IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd	GIFT City, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat, India	26.00*	-

Investments disclosed under note does not include the said amount in line with Ind AS - 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements".

❖ There are no Off-Balance Sheet SPVs sponsored by the Company.

❖ The Group is preparing Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with Ind AS - 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements".

I. Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators during the year:

No penalties have been levied on the Companies in the Group by any regulator during the year ended 31 March 2025 (previous year: Nil).

J. Disclosure of Complaints for the Company : -

1) Summary information on complaints received by the company from its Share Holders

Particulars		Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	04	-
b)	No. of complaints received during the year	19	2,246
c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	23	2,242
d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	00	04

2) Summary information on complaints received by the company from its Debenture Holders / Bond Holders

Particulars		Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
b)	No. of complaints received during the year	2	28
c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	2	28
d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

3) Summary information on complaints received by the company from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

Sr. No	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
	Complaints received by the NBFC from its customers		
1.	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	-	-
2.	Number of complaints received during the year	-	-
3.	Number of complaints disposed during the year	-	-
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC	-	-
4.	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-
	Maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman		
5.	Number of maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	2	1*
5.1	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the NBFC by Office of Ombudsman	1*	-
5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	2	-
5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the NBFC	-	-

6	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

*One complaint was received through RBI CMS team at the end of the financial year FY 2023-24, resolved in FY 2024-25.

Top five grounds of complaints received by the NBFCs from customers

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6
For the year ended 31.03.2025					
Loans and advances	1	1	-	-	-
POI	0	1	100%	-	-
Total	**1**	**2**	**100%**	-	-
For the year ended 31.03.2024					
Loans and advances	-	1	(100%)	1	-
Total	-	**1**	**(100%)**	**1**	-

K. Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings for the Company

The Company has raised resources by issue of taxable/tax-free/ bank loans for which it has obtained ratings for these issuances from Domestic and international rating agencies. The details as at 31 March 2025 are as under: -

Sl. No.	Rating Agency	Long term Rating on Taxable/Tax free Bonds/ Sub Debts	Long term Rating on Perpetual Debt	Rating on Bank Loans Borrowings
1.	ICRA	ICRA AAA (Stable)	ICRA AA+ (Stable)	ICRA AAA (Stable)/ ICRA A1+**
2.	CARE	CARE AAA (Stable)	Not Applicable	CARE AAA (Stable)
3.	India Ratings	IND AAA (Stable)	IND AA+ (Stable)	IND AAA (Stable) / IND A1+**
4.	Brickwork Ratings	BWR AAA (Stable)	Not Applicable	BWR AAA (Stable)
5.	Acuite Rating	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	ACUITE AAA (Stable)

*Bank Borrowings includes short-term loans.
**For short-term borrowing from banks.

International Rating:

Sl. No.	Rating Agency	Long Term Issuer Rating	Short Term Issuer Rating	Outlook
1.	S&P Global Ratings Limited	BBB-	A-3	Stable

Migration of Rating:

Sl. No.	Rating Agency	Previous Rating	Current Rating	Remarks
1.	CARE	CARE AA+ (Positive)	CARE AAA (Stable)	Upgraded

During the year, CARE Rating has upgraded our rating on debt instruments.

Rating assigned on GOI Fully Serviced Bonds

Rating Agency	Instrument/Purpose/Issue	Rating
CARE Ratings Limited	GOI Fully Service Bonds	AAA, Stable
India Ratings & Research Private Limited		
ICRA Limited		

There has been no migration of ratings during the year for GOI Fully Serviced Bonds.

L. Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs for the Company

❖ Concentration of Advances

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers / customers	33,708.57	25,567.40
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances	44.20 %	42.83%

❖ Concentration of Exposures

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024

Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers	34,162.59	25,567.40
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers/customers to Total Exposure of the applicable NBFC on borrowers/ customers	43.42 %	42.83%

The above excludes Non-fund Exposure of ₹ 454.01 crores as on 31 March 2025 (previous year: ₹ 102.78 crores) in respect of Top 20 Borrowers.

❖ **Concentration of NPAs**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	639.64	589.31

❖ **Sector-wise NPAs**

S. No.	Sector	%age of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	
		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
1.	Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
2.	MSME	-	-
3.	Corporate borrowers	2.45 %	2.36 %
4.	Services	-	-
5.	Unsecured personal loans	-	-
6.	Auto loans	-	-
7.	Other personal loans	-	-

Note – Company is in the business of financing RE projects to corporate borrower, hence Total of Gross NPA % is shown in corporate borrower.

❖ **Movement of NPAs**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars			As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
(i)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)		1.35%	0.99%
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)			
	(a)	Opening balance	1,410.85	1,513.35
	(b)	Additions during the year	669.51	44.34
	(c)	Reductions during the year	214.11	146.84
	(d)	Closing balance	1,866.25	1,410.85
(iii)	Movement of Net NPAs			
	(a)	Opening balance	581.21	768.02
	(b)	Additions during the year	560.44	12.62
	(c)	Reductions during the year	120.99	199.43
	(d)	Closing balance	1,020.66	581.21
(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)			
	(a)	Opening balance	829.64	745.33
	(b)	Provisions made during the year	153.47	157.62
	(c)	Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	137.52	73.31
	(d)	Closing balance	845.59	829.64

Also Refer note 38(41) to Financial Statements.

M. Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies (IREDA)

i) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings)

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Period	Number of Significant Counterparties*	Amount	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities
1.	As at 31.03.2025	33	55,196.93	N.A.	79.46%
2.	As at 31.03.2024	28	43,361.14	N.A.	80.24%

*Note:

- A "Significant counterparty" is defined as a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the Company's total liabilities.
- Total Liabilities have been computed as Total Assets Less Equity Share Capital and Reserve & Surplus.

ii) Top 20 large deposits

(₹ in Crores)

Period	Large deposits	Amount	% of Total Deposits
As at 31.03.2025	Not Applicable		
As at 31.03.2024			

iii) **Top 10 borrowings:**

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Borrowings	Amount	% Of Total Borrowings
1	Loans from State Bank of India*	11,933.17	18.43%
2	Loans from Punjab National Bank	3,106.09	4.80%
3	Loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	2,946.65	4.55%
4	Loan from European Investment Bank (EIB)	2,564.96	3.96%
5	Loans from Central Bank of India	2,069.09	3.20%
6	7.37% IREDA Taxable Unsecured Bond Series XVI-F	2,000.00	3.09%
7	Loans from Bank of India	1,968.23	3.04%
8	7.94% IREDA Taxable Unsecured Bond Series XII-D	1,500.00	2.32%
9	7.44% IREDA Taxable Unsecured Bond Series XVI-B	1,500.00	2.32%
10	7.36% IREDA Taxable Unsecured Bond Series XVI-D	1,500.00	2.32%

*Includes Bank loan, Short term loan and Overdraft/CC Limit

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Borrowings	Amount	% Of Total Borrowings
1	State Bank of India	9,219.09	18.55%
2	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	3,021.62	6.08%
3	Bank of India	2,718.74	5.47%
4	European Investment Bank (EIB)	2,717.76	5.47%
5	Central Bank of India	2,350.00	4.73%
6	National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID)	2,050.00	4.13%
7	Punjab National Bank	1,631.25	3.28%
8	7.94% IREDA Taxable unsecured bonds Series XII-D	1,500.00	3.02%
9	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	1,222.82	2.46%
10	7.53% IREDA Taxable unsecured bonds Series XV-F	1,222.00	2.46%

iv) **Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product**

As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	Amount (₹)	% Of Total Liabilities
1.	Term Loans from Banks (Secured)	26,102.18	37.57%
2.	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Unsecured)*	22,066.14	31.76%
3.	Term Loans from Others (Unsecured)	3,678.15	5.29%
4.	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)*	3,818.00	5.50%
5.	Tax-free Bonds – Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	2,576.60	3.71%
6.	Term Loans from Banks (Unsecured)	3,709.16	5.34%
7.	Subordinated Liabilities*	2,807.37	4.04%

*At face value

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	Amount (₹)	% Of Total Liabilities
1.	Term Loans from Banks (Secured)	23,305.85	43.13%
2.	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Unsecured)	11,326.14	20.96%
3.	Term Loans from Others (Unsecured)	6,807.20	12.60%
4.	Taxable Bonds - Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	3,818.00	7.07%
5.	Tax-free Bonds – Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures (Secured)	2,576.60	4.77%
6.	Term Loans from Banks (Unsecured)	1,128.16	2.09%
7.	Subordinated Liabilities	650.00	1.20%

Note

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. ★

- A "Significant counterparty" is defined as a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the Company's total liabilities.
- Total Liabilities have been computed as Total Assets Less Equity Share Capital and Reserve & Surplus.
- A "significant instrument/product" is defined as a single instrument/product of group of similar instruments/products which in aggregate amount to more than 1% of the Company's total liabilities.

v) Stock Ratios:

Sl.	Number of the instrument / product	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
1	Commercial papers as a % of total public funds	N/A	N/A
2	Commercial papers as a % of total liabilities	N/A	N/A
3	Commercial papers as a % of total assets	N/A	N/A
4	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total public funds	N/A	N/A
5	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total liabilities	N/A	N/A
6	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total assets	N/A	N/A
7	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total public funds	2.24 %	2.78%
8	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total liabilities	2.09 %	3.02%
9	Other short-term liabilities if any as a % of total assets	1.82 %	2.40%

Note: Other short-term liabilities have been computed as sum total of Derivative Financial Instruments, Trade Payables, Other financial & non-financial liabilities excluding GOI Fully Serviced Bonds on the basis of maturity.

vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

The Board of Directors of the Company has constituted the Asset Liability Management Committee, Risk Management Committee and Investment Committee. The Asset Liability Management Committee, inter alia, reviews the asset liability profile, risk monitoring system, liquidity risk management, funding and capital planning, profit planning and growth projections, forecasting and analyzing different scenarios and preparation of contingency plans.

Further, the Risk Management Committee, inter alia, monitors and measures the risk profile of the Company and oversees the integrated risk management system of the Company. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash/treasury surpluses. Management regularly monitors the position of cash and cash equivalents. Assessment of maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities including debt financing plans and maintenance of balance sheet liquidity is considered while reviewing the liquidity position.

N. Disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio for the Company: -

RBI vide its Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 as amended from time to time issued the guidelines covering liquidity risk management for NBFCs wherein RBI introduced Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) applicable on all non-deposit taking NBFCs with asset size of more than ₹5,000 crore. The guidelines aim to maintain a liquidity buffer in terms of LCR by ensuring that the NBFCs have sufficient High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to survive any acute liquidity stress scenario lasting for next 30 days. As per the guidelines, LCR is represented by Stock of HQLA divided by Total Net Cash Outflows (stressed outflow less stressed inflows) over the next 30 calendar days. HQLA are defined by RBI as the liquid assets that can be readily sold or are immediately convertible into cash at little/no loss of value or can be used as collateral to obtain funds in stress situations.

The Company has complied with LCR requirement w.e.f. 01 December 2020 against stipulated requirement of minimum LCR of 50%, progressively increasing up to the required level of 100% by 01 December 2024. The Company is maintaining LCR in INR only; hence there is no currency mismatch.

For the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

High Quality Liquid Assets		Q1 (April - June 2024)		Q2 (July – Sep 2024)		Q3 (Oct - Dec 2024)		Q-4 (Jan- Mar 2025)	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	**389.17**	**389.17**	**754.46**	**754.46**	**750.27**	**750.27**	**726.57**	**726.57**
	- G-Secs / State Development Loans (SDLs)/ Special Securities	300.66	300.66	636.00	636.00	656.74	656.74	649.42	649.42
	- Cash & Cash equivalents	88.51	88.51	118.46	118.46	93.53	93.53	77.15	77.15
Cash Outflows									

2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures & other collateral requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	1,138.23	1,308.96	1,712.85	1,969.78	2,099.38	2,414.29	1,802.79	2,073.21
7	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.76	27.32
8	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**1,138.23**	**1,308.96**	**1,712.85**	**1,969.78**	**2,099.38**	**2,414.29**	**1,826.55**	**2,100.54**
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	1,010.04	757.53	1,525.92	1,144.44	1,338.63	1,003.97	2,114.41	1,585.81
11	Other cash inflows*	4,078.17	3,048.63	5,566.20	4,174.65	3,883.16	2,912.37	4,590.02	3,442.52
12	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**5,088.21**	**3,816.16**	**7,092.12**	**5,319.09**	**5,221.79**	**3,916.34**	**6,704.43**	**5,028.33**
			Total Adjusted Value		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**
13	TOTAL HQLA		389.17		754.46		750.27		726.57
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		327.24		492.44		603.57		525.13
15	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		119%		153%		124%		138 %

*Lines of Credit – Credit/ liquidity/other contingent facilities

For the year ended 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

High Quality Liquid Assets		Q1 (April - June 2023)		Q2 (July – Sep 2023)		Q3 (Oct - Dec 2023)		Q-4 (Jan- Mar 2024)	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	**Total Weighted Value (average)**	**Total Unweighted Value (average)**	**Total Weighted Value (average)**	**Total Unweighted Value (average)**	**Total Weighted Value (average)**	**Total Unweighted Value (average)**	**Total Weighted Value (average)**
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) **	296.41	296.41	912.65	912.65	957.78	957.78	986.16	986.16
Cash Outflows									
2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	470.76	541.37	105.84	121.72	195.46	224.78	787.36	905.46
4	Secured wholesale funding	416.71	479.22	468.18	538.41	519.80	597.77	882.05	1,014.35
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures & other collateral requirements	27.74	31.90	80.30	92.35	24.15	27.78	27.80	31.98
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	28.10	32.32	5.78	6.65	-	-	0.92	1.06
7	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

8	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**943.31**	**1,084.81**	**660.10**	**759.13**	**739.41**	**850.33**	**1,698.13**	**1,952.85**
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending	947.90	710.92	709.36	532.02	939.67	704.75	1,164.12	873.09
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11*	Other cash inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,892.38	2,169.28
12	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**947.90**	**710.92**	**709.36**	**532.02**	**939.67**	**704.75**	**4,056.50**	**3,042.37**
			Total Adjusted Value		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**
13	**TOTAL HQLA**		**296.41**		**912.65**		**957.78**		**986.16**
14	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**		**373.89**		**227.11**		**212.58**		**488.21**
15	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**		**79%**		**402%**		**451%**		**202%**

*Lines of Credit – Credit/ liquidity/other contingent facilities
**HQLA consists of Government Securities, Term & Demand Deposits with Banks, Cash & cash Equivalents

O. Comparison of provision required as per Income Recognition, Asset Classification & Provisioning Norms (IRACP) of RBI and Impairment Allowance as per Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' for the Company

For the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5) =(3)-(4)	6	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	71,685.96	329.66	71,356.30	804.80	243.64
	Stage 2	2,633.30	718.78	1,914.52		
Sub total		**74,319.26**	**1,048.44**	**73,270.82**	**804.80**	**243.64**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	703.65	128.38	575.27	70.36	58.02
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	11.98	7.41	4.57	8.71	(1.30)
More than 3 years	Stage 3	1,150.59	709.76	440.83	868.09	(158.33)
Subtotal for doubtful		1,162.57	717.17	445.40	876.80	(159.63)
Loss	Stage 3	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-
Subtotal for NPA		**1,866.25**	**845.58**	**1,020.67**	**947.19**	**(101.61)**
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	2,418.47	26.21	2,392.26	-	26.21
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		**2,418.47**	**26.21**	**2,392.26**	-	**26.21**
	Stage 1	74,104.43	355.87	73,748.56	804.80	269.85
	Stage 2	2,633.30	718.78	1,914.52		
	Stage 3	1,866.25	845.58	1,020.67	947.19	(101.61)
	Grand Total	**78,603.98**	**1,920.23**	**76,683.75**	**1,751.99**	**168.24**

* Includes Provision for Restructured and General Provision
# excluding provision on incidental charges (Dr. Bal.) on NPA accounts of ₹ 12.28 crores.

For the year ended 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as	Difference between Ind AS 109

		Amount as per Ind AS	required under Ind AS 109		per IRACP norms	provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5) =(3)-(4)	6	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	56,062.30	270.98	55,791.32	651.94*	194.35
	Stage 2	2,124.43	575.30	1,549.13		
Sub total		**58,186.73**	**846.28**	**57,340.45**	**651.94**	**194.35**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	41.94	12.62	29.32	4.19	8.43
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	7.11	4.22	2.89	7.11	(2.89)
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	69.72	41.60	28.12	21.19	20.41
More than 3 years	Stage 3	1,292.06	771.18	520.88	908.55	(137.37)
Subtotal for doubtful		1,368.89	817.00	551.89	936.85	(119.85)
Loss	Stage 3	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-
Subtotal for NPA		**1,410.86**	**829.65**	**581.21**	**941.07**	**(111.43)**
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	1,626.61	9.53	1,617.08	-	9.53
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		**1,626.61**	**9.53**	**1,617.08**	-	**9.53**
	Stage 1	57,688.92	280.52	57,408.40	651.94	203.88
	Stage 2	2,124.43	575.30	1,549.13		
	Stage 3	1,410.86	829.65	581.21	941.07	(111.43)
	Grand Total	**61,224.20**	**1,685.46**	**59,538.74**	**1,593.01**	**92.45**

* Includes Provision for Restructured and General Provision

* excluding provision on incidental charges (Dr. Bal.) on NPA accounts of ₹ 11.80 crores

P. There are Nil reportable cases of loans transferred/ acquired during the year ended 31 March 2025 (previous year: Nil) required to be reported under Master Direction - Reserve Bank of India (Transfer of Loan Exposures") Directions, 2021 dated 24 September 2021.

Q. Disclosure on Loans to Directors, Senior Officers, and relatives of Directors

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Directors and their relatives*	-	-
Entities associated with directors and their relatives	-	-
Senior Officers and their relatives	-	-

*Does not include Loans & Advances as per terms of employment of respective directors.

R. Information / Particulars as set out in Annex VIII of Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of IREDA
As at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars			As at 31.03.2025	
Liabilities side			**Amount outstanding**	**Amount overdue**
1	**Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:**			
	(a)	Debentures: Secured	6,520.93	-
		Unsecured	25,520.81	-
		(Other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)		
	(b)	Deferred Credits	33,424.43	-
	(c)	Term loans	-	-

	(d)	Inter-corporate loans and borrowing		-	-
	(e)	Commercial paper		-	-
	(f)	Public Deposits		-	-
	(g)	Other Loans _Overdrafts		222.92	-
2	**Break-up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid):**				
	(a)	In the form of Unsecured debentures		-	-
	(b)	In the form of partly secured debentures i.e., debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security		-	-
	(c)	Other public deposits		-	-
Assets Side				**Amount outstanding**	
3	**Break up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:**				
	(a)	Secured		63,291.99	
	(b)	Unsecured		12,885.86	
4	**Break-up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities**				
	(i)	Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors			
		(a)	Financial lease	-	
		(b)	Operating lease	-	
	(ii)	Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors			
		(a)	Assets on hire	-	
		(b)	Repossessed Assets	-	
	(iii)	Other loans counting towards AFC activities			
		(a)	Loans where assets have been repossessed	-	
		(b)	Loans other than (a) above	-	
5	**Break up of investments**				
	Current Investments				
	1	**Quoted**			
		(i)	Shares		
			(a) Equity	-	
			(b) Preference	-	
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-	
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-	
		(iv)	Government Securities	434.72	
		(v)	Others (please specify)	-	
	2	**Unquoted**			
		(i)	Shares		
			(a) Equity	-	
			(b) Preference	-	
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-	
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds	-	
		(iv)	Government Securities	-	
		(v)	Others (please specify)		
			Short Term Deposits (INR)	1.59	
			Commercial Papers (Impairment fully provided)	68.99	
	Long Term investments				
		1. Quoted			
	(i)	Shares			
			(a) Equity	-	
			(b) Preference	-	
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-	
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-	
	(iv)	Government Securities		165.42	
	(v)	Others (please specify)		-	
		2. Unquoted			
	(i)	Shares			
			(a) Equity	26.00*	
			(b) Preference	-	
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-	
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-	
	(iv)	Government Securities		-	

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. IREDA Business Centre, NBCC Complex, Block-C, Plate-B, 7th Floor, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi-110023

	(v)	Others (please specify)	-

Investments disclosed under note does not include the said amount in line with Ind AS - 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above

	Category			Amount (Net of Provisions) (₹ in Crores)		
				Secured	Unsecured	Total
6	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-	-
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-	-
		(c)	Other related parties	1.25	-	1.25
	2	Other than related parties		62,432.88	12,885.86	75,318.74
		Total		**62,434.13**	**12,885.86**	**75,319.99**
7	**Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):**					
	Category			**Market value/ Break up or fair value or NAV**		**Book Value (Net of Provisions)**
	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries	26.00		26.00
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-		-
		(c)	Other related parties	-		-
	2	Other than related parties		596.55		601.72
		Total		**622.55**		**627.72**
8	**Other Information**					
	Particulars					**Amount (₹ in Crores)**
	(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets				
		(a)	Related Parties			51.11*
		(b)	Other than related parties			1,815.14
	(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets				
		(a)	Related Parties			27.52*
		(b)	Other than related parties			993.15
	(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt				-

*Pertains to M/s Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL) which is a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) having Loan outstanding of ₹ 51.11 crores on 31 March 2025

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of IREDA
As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crores)

			As at 31.03.2024	
Particulars				
Liabilities side			**Amount outstanding**	**Amount overdue**
1	**Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:**			
	(a)	Debentures: Secured	6,521.42	-
		Unsecured	12,247.11	-
		(Other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)		
	(b)	Deferred Credits	-	-
	(c)	Term loans	31,433.14	-
	(d)	Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	-	-
	(e)	Commercial paper	-	-
	(f)	Public Deposits	-	-
	(g)	Other Loans _Overdrafts	82.62	-
2	**Break-up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid):**			
	(a)	In the form of Unsecured debentures	-	-
	(b)	In the form of partly secured debentures i.e., debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security	-	-
	(c)	Other public deposits	-	-
Assets Side			**Amount outstanding**	
3	**Break up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:**			
	(a)	Secured	53,129.24	
	(b)	Unsecured	6,487.30	

4	**Break-up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities**				
	(i)	Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors			
		(a)	Financial lease		-
		(b)	Operating lease		-
	(ii)	Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:			
		(a)	Assets on hire		-
		(b)	Repossessed Assets		-
	(iii)	Other loans counting towards AFC activities			
		(a)	Loans where assets have been repossessed		-
		(b)	Loans other than (a) above		-
5	**Break up of investments**				
	Current Investments				
	1	Quoted			
		(i)	Shares		
			(c) Equity		-
			(d) Preference		-
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-
		(iv)	Government Securities		-
		(v)	Others (please specify)		-
	2	Unquoted			
		(i)	Shares		
			(c) Equity		-
			(d) Preference		-
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds		-
		(iii)	Units of mutual funds		-
		(iv)	Government Securities		-
		(v)	Others (please specify)		-
			Short Term Deposits (INR)		0.66
			Commercial Papers (Impairment fully provided)		68.99
	Long Term investments				
		3. Quoted			
	(i)	Shares			
		(c) Equity			-
		(d) Preference			-
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds			-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds			-
	(iv)	Government Securities			101.30
	(v)	Others (please specify)			-
		4. Unquoted			
	(i)	Shares			
		(c) Equity			-
		(d) Preference			-
	(ii)	Debentures and Bonds			-
	(iii)	Units of mutual funds			-
	(iv)	Government Securities			-
	(v)	Others (please specify)			-

Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above

	Category			Amount (Net of Provisions) (₹ in Crores)		
				Secured	**Unsecured**	**Total**
6	1	Related Parties				
		(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-	-
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-	-
		(c)	Other related parties	0.12	-	0.12
	2	Other than related parties		52,287.67	6,487.30	58,774.97
		Total		**52,287.79**	**6,487.30**	**58,775.09**
7	**Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):**					

	Category			Market value/ Break up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
	1	Related Parties			
		(a)	Subsidiaries		
		(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-
		(c)	Other related parties	-	-
	2	Other than related parties		95.66	101.96
			Total	95.66	101.96
8	Other Information				
	Particulars				Amount (₹ in Crores)
	(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets			
		(a)	Related Parties		-
		(b)	Other than related parties		1,410.85
	(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets			
		(a)	Related Parties		-
		(b)	Other than related parties		581.21
	(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt			-

50. Disclosure as required by Regulation 34(3) and 53(f) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Associates		Year ended 31.03.2025		Year ended 31.03.2024	
		Amount as at 31.03.2025	Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31.03.2025	Amount as at 31.03.2024	Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31.03.2024
1	Loans and advances in the nature of loans	NIL		NIL	
a)	To Associates				
b)	To Companies in which Directors are interested				

51. Disclosure in compliance with Regulation 52(4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 are as under:

Sl.	Particulars	Unit	As at / for the year ended 31.03.2025	As at / for the year ended 31.03.2024
1	Debt Equity Ratio[1]	times	6.31	5.80
2	Outstanding Redeemable preference shares	₹ in Crores	-	-
3	Debenture Redemption Reserve	₹ in Crores	439.01	397.75
4	Net Worth[2]	₹ in Crores	10,266.54	8,559.43
5	Net Profit After Tax	₹ in Crores	1,698.34	1,252.23
6	Earnings Per Share	₹ per share	6.32	5.16
7	Total debts to total assets[3]	times	0.81	0.79
8	Operating Margin Percent[4]	%	31.01%	33.92%
9	Net Profit Margin Percent[5]	%	25.14%	25.22%

Notes:

1. Debt / Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Net Worth
2. Net Worth is calculated as defined in sector 2(57) of Companies Act, 2013
3. Total debts to total assets = Total Debt / Total Assets
4. Operating Margin - Net Operating Profit Before Tax / Total Revenue from Operations
5. Net Profit Margin = Net Profit after Tax / Total Income

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.

52. DISCLOSURES IN RESPECT OF ENTITIES CONSOLIDATED AS REQUIRED UNDER SCHEDULE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of Consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of Consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent								
IREDA Ltd.	99.99 %	10,266.16	100.02 %	1,698.60	99.07 %	68.23	99.98 %	1,766.83
Subsidiary - Indian								
IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Ltd	0.26 %	26.36	(0.02) %	(0.28)	0.93 %	0.64	0.02 %	0.36
Adjustment or Elimination effect	(0.25) %	(25.98)	0.00 %	0.02	-	-	0.00 %	0.02
Total	**100 %**	**10,266.54**	**100 %**	**1,698.34**	**100 %**	**68.87**	**100 %**	**1,767.21**

53. The figures are rounded off to the nearest Rupees (₹) in Crores (except number of shares and EPS). Previous year figures have been re-arranged/re-grouped wherever considered necessary to make them comparable with the current year figures. Year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, refers to year-to-date (YTD) figures for FY25 and FY24 respectively. Figures in 0.00 represent value less than ₹ 50,000/-.

54. Disclosures in Consolidated Financial Statements have been made to the extent relevant for Consolidated Financial Statements and to the extent of information available in subsidiaries' financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn. No. 009989N

For and behalf of Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No. 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

CA. Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 085084

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary
& Compliance Officer
Membership No. 23391

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15th April 2025

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. ★ IREDA Business Centre, NBCC Complex Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi-110023

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
CIN: L65100DL1987GOI027265

ENERGY FOR EVER
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IREDA
ONCE IREDA ALWAYS IREDA

FORM AOC - 1

Statement pursuant to section 129(3) of the companies Act ,2013 containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries or associate companies or Joint ventures for the year ended March 31,2025

Part A : Subsidiaries

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the Subsidiary	IREDA Global Green Energy Finance IFSC Limited
The date since when subsidiary was acquired / incorporated	07.05.2024
Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period.	31.03.2025
Share capital	26.00
Reserves and Surplus	0.36
Total Assets	27.76
Total Liabilities	1.40
Investments	-
Turnover	-
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	(0.28)
Provision for taxation	-
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	(0.28)
Proposed Dividend	-
Extent of shareholding (in percentage)	100%

Notes:

1. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations : NIL
2. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year : NIL
3. The Company does not have any foreign subsidiary.
4. Turnover is Considered as Revenue from Operations.

As per our Report of even date
For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Regn No.- 009989N

CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 085084

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty
Director (Finance)
DIN No. 08816532

Pradip Kumar Das
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 07448576

Ekta Madan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS. No. 23391

Place : New Delhi
Date : 15.04.2025

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. इरेडा IREDA Business Centre, NSCC Complex Block-II, Plate-B, 7th Floor East Kidwai Nagar New Delhi-110023

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Our Company was incorporated in Delhi as "Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited", a public limited company under the Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to a certificate of incorporation dated March 11, 1987, issued by the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana ("**RoC**"). Our Company received a certificate of commencement of business dated March 21, 1987, by the RoC. Our Company was notified as a public financial institution under Section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 by the Department of Company Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Government of India on October 17, 1995. Further, the Reserve Bank of India ("**RBI**") granted a certificate of registration to our Company on January 23, 2008 permitting us to commence/carry on the business of non-banking financial institution without accepting public deposits, and classified as an investment and credit company, which was further reclassified as an infrastructure finance company on March 13, 2023.

- The Equity Shares of our Company were listed on both BSE and NSE on November 29, 2023. Our Company has received in-principle approvals to list the Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to the Issue from BSE and NSE, each dated June 5, 2025, under Regulation 28(1) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

- Our Registered Office is located at India Habitat Centre, 1st Floor, East Court, Core 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003, India.

- Our Corporate Office is located at 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi – 110 066, India.

- The CIN of our Company is L65100DL1987GOI027265.

- The website of our Company is www.ireda.in.

- The authorised share capital of our Company is ₹ 60,000,000,000.00 divided into 6,000,000,000 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each.

- The Issue was authorised and approved by our Board pursuant to the resolution dated January 23, 2025 and by our Shareholders pursuant to the special resolution dated February 24, 2025. Our Company has been authorised to raise funds up to ₹ 5,000 crores by way of issue of securities including the Equity Shares.

- Copies of our Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association will be available for inspection between 9:30 am to 5:30 pm on any weekday (except Saturdays and public holidays) at our Registered Office.

- Except as disclosed in this Preliminary Placement Document, our Company has obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations as may be required in connection with the Issue.

- There has been no material change in the financial or trading position of our Company since March 31, 2025, the date of the 2025 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and 2025 Audited Standalone Financial Statements prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards included in this Preliminary Placement Document, except as disclosed herein.

- Except as disclosed in this Preliminary Placement Document, there are no material litigation or arbitration proceedings against or affecting us, or our assets or revenues, nor are we aware of any pending or threatened litigation or arbitration proceedings, which are or might be material in the context of this Issue. For further details, please see "*Legal Proceedings*" on page 337.

- As on the date of this Preliminary Placement Document, Shiv & Associates, Chartered Accountants, having firm registration number 009989N, are the Statutory Auditors of our Company.

- Our Company is in compliance with the minimum public shareholding requirements as required under the SEBI Listing Regulations and Rule 19A of the SCRR.

- The Floor Price is ₹ 173.83 per Equity Share, calculated in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, as certified by the Statutory Auditors, Shiv & Associates, Chartered Accountants. Our Company may offer a discount of not more than 5% on the Floor Price in accordance with the approval of our Board resolution dated January 23, 2025, and the Shareholders of our Company accorded through a special resolution dated February 24, 2025, and Regulation 176(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

- Our Company and the BRLMs accept no responsibility for statements made otherwise than in this Preliminary Placement Document and anyone placing reliance on any other source of information, including our website, would be doing so at their own risk.

- Ekta Madan is the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of our Company. Her details are as follows:

  Ekta Madan
  India Habitat Centre
  1st Floor, East Court, Core 4A
  Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003
  Delhi, India
  Tel: +91 11 2468 2214
  E-mail: equityinvestor2023@ireda.in

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders (defined below) of acquiring, owning and disposing of Equity Shares, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive discussion of all tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular person's decision to acquire Equity Shares. This discussion applies only to a U.S. Holder that acquires Equity Shares in the Offer and that owns Equity Shares as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This discussion is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative rulings and judicial interpretations thereof, in each case as in effect of the date of this Preliminary Placement Document. Except as expressly described herein, this discussion does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may apply to U.S. Holders under the Convention Between the government of the United States of America and the government of the Republic of India for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (the "Treaty"). All of the foregoing authorities are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below. No ruling will be sought from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") with respect to any statement or conclusion in this discussion, and there can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge such statement or conclusion in the following discussion or, if challenged, that a court will uphold such statement or conclusion.

In addition, this discussion does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant in light of a U.S. Holder's particular circumstances, including any U.S. state, local or non-U.S. tax law, the Medicare tax on net investment income, and any estate or gift tax laws, and it does not describe differing tax consequences applicable to U.S. Holders subject to special rules, such as:

- certain banks, financial institutions or financial services entities;
- regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts;
- dealers or traders in securities that use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting;
- insurance companies;
- persons holding Equity Shares as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion, constructive sale, integrated transaction or similar transaction;
- governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof;
- persons liable for the alternative minimum tax;
- persons required for U.S. federal income tax purposes to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to the Equity Shares as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement;
- persons whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- entities or arrangements classified as partnerships or pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes or holders of equity interests therein;
- tax-exempt entities, "individual retirement accounts" or "Roth IRAs";
- certain U.S. expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States;
- persons that acquired Equity Shares pursuant to an exercise of employee share options, in connection with employee share incentive plans or otherwise as compensation;
- persons that own, directly, indirectly or constructively, ten percent (10%) or more of the total voting power or value of all of the Company's outstanding stock; or
- persons owning Equity Shares in connection with a trade or business conducted outside the United States.

U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Equity Shares in their particular circumstances.

For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. Holder" is a person that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a beneficial owner of Equity Shares and is:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or otherwise if the trust has a valid election in effect under current Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

If a partnership (or other entity or arrangement that is classified as a partnership or other pass-through entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is the beneficial owner of Equity Shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner, member or other beneficial owner in such partnership or other pass-through entity generally will depend on the status of the partner, member or other beneficial owner and the status and activities of the partnership or other pass-through entity holding Equity

Shares. Partnerships or other pass-through entities owning Equity Shares and partners, members or other beneficial owners in such partnerships or other pass-through entities should consult their tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of the Equity Shares.

THE DISCUSSION OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS SET OUT BELOW IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. ALL PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP, OR DISPOSITION OF EQUITY SHARES IN LIGHT OF THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S. AND OTHER TAX LAWS, INCLUDING THE TREATY, AND POSSIBLE CHANGES IN TAX LAW.

Taxation of Distributions

Subject to the discussion below under *"—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules*," the gross amount of any distribution of cash or property paid with respect to the Company's Equity Shares (including any amounts withheld in respect of Indian taxes), will generally be included in a U.S. Holder's gross income as dividend income on the date actually or constructively received to the extent such distribution is paid out of the Company's current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Distributions in excess of the Company's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated first as a non -taxable return of capital, thereby reducing the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Company's Equity Shares (but not below zero), and thereafter as either long-term or short-term capital gain depending upon whether the U.S. Holder held the Company's Equity Shares for more than one year as of the time such distribution is actually or constructively received. Because the Company does not prepare calculations of its earnings and profits using U.S. federal income tax principles, it is expected that distributions generally will be taxable to U.S. Holders as dividends, and taxable at ordinary income tax rates.

Dividends on the Company's Equity Shares generally will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally available to U.S. corporations with respect to dividends received from other U.S. corporations. The amount of any dividend paid in Rupees will be the U.S. dollar value of the Rupees calculated by reference to the spot rate of exchange in effect on the date of actual or constructive receipt, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars on such date. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of any foreign currency gain or loss.

A U.S. Holder generally will be entitled, subject to certain limitations, to a credit against its U.S. federal income tax liability, or to a deduction, if elected, in computing its U.S. federal taxable income, for non -refundable Indian income taxes withheld from dividends at a rate not exceeding the rate provided in the Treaty (if applicable). For purposes of the foreign tax credit limitation, dividends paid by the Company generally will constitute foreign source income in the "passive category income" basket. The rules relating to the foreign tax credit or deduction, if elected, are complex and U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors concerning their availability in their particular circumstances.

Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of Equity Shares

Subject to the discussion below under "—*Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules*," a U.S. Holder generally will recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purpose on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of the Company's Equity Shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the disposition and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Equity Shares disposed of, in each case as determined in U.S. dollars. Such gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period for the Equity Shares exceeds one year. Long-term capital gains of certain non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) are generally eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

A U.S. Holder's initial tax basis in the Company's Equity Shares will be the U.S. dollar value of the Rupee denominated purchase price determined on the date of purchase, and the amount realized on a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of the Company's Equity Shares will be the U.S. dollar value of the payment received determined on the date of disposition. If the Company's Equity Shares are treated as traded on an "established securities market," a cash method U.S. Holder or, if it elects, an accrual method U.S. Holder, will determine the U.S. dollar value of (i) the cost of such Equity Shares by translating the amount paid at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the purchase, and (ii) the amount realized by translating the amount received at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition. Such an election by an accrual method U.S. Holder must be applied consistently from year to year and cannot be revoked without the consent of the IRS. Accrual method U.S. Holders that do not elect to be treated as cash-method taxpayers for this purpose may have a foreign currency gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which in general will be treated as U.S.-source ordinary income or loss. U.S. Holders should consult their advisors as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the receipt of Rupees.

If any Indian tax is imposed on the sale or other disposition of the Company's Equity Shares, a U.S. Holder's amount realized will include the gross amount of the proceeds of the sale or other disposition before deduction of the Indian tax. Because capital gain or loss, if any, will generally be U.S. source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes and a U.S. Holder may use foreign tax credits to offset only the portion of U.S. federal income tax liability that is attributable to foreign -source income, a U.S. Holder may not be able to claim a foreign tax credit for any Indian income tax imposed on such gains unless the U.S. Holder has other taxable income from foreign sources in the appropriate foreign tax credit basket. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the creditability or deductibility of any Indian income tax imposed on the disposition of Equity Shares in their particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

In general, a corporation organized outside the United States will be treated as a passive foreign investment company ("**PFIC**") for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which (a) 75% or more of its gross income is passive income (the "**income test**") or (b) 50% or more of its assets either produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income in a taxable year (ordinarily determined based on fair market value and averaged quarterly over the year) (the "**asset test**"). For this purpose, "gross income" generally includes all sales revenues less the cost of goods sold, plus income from investments and from incidental or outside operations or sources, and "passive income" generally includes, for example, dividends, interest, certain rents and royalties, certain gains from the sale of stock and securities, and certain gains from commodities transact ions. For purposes of the PFIC income test and asset test described above, if the Company owns, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of the total value of the outstanding shares of another corporation, the Company will be treated as if it (a) held a proportionate share of the assets of such other corporation and (b) received directly a proportionate share of the income of such other corporation.

Based on the nature of the Company's business, the composition of the Company's income and assets and the value of the Company's assets, the Company expects that it was a PFIC for the taxable year ending March 31, 2025, and taking into account certain estimates of the aforementioned items the Company expects to be classified as a PFIC for the taxable year ending March 31, 2026 and expect to be so classified in future taxable years. The Company will not provide an annual determination of the its PFIC status for any taxable year. However, it expects that it will continue to be a PFIC for each subsequent taxable year, and this summary is based on that expectation. If the Company is or becomes a PFIC, a U.S. Holder who owns the Company's Equity Shares will generally be subject to adverse tax treatment, as discussed in more detail below. Accordingly, you are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the risks associated with investing in a company that may be a PFIC.

Under attribution rules, if the Company were a PFIC for any taxable year and any subsidiary or other entity in which the Company held a direct or indirect equity interest is also a PFIC (a "**Lower-tier PFIC**"), U.S. Holders would be deemed to own their proportionate share of any such Lower-tier PFIC and would be subject to U.S. federal income tax according to the rules described in the following paragraph on (i) certain distributions by the Lower-tier PFIC and (ii) a disposition of equity interests of the Lower-tier PFIC, in each case as if the U.S. Holders held such interests directly, even though the U.S. Holders have not received the proceeds of those distributions or dispositions directly. Generally, a mark-to-market election (as described below) cannot be made for equity interests in a Lower-tier PFIC. Therefore, if the Company is a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold its Equity Shares, you generally will continue to be subject to the rules described in the following paragraph with respect to your indirect interest in any Lower-tier PFIC, even if you were to make a valid mark-to-market election with respect to the Company's Equity Shares. You are urged to consult your tax advisors about the application of the PFIC rules to the Company's subsidiaries. Generally, if the Company is a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds Equity Shares, the U.S. Holder may be subject to adverse tax consequences.

Generally, gain recognized by a U.S. Holder upon a disposition (including, under certain circumstances, a pledge) of Equity Shares by the U.S. Holder would be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for such Equity Shares. The amounts allocated to the taxable year of disposition and to years before the Company became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income. The amount allocated to each other taxable year would be subject to tax at the highest rate in effect for that taxable year for individuals or corporations, as appropriate, and an interest charge would be imposed on the tax attributable to the allocated amount. Further, to the extent that any distribution received by a U.S. Holder on the Equity Shares exceeds 125% of the average of the annual distributions on such Equity Shares received during the preceding three years or the U.S. Holder's holding period, whichever is shorter, that distribution would be subject to taxation in the same manner as gain, described immediately above. Certain elections may be available that would result in alternative treatments of the Equity Shares if the Company was a PFIC.

If the Company was a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. Holder owned Equity Shares, the Company would generally continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to such U.S. Holder for all succeeding years during which such U.S. Holder held the Equity Shares, even if the Company ceased to meet the threshold requirements for PFIC status.

If the Company is or becomes a PFIC, certain elections would result in alternative treatments, such as a mark -to-market election (discussed below) of the Equity Shares, or such as a "qualified electing fund" ("**QEF**") election to include in income the U.S. Holder's share of the corporation's income on a current basis. A U.S. taxpayer may generally make a QEF election with respect to shares of a foreign corporation only if such taxpayer is furnished annually with a PFIC annual information statement as specified in the applicable Treasury regulations. For a U.S. Holder to make a QEF election, the Company must agree to supply annually to the U.S. Holder the "PFIC Annual Information Statement" described in Treasury Regulations and permit the U.S.

Holder access to certain information in the event of an audit by the U.S. tax authorities. The Company does not intend to provide information necessary for U.S. Holders to make QEF elections. Therefore, U.S. Holders should assume that they will not receive such information from the Company and would therefore be unable to make a QEF election with respect to the Company's Equity Shares.

Alternatively, if the Company is a PFIC for any taxable year and if the Equity Shares are “regularly traded” on a “qualified exchange,” a U.S. Holder could make a mark-to-market election with respect to the Equity Shares (but not with respect to any Lower-tier PFICs, if any) that would result in tax treatment different from the general tax treatment for PFICs described above. The Equity Shares will be treated as “regularly traded” in any calendar year in which more than a de minimis quantity of the Equity Shares is traded on a qualified exchange on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter. A non-U.S. securities exchange constitutes a qualified exchange if it is regulated or supervised by a governmental authority of the country in which the securities exchange is located and meets certain trading listing, financial disclosure and other requirements set forth in the U.S. Treasury regulations. The Company's Equity Shares are listed on the Stock Exchanges. It is unclear, however, whether the Stock Exchanges would meet the requirements for a “qualified exchange.” There can be no assurance, therefore, that the mark-to-market election would be available to a U.S. Holder of Equity Shares if the Company were treated as a PFIC.

Generally, under the mark-to-market election the U.S. Holder will recognize at the end of each taxable year (i) ordinary income in respect of any excess of the fair market value of the Equity Shares over their adjusted tax basis or (ii) ordinary loss in respect of any excess of the adjusted tax basis of the Equity Shares over their fair market value (but only to the extent of the net amount of income previously included as a result of the mark-to-market election). If a U.S. Holder makes the election, the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Equity Shares will be adjusted to reflect these income or loss amounts. Any gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of Equity Shares in a year when the Company was a PFIC will be treated as ordinary income and any loss will be treated as an ordinary loss (but only to the extent of the net amount of income previously included as a result of the mark-to-market election). U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability and advisability of making a mark-to-market election in their particular circumstances. As to any elections with respect to the Company's Equity Shares, including mark-to-market elections or QEF elections, U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors to determine whether any of these elections would be available or advisable if the Company is or becomes a PFIC and, if so, what the consequences of the alternative treatments would be in their particular circumstances.

If a U.S. Holder owns the Company's Equity Shares during any year in which the Company is a PFIC, the U.S. Holder generally will be required to file an IRS Form 8621 annually with respect to the Company, generally with the U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax return for that year unless specified exceptions apply.

U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the Company's PFIC status for any taxable year and the potential application of the PFIC rules.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments of dividends and sales proceeds from a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition (including redemption) of the Company's Equity Shares that are made within the United States, by a U.S. payor or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries to a U.S. Holder generally are subject to information reporting, unless the U.S. Holder is a corporation or other exempt recipient. In addition, such payments may be subject to backup withholding, unless (1) the U.S. Holder is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (2) the U.S. Holder provides a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that it is not subject to backup withholding in the manner required.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder will generally be allowed as a credit against the U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability or may entitle the U.S. Holder to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Foreign Financial Asset Reporting

Certain U.S. Holders who are individuals or certain specified entities that own “specified foreign financial assets” with an aggregate value in excess of U.S.$50,000 (and in some circumstances, a higher threshold) may be required to report information relating to the Equity Shares by attaching a complete IRS Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets (which requires U.S. Holders to report “foreign financial assets,” which generally include financial accounts held at a non -U.S. financial institution, interests in non-U.S. entities, as well as stock and other securities issued by a non-U.S. person), to their tax return for each year in which they hold the Company's Equity Shares, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for the Company's Equity Shares held in accounts maintained by U.S. financial institutions). U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding their reporting obligations with respect to their acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the Equity Shares.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED ALLOTTEES

In compliance with the requirements of Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, Allotment shall be made at the sole and absolute discretion of our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, to Eligible QIBs. The names of the proposed Allottees and the percentage of post-Issue capital that may be held by them is set forth below. These details of the proposed Allottees, assuming that the Equity Shares are Allotted to them pursuant to the Issue, will be included in the Placement Document to be sent to such proposed Allottees.

S. No.	Name of the proposed Allottees	Percentage of the post-Issue share capital held (%)(1)(2)
1.	[●]	[●]
2.	[●]	[●]
3.	[●]	[●]
4.	[●]	[●]
5.	[●]	[●]
6.	[●]	[●]
7.	[●]	[●]
8.	[●]	[●]
9.	[●]	[●]
10.	[●]	[●]

(1) Based on beneficiary position as on [●], 2025

(2) Subject to receipt of funds and allotment in the Issue. The above table has been intentionally left blank and shall be updated in the Placement Document.

DECLARATION

Our Company certifies that all relevant provisions of Chapter VI read with Schedule VII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations have been complied with and no statement made in this Preliminary Placement Document is contrary to the provisions of Chapter VI and Schedule VII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and that all approvals and permissions required to carry on our Company's business have been obtained, are currently valid and have been complied with. Our Company further certifies that all the statements in this Preliminary Placement Document are true and correct.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Authorised Signatory
Name: Pradip Kumar Das
Designation: Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 07448576

Date: June 5, 2025
Place: New Delhi, India

DECLARATION

We, the Board of the Company, certify that:

(i) the Company has complied with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) the compliance with the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules thereunder does not imply that payment of dividend or interest or repayment of preference shares or debentures, if applicable, is guaranteed by the Central Government;

(iii) the monies received under the Issue shall be used only for the purposes and objects indicated in this Preliminary Placement Document (which includes disclosures prescribed under Form PAS-4).

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

____

Authorised Signatory
Name: Pradip Kumar Das
Designation: Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 07448576

Date: June 5, 2025
Place: New Delhi, India

I am authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company *vide* resolution dated June 5, 2025 to sign this form and declare that all the requirements of Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder in respect of the subject matter of this form and matters incidental thereto have been complied with. Whatever is stated in this form and in the attachments thereto is true, correct and complete and no information material to the subject matter of this form has been suppressed or concealed and is as per the original records maintained by the initial subscribers subscribing to the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association.

It is further declared and verified that all the required attachments have been completely, correctly and legibly attached to this form.

Signed:

____

Authorised Signatory
Name: Pradip Kumar Das
Designation: Chairman and Managing Director

Date: June 5, 2025
Place: New Delhi, India

INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LIMITED

CIN: L65100DL1987GOI027265

Registered Office
India Habitat Centre
1st Floor, East Court, Core 4A
Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003, India

Corporate Office
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Bhikaji Cama Place
New Delhi – 110 066, India
Tel: +91 +91 11 2468 2214 / 2671 7400 / 2671 7412
Email: equityinvestor2023@ireda.in
Website: www.ireda.in

Contact Person:
Ekta Madan
Designation: Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
Tel: +91 11 2468 2214; **Email:** equityinvestor2023@ireda.in
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Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003, India

BOOK RUNNING LEAD MANAGERS

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Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East)
Mumbai – 400 051, Maharashtra, India

Emkay Global Financial Services Limited
7th Floor, The Ruby
Senapati Bapat Marg, Dadar – West
Mumbai – 420 028, Maharashtra, India

Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited
Motilal Oswal Tower, Rahimtullah Sayani Road
Opposite Parel ST Depot, Prabhadevi
Mumbai – 400 025, Maharashtra, India

SBI Capital Markets Limited
1501, 15th Floor, A & B Wing, Parinee Crescezo Building
G Block, Banda Kurla Complex, Bandra (East)
Mumbai – 400 051, Maharashtra, India

STATUTORY AUDITORS OF OUR COMPANY

Shiv & Associates, Chartered Accountants
103 & 105, Vardhaman Plaza
I.P. Extension, Patparganj
Delhi – 110 092, India

LEGAL COUNSELS

Domestic legal counsel to the Company

Trilegal
One World Centre
10th Floor, Tower 2A and 2B
Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel (West)
Mumbai 400 013, Maharashtra, India

Domestic legal counsel to the Book Running Lead Managers

Dentons Link Legal
Aiwan-e-Ghalib Complex
Mata Sundri Lane
New Delhi 110 002, India

International legal counsel to the Book Running Lead Managers

Hogan Lovells Lee & Lee
50 Collyer Quay
#10-01 OUE Bayfront
Singapore – 049321
Republic of Singapore

APPLICATION FORM

ENERGY FOR EVER ONCE IREDA ALWAYS IREDA (A Navratna CPSE) **INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LIMITED** **(A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ENTERPRISE)**	**APPLICATION FORM**
(Incorporated in the Republic of India under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (the "**Company**" or "**Issuer**") was incorporated in Delhi as "Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited", a public limited company under the Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to a certificate of incorporation dated March 11, 1987, issued by the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana ("**RoC**"). The Company received a certificate of commencement of business dated March 21, 1987, by the RoC. The Company was notified as a public financial institution under Section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 by the Department of Company Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Government of India on October 17, 1995. Further, the Reserve Bank of India ("**RBI**") granted a certificate of registration to the Company on January 23, 2008 permitting us to commence/carry on the business of non-banking financial institution without accepting public deposits, and classified as an investment and credit company, which was further reclassified as an infrastructure finance company on March 13, 2023. **CIN**: L65100DL1987GOI027265; **Website**: www.ireda.in **Registered Office**: India Habitat Centre, 1st Floor, East Court, Core 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003, India; **Telephone**: +91 11 2468 2214 **Corporate Office**: 3rd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi – 110 066, India; **Telephone**: +91 11 2671 7400 / 2671 7412; **Email:** equityinvestor2023@ireda.in **LEI No:** 335800AXWFKW4BC99J48 | **ISIN:** INE202E01016	**Name of the Bidder:** ________________________ **Form. No.:** ______________________________ **Date:** ____________________________________

QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONS PLACEMENT OF UP TO [●] EQUITY SHARES OF FACE VALUE OF ₹ 10 EACH ("EQUITY SHARES") FOR CASH, AT A PRICE OF ₹ [●] PER EQUITY SHARE ("ISSUE PRICE"), INCLUDING A PREMIUM OF ₹ [●] PER EQUITY SHARE, AGGREGATING UP TO ₹ [●] CRORES ("ISSUE") UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER VI OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (ISSUE OF CAPITAL AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2018, AS AMENDED ("SEBI ICDR REGULATIONS") AND UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013, AS AMENDED ("COMPANIES ACT, 2013"), READ WITH RULE 14 OF THE COMPANIES (PROSPECTUS AND ALLOTMENT OF SECURITIES) RULES, 2014, AS AMENDED ("PAS RULES"), AND OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND THE RULES MADE THEREUNDER BY INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LIMITED. THE APPLICABLE FLOOR PRICE OF THE EQUITY SHARES IS ₹ 173.83 PER EQUITY SHARE AND THE COMPANY MAY OFFER A DISCOUNT OF UPTO 5%, OR SUCH PERCENTAGE AS MAY BE PERMITTED UNDER THE SEBI ICDR REGULATIONS, ON THE FLOOR PRICE, AS APPROVED BY ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Only Qualified Institutional Buyers ("QIBs") as defined under Regulation 2(1)(ss) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and which (i) are not, (a) excluded pursuant to Regulation 179(2)(b) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations; (b) prohibited or debarred by any regulatory authority for buying or selling or dealing in securities or restricted from participating in the Issue under the SEBI ICDR Regulations and other applicable laws, including foreign exchange related laws; (ii) hold a valid and existing registration under the applicable laws in India (as applicable); (iii) are eligible to invest in the Issue and submit this Application Form, and (iv) are (a) residents in India, or (b) foreign portfolio investors participating through Schedule II of the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-Debt Instruments) Rules, 2019, as amended ("FEMA Rules"), the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2019, as amended ("SEBI FPI Regulations") and any other applicable law (other than individuals, corporate bodies and family offices), defined hereinafter ("Eligible FPIs") or a (c) multilateral or bilateral development financial institution eligible to invest in India under applicable law including the FEMA Rules; can submit this Application Form. Further, in terms of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Venture Capital Investors) Regulations, 2000, as amended, foreign venture capital investors ("FVCIs") are not permitted to participate in the Issue.

The Equity Shares offered in the Issue have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "U.S. Securities Act")and unless so registered, may not be offered or sold within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the Equity Shares are being offered and sold (a) in the United States, only to persons who are reasonably believed to be "qualified institutional buyers" (as defined in Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act) pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) or another available exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act; and (b) outside the United States, in offshore transactions in reliance upon Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act ("Regulation S") and the applicable laws of the jurisdiction where those offers and sales are made. You should note and observe the selling and transfer restrictions contained in the sections entitled "*Selling Restrictions*" and "*Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations*" in the accompanying preliminary placement document dated June 5, 2025 ("PPD").

ONLY ELIGIBLE NON-RESIDENT QIBs ARE PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ISSUE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT (NON-DEBT INSTRUMENTS) RULES, 2019, ("FEMA RULES"). ELIGIBLE FPIs ARE PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ISSUE, THROUGH PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT SCHEME UNDER THE SCHEDULE II OF THE FEMA RULES, READ WITH THE RESTRICTION SPECIFIED IN THE "ISSUE PROCEDURE" SECTION OF THE PPD SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS AND SUCH THAT THE SHAREHOLDING OF ELIGIBLE FPIs DO NOT EXCEED SPECIFIED LIMITS AS PRESCRIBED UNDER APPLICABLE LAWS IN THIS REGARD. PURSUANT TO PRESS NOTE NO. 3 (2020 SERIES), DATED APRIL 17, 2020, ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, AND RULE 6 OF THE FEMA RULES, INVESTMENTS BY AN ENTITY OF A COUNTRY, WHICH SHARES LAND BORDER WITH INDIA OR WHERE THE BENEFICIAL OWNER OF SUCH INVESTMENT IS SITUATED IN OR IS A CITIZEN OF SUCH COUNTRY, MAY ONLY BE MADE THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT APPROVAL ROUTE, AS PRESCRIBED UNDER THE FEMA RULES AND SHALL HAVE TO BE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE FEMA RULES. ALLOTMENTS MADE TO ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT FUNDS AND VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS IN THE ISSUE SHALL REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO EACH OF THEM RESPECTIVELY, INCLUDING THE FEMA RULES. AIFs AND VCFs WHOSE SPONSOR AND MANAGER ARE NOT INDIAN OWNED AND CONTROLLED IN TERMS OF THE FEMA RULES. OTHER ELIGIBLE NON-RESIDENT QIBs SHALL PARTICIPATE IN THE ISSUE UNDER SCHEDULE I OF FEMA RULES. FVCIs ARE NOT PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ISSUE.

To,

The Board of Directors
Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
India Habitat Centre, 1st Floor, East Court, Core 4A, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003, India

STATUS (Insert '✓' for applicable category)			
FI	Scheduled Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions	**AIF**	Alternative Investment Fund*

Respected All,

On the basis of the serially numbered PPD of the Company, and subject to the terms and conditions mentioned in the other sections of the PPD and in this Application Form, we hereby submit our Bid for the Allotment of the Equity Shares in the Issue on the terms and price indicated below. We hereby confirm that we are an Eligible QIB as defined in Regulation 2(1)(ss) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, holding a valid and existing registration under the applicable laws in India (as applicable) and which is not, (a) excluded from making an application in the Issue pursuant to Regulation 179(2)(b) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and (b) restricted from participating in the Issue under the SEBI ICDR Regulations and other applicable laws, including foreign exchange laws. We are not a promoter of the Company and the Bid does not directly or indirectly represent the promoters. We confirm that we are eligible to invest in the Equity Shares under the SEBI ICDR Regulations, Reserve Bank of India circulars, and other applicable laws. We confirm that we are neither an AIF or VCF whose sponsor and manager is not Indian owned and controlled in terms of the FEMA Rules. We confirm that are either a QIB which is resident in India, or an Eligible FPI, participating through Schedule II of the FEMA Rules. We confirm that we are not an FVCI. We specifically confirm that our Bid for the Allotment of the Equity Shares is not in violation to the amendment made to Rule 6(a) of the FEMA Rules by the Central Government on April 22, 2020.

MF	Mutual Funds	**IF**	Insurance Funds
FPI	Eligible Foreign Portfolio Investor**	**NIF**	National Investment Fund
VCF	Venture Capital Funds*	**SI- NBFC**	Systemically Important Non-Banking Financial Companies
IC	Insurance Companies	**OTH**	Others _____________ (Please specify)

** Sponsor and Manager should be Indian owned and controlled.*
*** Foreign portfolio investors as defined under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2019, as amended other than individuals, corporate bodies and family offices who are not allowed to participate in the Issue.*

We confirm that the Bid size/ aggregate number of Equity Shares applied for by us, and which may be Allotted to us thereon will not exceed the relevant regulatory or approved limits under applicable laws. We confirm that our Bid will not result in triggering an open offer under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, as amended (the "**SEBI Takeover Regulations**"). We confirm that we have a valid and existing registration under applicable laws and regulations of India, and undertake to acquire, hold, manage or dispose of any Equity Shares that are Allotted to us, in accordance with Chapter VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and undertake to comply with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, and all other applicable laws, including any reporting obligations and the terms and conditions mentioned in the PPD and this Application Form. We confirm that, in relation to our application, each Eligible FPIs, have submitted separate Application Forms, and asset management companies or custodians of mutual funds have specified the details of each scheme for which the application is being made along with the Bid Amount and number of Equity Shares bid for under each such scheme. We undertake that we will sign and/or submit all such documents, provide such documents and do all such acts, if any, necessary on our part to enable us to be registered as the holder(s) of the Equity Shares that may be Allotted to us. We confirm that the signatory is authorized to apply on behalf of the Bidder and the Bidder has all the relevant approvals for applying in the Issue.

We note that the Board of Directors of the Company is entitled, in consultation with IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited, BNP Paribas, Emkay Global Financial Services Limited, Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited, and SBI Capital Markets Limited (collectively, "**BRLMs**"), the book running lead managers in relation to the Issue, in its absolute discretion, to accept or reject this Application Form without assigning any reason thereof. We hereby accept the Equity Shares that may be Allocated to us, subject to the provisions of the memorandum of association and articles of association of the Company, applicable laws and regulations, the terms of the PPD, the Placement Document (when issued), and the confirmation of allocation note ("**CAN**") (when issued) and the terms, conditions and agreements mentioned therein and request you to credit the same to our beneficiary account as per the details given below, subject to receipt of Application Form and the Bid Amount towards the Equity Shares that may be Allocated to us. The amount payable by us as Bid Amount for the Equity Shares applied for in the Issue, has been/ will be remitted to the designated bank account set out in this Application Form only through electronic mode, along with this duly completed Application Form prior to or on the Issue Closing Date and such Bid Amount has been/ will be transferred from a bank account maintained in our name, and in case we are joint holders, from the bank account of the person whose name appears first in the Application Form. We acknowledge and agree that we have not/ shall not make any payment in cash, demand draft, or cheque. We are aware that (i) Allocation and Allotment in the Issue shall be at the sole discretion of the Company, in consultation with the BRLMs; and (ii) in the event that Equity Shares that we have applied for are not Allotted to us in full or at all, and/or the Bid Amount is in excess of the amount equivalent to the product of the Equity Shares that will be Allocated to us and the Issue Price, or the Company is unable to issue and Allot the Equity Shares offered in the Issue or if there is a cancellation of the Issue, the Bid Amount or a portion thereof, as applicable, will be refunded to the same bank account from which the Bid Amount has been paid by us. Further, we agree to comply with the rules and regulations that are applicable to us, including in relation to the lock-in and restriction on transferability. In this regard, we authorize the Company to issue instructions to the depositories for such lock-in and restriction on transferability, as may be applicable to us.

We further understand, agree and consent that: (i) our names, address, PAN, phone number, bank account details, email-id, and the number of Equity Shares Allotted, along with other relevant information as may be required will be recorded by the Company in the format prescribed in terms of the PAS Rules; (ii) in the event that any Equity Shares are Allocated to us in the Issue, we are aware that our names will be included in the Placement Document as "proposed allottees", if applicable, along with the number of Equity Shares proposed to be Allotted to us, and the percentage of our post-Issue shareholding in the Company pursuant to the requirements under Form PAS-4 of the PAS Rules; and (iii) in the event that Equity Shares are Allotted to us in the Issue, the Company will place our name in the register of members of the Company as a holder of such Equity Shares that may be Allotted to us and in the Form PAS-3 filed by the Company with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana at New Delhi as required in terms of the PAS Rules. We are also aware and agree that if we, together with any other QIBs belonging to the same group or under common control, are Allotted more than 5.00% of the Equity Shares in this Issue, the Company shall be required to disclose our name, along with the name of such other Allottees and the number of Equity Shares Allotted to us and to such other Allottees, on the website of National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited (together, "**Stock Exchanges**"), and we consent to such disclosure.

By signing and/or submitting this Application Form, we hereby confirm and agree that the representations, warranties, acknowledgements and agreements as provided in the sections entitled *"Notice to Investors", "Representations by Investors", "Issue Procedure", "Selling Restrictions"* and *"Transfer Restrictions and Purchaser Representations"* of the PPD and the terms, conditions and agreements mentioned herein are true and correct and acknowledge and agree that these representations and warranties are given by us for the benefit of the Company and the BRLMs, each of whom is entitled to rely on and is relying on these representations, warranties in consummating the Issue.

By signing and submitting this Application Form, we hereby represent, warrant, acknowledge and agree as follows: (1) we have been provided with a serially numbered copy of the PPD along with the Application Form, and have read it in its entirety including in particular, the section entitled "*Risk Factors"* therein and we have relied only on the information contained in the PPD and not on any other information obtained by us either from the Company, the BRLMs or from any other source, including publicly available information; (2) we will abide by the PPD and the Placement Document (when provided), this Application Form, the CAN, when issued, and the terms, conditions and agreements contained therein; (3) if Equity Shares are Allotted to us pursuant to the Issue, we shall not sell such Equity Shares otherwise than on the floor of a recognised stock exchange in India for a period of one year from the date of Allotment; (4) we will not have the right to withdraw our Bid or revise our Bid downwards after the Issue Closing Date; (5) we will not trade in the Equity Shares credited to our beneficiary account maintained with the Depository Participant until such time that the final listing and trading approvals for the Equity Shares are issued by the Stock Exchanges; (6) Equity Shares shall be Allocated and Allotted at the sole and absolute discretion of the Company in consultation with the BRLMs and the submission of this Application Form and payment of the corresponding Bid Amount by us does not guarantee any Allocation or Allotment of Equity Shares to us in full or in part; (7) in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 upon Allocation, the Company will be required to disclose our names and the percentage of our post-Issue shareholding of the proposed Allottees in the Placement Document; however, disclosure of such details in relation to us in the Placement Document will not guarantee Allotment to us, as Allotment in the Issue shall continue to be at the sole discretion of the Company, in consultation with the BRLMs; (8) the number of Equity Shares Allotted to us pursuant to the Issue, together with other Allottees that belong to the same group or are under common control as us, shall not exceed 50% of the Issue and we shall provide all necessary information in this regard to the Company and the BRLMs; For the purposes of this representation: the expression 'belong to the same group' shall derive meaning from Regulation 180(2) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations i.e. entities where (i) any of them controls, directly or indirectly, through its subsidiary or holding company, not less than 15% of the voting rights in the other; (ii) any of them, directly or indirectly, by itself, or in combination with other persons, exercise control over the others; or (iii) there is a common director, excluding nominee and independent directors, among the Eligible QIBs, its subsidiary or holding company and any other Eligible QIB; and 'control' shall have the same meaning as is assigned to it under Regulation 2(1)(e) of the SEBI Takeover Regulations; (9) if we are participating in the Issue as an Eligible FPI, we are not an individual, corporate body, or family office (10) we agree to accept the Equity Shares applied for, or such lesser number of Equity Shares as may be Allocated to us, subject to the provisions of the memorandum of association and articles of association of the Company, applicable laws and regulations, the terms of the PPD, the Placement Document (when issued), this Application Form, the CAN (when issued), and the terms, conditions and agreements mentioned therein and request you to credit the same to our beneficiary account with the Depository Participant as per the details given below; (11) we have such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that we are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment in the Equity Shares and we understand the risks involved in making an investment in the Equity Shares; (12) we have the ability to bear the economic risk of our investment in the Equity Shares, have adequate means of providing for our current and contingent needs, have no need for liquidity with respect to our investment in Equity Shares and are able to sustain a complete loss of our investment in the Equity Shares; (13) no action has been taken by us or any of our affiliates or representatives to permit a public offering of the Equity Shares in any jurisdiction; (14) we satisfy any and all relevant suitability standards for investors in Equity Shares, (15) we acknowledge that the Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act or any other applicable state securities laws of the United States and, unless so registered, may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the Equity Shares are being offered and sold (a) within the United States, only to persons who are U.S. QIBs pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) or another available exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act, and (b) outside the United States, in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S and the applicable laws of the jurisdictions where those offers and sales are made.

We acknowledge that once a duly filled Application Form, whether signed or not is submitted by an Eligible QIB, whether signed or not, and the Bid Amount has been transferred to the Escrow Account (as detailed below), such Application Form constitutes an irrevocable offer and cannot be withdrawn or revised downwards after the Issue Closing Date. In case Bids are being made on behalf of the Eligible QIB and this Application Form is unsigned, we confirm that we are authorized to submit this Application Form and provide necessary instructions for transfer of the Bid Amount to the Escrow Account, on behalf of the Eligible QIB.

BIDDER DETAILS (In Block Letters)			
NAME OF BIDDER*			
NATIONALITY			
REGISTERED ADDRESS			
CITY AND CODE			
COUNTRY			
TELEPHONE NO.		**FAX NO.**	
EMAIL ID		**MOBILE NO.**	
FOR ELIGIBLE FPIs**	SEBI FPI REGISTRATION NO.:		
FOR MF	SEBI MF REGISTRATION NO.:		
FOR AIFs***	SEBI AIF REGISTRATION NO.:		
FOR VCFs***	SEBI VCF REGISTRATION NO.:		
FOR SI-NBFC	RBI REGISTRATION DETAILS:		
FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES	IRDAI REGISTRATION DETAILS:		
FOR PENSION FUNDS	PFRDA REGISTRATION DETAILS:		

* *Name should exactly match with the name in which the beneficiary account is held. Bid Amount payable on Equity Shares applied for by joint holders shall be paid from the bank account of the person whose name appears first in the application. Mutual Fund bidders are requested to provide details of the bids made by each scheme of the Mutual Fund. Each Eligible FPI is required to fill a separate Application Form. Further, any discrepancy in the name as mentioned in this Application Form with the depository records would render the application invalid and liable to be rejected at the sole discretion of the Issuer and the BRLMs.*
** *In case you are an Eligible FPI holding a valid certificate of registration and eligible to invest in the Issue, please mention your SEBI FPI Registration Number.*
*** *Allotments made to AIFs and VCFs in the Issue are subject to the rules and regulations that are applicable to each of them respectively, including in relation to lock-in requirement. AIFs and VCFs should independently consult their own counsel and advisors as to investment in and related matters concerning the Issue.*

ESCROW ACCOUNT - BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS FOR PAYMENT OF AMOUNT THROUGH ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER REMITTANCE BY WAY OF ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER BY 3.00 P.M. (IST), [●], 2025	
Name of the Account	IREDA - QIP Escrow Account
Name of the Bank	YES Bank Limited
Address of the Branch of the Bank	YES BANK LTD, 1st Floors, Plot No-444, Udyog Vihar, Phase-5, Gurugram, Haryana 122 008
Account Type	Escrow Account
Account Number	000381000000477
LEI Number	335800AXWFKW4BC99J48
IFSC	YESB0000003 (Chanakyapuri Branch)
Tel No.	+ 91 9718395929
E-mail	arvinder.singh1@yesbank.in/ dlggnbtiservices@yesbank.in

The Bid Amount should be transferred pursuant to the Application Form within the Issue Period. All payments must be made only by way of electronic fund transfers, in favor of "*IREDA - QIP Escrow Account*". Payment of the entire Bid Amount should be made along with the Application Form on or before the closure of the Bid/Issue Period, i.e., prior to the Issue Closing Date. **The payment for subscription to the Equity Shares to be allotted in the Issue shall be made only from the bank account of the person subscribing to the Equity Shares and in case of joint holders, from the bank account of the person whose name appears first in the Application Form.**

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT DETAILS									
Depository Name	National Securities Depository Limited								Central Depository Services (India) Limited
Depository Participant Name									
DP – ID	I	N							
Beneficiary Account Number									(16-digit beneficiary A/c. No. to be mentioned above)

The demographic details like address, bank account details etc., will be obtained from the Depositories as per the beneficiary account given above. **However, for the purposes of refund, if any, only the bank account details as mentioned below, from which remittance towards subscription has been made, will be considered.**

The Bidders are responsible for the accuracy of the bank account details mentioned below and acknowledge that the successful processing of refunds if, any, shall be dependent on the accuracy of the bank account details provided by them. The Company and the BRLMs shall not be liable in any manner for refunds that are not processed due to incorrect bank account details.

RUPEE BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS (FOR REMITTANCE)			
Bank Account Number		IFSC Code	
Bank Name		Bank Branch Address	

NO. OF EQUITY SHARES BID FOR		PRICE PER EQUITY SHARE (RUPEES)	
(In figures)	(In words)	(In figures)	(In words)
BID AMOUNT (RUPEES)			
(In figures)	(In words)		

DETAILS OF CONTACT PERSON			
NAME			
ADDRESS			
TEL. NO.		**FAX NO.**	
EMAIL			

OTHER DETAILS	
PAN*	
Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code	
Date of Application	
Signature of Authorized Signatory (may be signed either physically or digitally)**	

ENCLOSURES TO BE SUBMITTED* (attach/certified true copy of the following)
Attested/ certified true copy of the following: ☐ Copy of PAN Card or PAN allotment letter** ☐ Copy of FPI Registration Certificate/ MF Registration certificate/ SEBI certificate of registration for AIFs/ VCF/ SI-NBFC/ IC ☐ Certified copy of the certificate of registration issued by the RBI as an SI-NBFC/ a scheduled commercial bank ☐ Copy of notification as a public financial institution ☐ FIRC ☐ Copy of IRDAI registration certificate ☐ Intimation of being part of the same group ☐ Certified true copy of power of attorney ☐ Other, please specify ____________

**It is to be specifically noted that the Bidder should not submit the GIR Number or any other identification number instead of the PAN as the applications are liable to be rejected on this ground, unless the Bidder is exempted from the requirement of obtaining a PAN number under the Income-tax Act, 1961.*
***A physical copy of the Application Form and relevant documents as required to be provided along with the Application Form shall be submitted as soon as practical.*

Notes:
(1) Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning as ascribed to them in the PPD and the Placement Document, unless specifically defined herein.
(2) The Application Form is liable to be rejected if any information provided is incomplete or inadequate at the discretion of the Company in consultation with the BRLMs.
(3) This Application Form, the PPD and the Placement Document sent to you/ be sent to you, either in physical form or both, are specific to you and you may not distribute or forward the same and are subject to disclaimer and restrictions contained in or accompanying these documents.
(4) The duly filed Application Form along with all enclosures shall be submitted to the BRLMs either through electronic form at the email mentioned in the PPD or through physical delivery at the address mentioned in PPD.