

WALWHAN SOLAR RJ LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Walwhan Solar RJ Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Walwhan Solar RJ Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited

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reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019;
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Suresh Yadav
Partner

Membership Number: 119878

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 15, 2019



Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date

Re: Walwhan Solar RJ Limited ('the Company')

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment of the company and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, customs duty, excise duty, goods and service tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.



S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Walwhan Solar RJ Limited

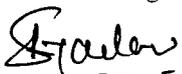
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- (viii) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings dues in respect of a financial institution or bank or to government or dues to debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments) and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or no fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of sec 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Suresh Yadav

Partner

Membership Number: 119878

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 15, 2019



ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF WALWHAN SOLAR RJ LIMITED**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) 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 Walwhan Solar RJ Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 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. 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 Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

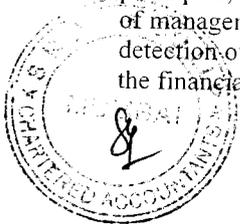
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Suresh Yadav

Partner

Membership Number: 119878

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 15, 2019



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2019

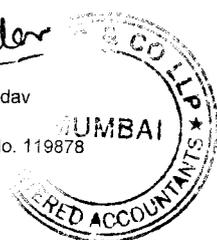
	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR lacs	As at 01st April, 2017* INR lacs
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	7	2,680.25	2,799.79	2,918.24
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	13	163.85	-	-
(c) Non current tax assets (net)	14	30.97	-	0.17
(d) Other non-current assets	12	0.70	0.20	0.23
Total non-current assets		2,875.77	2,799.99	2,918.64
Current assets				
(a) Inventories	8	27.57	23.49	21.34
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	9	160.79	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	10	72.02	77.16	118.53
(iii) Unbilled Revenue		45.24	47.16	-
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	11	1.25	17.70	3.04
(v) Current tax assets (net)	14	0.14	0.14	-
(c) Other current assets	12	1.08	1.08	4.33
Total current assets		308.09	166.73	147.24
Total assets		3,183.86	2,966.72	3,065.88
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	15	750.00	750.00	750.00
(b) Other equity	16	(428.63)	(652.37)	(632.31)
Total equity attributable to owners of the company		321.37	97.63	117.69
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	17	2,262.35	2,262.35	2,350.17
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	13	-	44.74	-
Total non-current liabilities		2,262.35	2,307.09	2,350.17
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liability				
(i) Borrowings	18	286.00	286.00	286.00
(ii) Trade payables				
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 37)		-	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		33.64	22.99	15.53
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	223.43	225.84	292.79
(b) Current tax liabilities (net)	14	31.10	1.26	-
(c) Other current liabilities	20	25.97	25.91	3.70
Total current liabilities		600.14	562.00	598.02
Total equity and liabilities		3,183.86	2,966.72	3,065.88

* Restated (Refer Note 5)

Summary of Significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

per Suresh Yadav
Partner
Membership No. 119878



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

R. Samant

Rajiv Samant
Director
DIN-08165725
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019

S. Bhat

Satish Bhat
Director
DIN-07598210
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019

S. C. R.

Santosh C.R
Company Secretary
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019

Mumbai, 15th April, 2019

Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended 31st March, 2019

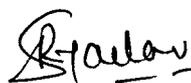
	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 INR lacs
I. Revenue from Operations	21	474.70	494.97
II. Other income	22	6.71	4.90
III. Total income		481.41	499.87
IV. Expenses			
Finance costs	23	254.18	251.17
Depreciation expense	24	119.59	118.45
Other expenses	25	78.66	88.31
Total expenses		452.43	457.93
V. Profit before tax (III-IV)		28.98	41.94
VI. Tax expense:			
Current tax (MAT)	26	14.10	17.23
Tax for earlier years	26	(0.27)	0.03
Deferred tax	26	(208.59)	44.74
Total Tax expense		(194.76)	62.00
VII. Profit / (Loss) for the year (V-VI)		223.74	(20.06)
VIII. Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		-	-
IX. Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year		223.74	(20.06)
X. Earnings per equity share [face value of share Rs. 10 each]			
(i) Basic (in Rs.)	27	2.98	(0.27)
(ii) Diluted (in Rs.)	27	2.98	(0.27)

*** Restated (Refer Note 5)**

Summary of Significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
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ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



per Suresh Yadav
Partner
Membership No. 119878





Rajiv Samant
Director
DIN-08165725
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019



Satish Bhat
Director
DIN-07598210
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019



Santosh C.R
Company Secretary
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019

Mumbai, 15th April, 2019

Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Notes	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
	INR lacs	INR lacs
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	28.98	41.94
Working capital adjustments:		
Finance cost	254.18	251.17
Interest income	(2.37)	-
Change in fair value of mutual funds Investment	(4.34)	(4.90)
Provision for advances other than capital advances	-	0.17
Depreciation expense	119.59	118.45
	396.04	406.83
Movements in working capital		
Decrease in trade receivables	5.14	41.37
Increase in inventory	(4.08)	(2.15)
Decrease in other non-current assets	(0.50)	0.03
Decrease/(Increase) in Unbilled Revenue	1.92	(47.16)
(Increase) in other current assets	-	3.07
Increase in trade payables	10.65	7.46
Increase in other liabilities	0.07	22.21
Cash generated from operations	409.24	431.66
Income taxes paid	(14.96)	(15.97)
Net cash generated from operating activities	394.28	415.69
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(0.06)	-
Purchase of investment of mutual funds	(489.00)	(742.10)
Proceeds from redemption of investment in mutual fund	332.55	747.00
Interest received	2.37	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	(154.14)	4.90
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Current borrowings - Related party	265.00	286.00
Repayment of Non-Current borrowings - Related party	(265.00)	(353.90)
Repayment from Current borrowings - Related party	-	(286.00)
Interest paid	(256.59)	(52.03)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	(256.59)	(405.93)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(16.45)	14.66
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17.70	3.04
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year*	1.25	17.70
* Comprises:		
(i) Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	11	
	1.25	17.70
	1.25	17.70

Summary of Significant accounting policies

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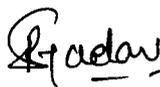
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

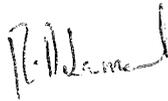
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per Suresh Yadav
Partner
Membership No. 119878



Mumbai, 15th April, 2019

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Mumbai, 15th April, 2019


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Mumbai, 15th April, 2019


Santosh C.R.
Company Secretary
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019

Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity as on 31st March, 2019

Equity share capital	Number of Shares	INR lacs
Balance as at 01st April, 2017	7,500,000	750.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	7,500,000	750.00
Balance as at 01st April, 2018	7,500,000	750.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	7,500,000	750.00

Other Equity	Retained earnings	Equity component of Financial instrument	INR lacs
	INR lacs	INR lacs	Total INR lacs
Balance as at 01st April, 2017	(642.58)	10.27	(632.31)
Less: Loss attributable to owners of the Company	(20.06)	-	(20.06)
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	(662.64)	10.27	(652.37)
Balance as at 01st April, 2018	(662.64)	10.27	(652.37)
Less: Profit attributable to owners of the Company	223.74	-	223.74
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	(438.90)	10.27	(428.63)

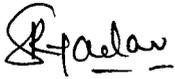
Summary of Significant accounting policies

3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



per Suresh Yadav
Partner
Membership No. 119878




Rajiv Samant
Director
DIN-08165725
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019



Satish Bhat
Director
DIN-07598210
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019



Santosh C.R
Company Secretary
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019

Mumbai, 15th April, 2019

Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
(Formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

1. Corporate information

Walwhan Solar RJ Limited (formerly known as "Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited" and "Welspun Solar UP Private Limited") (the 'Company' or 'WSRJL') was incorporated on February 13, 2011 as subsidiary of Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited ("WREL") incorporated for setting up solar power projects in India. Company has commissioned solar power project of 5.41 MW (DC) at Village – Kolayat, Bikaner, and Rajasthan on April 22, 2015.

In the year 2016-17, Tata Power Renewables Energy Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary company of The Tata Power Company Limited) acquired the outstanding shares held by Welspun Energy Private Limited and Asian Development Bank, whereby the Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited, as of September 14, 2016.

During the Previous year, the name of the Company has been changed from Welspun Solar UP Private Limited to Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and thereafter to Walwhan Solar RJ Limited vide fresh certificate of incorporation dated September 26, 2017 and October 10, 2017.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at C/o The Tata Power Company Limited, Corporate Center B, 34 Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder Mumbai City – 400009.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on April 15, 2019.

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) (as amended from time to time).

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for adoption of IND AS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. Refer Note 5 for Changes in accounting policies and disclosures.

2.2. Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value-

- derivative financial instruments,
- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Revenue recognition

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

Description of performance obligations is as follows:-

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of estimated rebates and other similar allowances when the units of electricity is delivered.

Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts, Ind AS 18 Revenue and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires relevant disclosures.

The transaction price for long term power purchase agreements is determined based on the expected plant load factor at the per unit rate of electricity for each year over the contract period. The transaction price is adjusted for significant financing component, if any and the adjustment is accounted as finance cost.

b) Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

c) Unbilled revenue

Unbilled revenue represents services rendered by the Company but not invoiced as at balance sheet date.

3.2 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

The Company as lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.3 Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is Indian rupee.

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use.



3.4 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.5 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grant will be received.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are deducted from the carrying amount of the assets.

3.6 Income Taxes

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

a) Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the respective subsidiary companies operates and generates taxable income.

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

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

For operations carried out under tax holiday period (80IA benefits of Income Tax Act, 1961), deferred tax assets or liabilities, if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday ends.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

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

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

In the situations where one or more units of the Company are entitled to a tax holiday under the tax law, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned unit's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

3.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price (net of trade discount and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company accounting policy. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation commences when an asset is ready for its intended use. Freehold land and assets held for sale are not depreciated.

Depreciation is recognised on the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

- Buildings - 25 Years
- Plant and Machinery - 25 Years
- Computer and Networking - 3 Years
- Furniture and fixture - 10 years
- Office equipment - 5 years
- Vehicle - 10 years



Decapitalisation

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

3.9 Impairment of tangible assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash-generating unit's (CGU) 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 of the Company.

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. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

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

3.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Cost of inventory includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Unserviceable/damaged stores and spares are identified and written down based on technical evaluation.

3.11 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

3.12 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.



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Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

3.12.1 Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

a) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and 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.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and 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.

On initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments, other than equity investment which are held for trading. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss.

d) Derecognition of financial assets

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

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company continuing



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involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

e) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

3.12.2 Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b) Equity instruments

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

c) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Derecognition

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

e) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

f) Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.



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Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting year. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement profit and loss immediately.

g) Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

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

h) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.13 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting year, or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

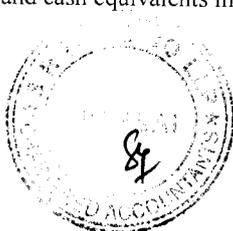
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

3.14 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements by way of notes to accounts, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

3.15 Cash and cash equivalents

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



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

3.16 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company (after adjustment for income in respect of dilutive potential ordinary shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

4 Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

a) Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified in March 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. It sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. Ind AS 116 requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under Ind AS 17. The Company is in the process of evaluating the requirements of the standard and its impact on its financial statements.

b) Ind AS 12 – Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments)

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The company does not expect any impact from this pronouncement. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity pays a tax on dividend which is effectively a portion of dividends paid to taxation authorities on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend, in accordance with Ind AS 12.

The amendment to Appendix C of Ind AS 12 specifies that the amendment is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. It outlines the following: (1) the entity has to use judgement, to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered separately or whether some can be considered



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together. The decision should be based on the approach which provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty (2) the entity is to assume that the taxation authority will have full knowledge of all relevant information while examining any amount (3) entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The Company does not expect any significant impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

d) Ind AS 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The amendments relate to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any impact on its financial statements.

d) Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments clarify that if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement are determined using the assumptions used for the re-measurement. In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

e) Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

5. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

a) Ind AS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance

The Company applied for the first time certain amendments to the standards, which are effective for annual years beginning on or after 1st April, 2018. The nature and the impact of each amendment is described below:

As per the amendment, the Company has an option to present government grant by setting up the grant as deferred income or by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.

Company had set up deferred grant of INR 654.65 lacs under other Non current and current liabilities as on 31st March, 2018. Pursuant to the amendment, the Company has now opted to present the government grant by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset. This government grant is to compensate the capital expenditure incurred by the Company and hence deducting of grant from PPE will depict better presentation of the Company's net investment in property, plant and equipment.

The impact on statement of profit and loss is as follows:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 INR in Lacs
Other Income	(29.84)
Depreciation	29.84
Net increase in profit after tax for the year	-

Impact on the Equity of the company

	As at 31st March, 2018 INR Lacs	As at 01st April, 2017 INR Lacs
Equity as per Reported Financial Statements	99.38	118.64
Add/(Less): Impact on account of Ind AS 20 adjustments	(1.76)	(0.96)
Tax impact on above	-	-
Equity as per Restated Financial Statements after Ind AS 20	97.62	117.68

figures in bracket reducing the profit



b) Accounting of Delayed Payment Charges

Delayed payment charges were hitherto recognized only when they are realised/recovered. With effect from April 01, 2018, the Company has revised its accounting policy to recognize Delayed Payment Charges (DPC) on accrual basis based on contractual terms and an assessment of certainty of realization which could be based either an acknowledgement of the charges by the concerned customer or if a regulatory or statutory body passes a favourable order. Management believes that this policy results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transaction on the Company financial position and performance. The revision in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively and does not have any significant impact on current year and previous year statement of profit and loss and retained earnings as at March 31, 2017.

6. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In the application of the Company accounting policies, management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

Estimation of current tax and deferred tax expense (including Minimum Alternate Tax credit) - Note 13 and 26.

Estimates and judgement are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



Weispun Solar RJ Limited
(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Weispun Solar UP Private Limited)

7. Property, plant and equipment

S. No.	Description	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018*	As at 01st April, 2017*	INR lacs
	Carrying amounts of :				
1	Building	248.50	259.65	270.76	
2	Plant and machinery	2,431.02	2,539.26	2,646.28	
3	Furniture and fixture	0.57	0.65	0.74	
4	Office equipments	0.14	0.15	0.22	
5	Computer and networking	0.02	0.08	0.24	
	Total	2,680.25	2,799.79	2,918.24	

S. No.	Description	Gross block		Accumulated Depreciation		Net block	
		As at 01st April, 2018 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 01st April, 2018 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR lacs
1	Building	290.57	290.57	30.92	11.15	42.07	248.50
2	Plant and machinery	2,934.65	2,934.65	395.39	108.23	503.63	2,431.02
3	Furniture and fixture	0.88	0.88	0.23	0.08	0.31	0.57
4	Office equipments	0.35	0.41	0.20	0.07	0.27	0.14
5	Computer and networking	0.52	0.52	0.44	0.06	0.50	0.02
	Total	3,226.97	3,227.03	427.18	119.59	546.78	2,680.25

Previous year

S. No.	Description	Gross block		Accumulated Depreciation		Net block	
		As at 01st April, 2017 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018 INR lacs	As at 01st April, 2017 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2017 INR lacs
1	Building	290.57	290.57	19.81	11.11	30.92	270.76
2	Plant and machinery	2,934.65	2,934.65	288.37	107.02	395.39	2,539.26
3	Furniture and fixture	0.88	0.88	0.14	0.09	0.23	0.65
4	Office equipments	0.35	0.35	0.13	0.07	0.20	0.15
5	Computer and networking	0.52	0.52	0.28	0.16	0.44	0.08
	Total	3,226.97	3,226.97	308.73	118.45	427.18	2,799.79



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

8 . Inventories

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018*	As at 01st April, 2017*
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
<u>Inventories (Lower of cost and realisable value)</u>			
Stores and Spare Parts	27.57	23.49	21.34
	27.57	23.49	21.34

9 . Investments

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018*	As at 01st April, 2017*
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
<u>Current</u>			
Mutual Funds (Quoted - Valued at fair value)			
Invesco India Liquidity Fund - Direct Growth-(3429.863 Unit)	88.22	-	-
DSP BlackRock Liquidity Fund - Direct-Growth-(2714.134 Unit)	72.57	-	-
	160.79	-	-

10. Trade receivable

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018*	As at 01st April, 2017*
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
Unsecured considered good			
Trade receivables	72.02	77.16	118.53
	72.02	77.16	118.53
Age of receivables			
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018*	As at 01st April, 2017*
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
Within the credit period	72.02	77.16	118.53
	72.02	77.16	118.53

*The credit risk is very limited due to the fact that the customers are government entities.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018*	As at 01st April, 2017*
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
Balances with Banks:			
In Current Accounts	1.25	17.70	3.04
	1.25	17.70	3.04

12. Other assets

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018*	As at 01st April, 2017*
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
<u>Non-current</u>			
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	0.70	0.20	0.23
	0.70	0.20	0.23
<u>Current</u>			
Unsecured, considered good			
Advances other than capital advances	0.68	1.08	3.33
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	0.60
Other assets	0.40	-	0.40
Unsecured, considered doubtful			
Advances other than capital advances	0.17	0.17	-
Allowance for doubtful debts			
Unsecured, considered doubtful	(0.17)	(0.17)	-
	1.08	1.08	4.33



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
 (formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
 Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

13. Deferred tax Balances

	As at 31st March, 2019 INR Lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR Lacs	As at 01st April, 2017* INR Lacs
Deferred tax assets	210.49	168.64	-
Deferred tax liabilities	46.64	213.38	-
Deferred tax Assets/(liabilities)	163.85	(44.74)	-

13.1 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) relate to the following

Deferred Tax Liability on account of:

Depreciation on Property, Plant and equipment (net)	46.64	213.38	-
Deferred Tax Liability	46.64	213.38	-

Deferred Tax Asset on account of:

Unabsorbed depreciation	179.81	152.07	-
MAT credit entitlement	30.68	16.57	-
Deferred Tax Asset	210.49	168.64	-

The Company is eligible for tax holiday under section 80IA of Income Tax Act, 1961 and planning to avail the tax holiday period benefit in the Financial year 2028-29. Accordingly, net deferred tax liabilities for timing differences originating as on Balance Sheet date and reversing with in tax holiday period has not been recognized.

14. Tax assets and liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2019 INR Lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR Lacs	As at 01st April, 2017* INR Lacs
Non current tax assets			
Tax receivable	30.97	-	0.17
	30.97	-	0.17
Current tax assets			
Tax refund receivable	0.14	0.14	-
	0.14	0.14	-
Current tax liabilities			
Income-tax payable	31.10	1.26	-
Total	31.10	1.26	-



15. Equity share capital

	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR lacs	As at 01st April, 2017* INR lacs
Authorised share capital			
Equity shares of Rs 10 each with voting rights	750.00	750.00	750.00
31st March, 2019- 7,500,000			
31st March, 2018- 7,500,000			
01st April, 2017- 7,500,000			
	750.00	750.00	750.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital			
Equity shares of Rs 10 each with voting rights	750.00	750.00	750.00
31st March, 2019- 7,500,000			
31st March, 2018- 7,500,000			
01st April, 2017- 7,500,000			
	750.00	750.00	750.00

15.1 Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year (refer note 15.4)

Equity shares with voting rights

	Number of Shares	Share capital (INR lacs)
Balance as at 01st April, 2017	7,500,000	750.00
Movements during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	7,500,000	750.00
Movements during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	7,500,000	750.00

15.2 Details of share held by the holding company

	Fully paid equity shares Nos.
As at 31st March, 2019	
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (WREL)*	7,500,000
As at 31st March, 2018	
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (WREL)*	7,500,000
As at 01st April, 2017	
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (WREL)*	7,500,000

15.3 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5%

	Number of shares held		
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 01st April, 2017*
Fully paid equity shares			
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (WREL)*	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
	% of holding		
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 01st April, 2017*
Fully paid equity shares			
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (WREL)*	100%	100%	100%

*Including 6 equity shares held by nominee shareholders on behalf of Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (WREL) (formerly known as Walwhan Renewable Energy Private Limited and Welspun Renewables Energy Private Limited)

15.4 Voting Right

Fully paid equity shares which have a par value of Rs 10 each, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

16. Other equity

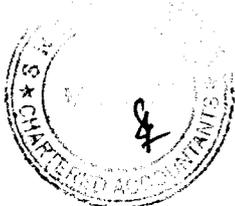
	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR lacs	INR lacs As at 01st April, 2017*
Retained earnings (refer note 16.1)	(438.90)	(662.64)	(642.58)
Equity component of interest free loan to related party (refer note 16.2)	10.27	10.27	10.27
	(428.63)	(652.37)	(632.31)

16.1 Retained earnings

	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR lacs	As at 01st April, 2017* INR lacs
Balance at the beginning of the year	(662.64)	(642.58)	(192.60)
Less: Profit/(Loss) attributable to owners of the Company	223.74	(20.06)	(449.02)
Less : Transition impact of Ind AS 20	-	-	(0.96)
Balance at the end of the year	(438.90)	(662.64)	(642.58)

16.2 Equity component of interest free loan from related parties

	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR lacs	As at 01st April, 2017* INR lacs
Balance at the beginning of the year	10.27	10.27	228.69
Adjustment on account of loan repaid during the year	-	-	(218.42)
Balance at the end of the year	10.27	10.27	10.27



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

17. Non-current borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR lacs	As at 01st April, 2017* INR lacs
Unsecured - at amortised cost			
From related parties (refer note 17.1)	2,262.35	2,262.35	2,350.17
	2,262.35	2,262.35	2,350.17

17.1 Summary of borrowing arrangement

Details of outstanding unsecured borrowings as on 31st March, 2019 are as follows:

Loan from related parties includes loan taken from Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (Holding Company). The Company amended the Inter Corporate Deposit ('ICD') agreement with Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited for an amount of INR. 2,700 lacs on April 11, 2017 ('ICD'). This agreement was in supersession of the earlier ICD agreement. As per amended agreement loan is repayable as a bullet repayment at the end of 10 years from the date of disbursement of loan, loan is unsecured and carry interest @ 10% p.a. Also as per agreement terms, the Company can prepay a part or entire amount of loan without any prepayment premium.

18. Current borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR lacs	As at 01st April, 2017* INR lacs
Unsecured - at amortised Cost			
Loans from related parties (refer note 18.1)	286.00	286.00	286.00
	286.00	286.00	286.00

18.1 Summary of borrowing arrangement

Details of outstanding unsecured borrowings as on 31st March, 2019 are as follows:

Loan from related parties includes loan taken from Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (Holding Company). The Company entered into an Inter Corporate Deposit ('ICD') agreement with Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited for an amount of INR. 286 lacs on 31st March, 2018 ('ICD'). As per agreement loan is repayable as a bullet repayment at the end of 90 days from the date of disbursement of loan, loan is unsecured and carry interest @ 7.70 % p.a. Also as per agreement terms, the Company can prepay a part or entire amount of loan without any prepayment premium. As per the earlier agreement, the loan was interest free and repayable on demand, accordingly the same was classified as current borrowing in previous year. The said loan was rolled-over for another period of 90 days with the same terms.

19. Other financial liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR lacs	As at 01st April, 2017* INR lacs
Current			
Current maturities of long term debt	-	-	266.09
Interest accrued but not due on			
- Loan from related parties	223.43	225.84	26.70
	223.43	225.84	292.79

20. Other liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2019 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018* INR lacs	As at 01st April, 2017* INR lacs
Current			
Statutory liabilities	25.97	25.91	3.70
Total	25.97	25.91	3.70



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
 (formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
 Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

21. Revenue from Operation

	<u>For the year ended 31st March, 2019</u>	<u>For the year ended 31st March, 2018</u>
	INR Lacs	INR Lacs
Revenue from Power Supply contract with Customers		
Sale of electricity	474.70	494.97
Total	474.70	494.97

Details of Revenue from contract with customers

	<u>For the year ended 31st March, 2019</u>	<u>For the year ended 31st March, 2018</u>
	INR Lacs	INR Lacs
Revenue from power supply (net of cash discount)	474.70	494.97
Add : Rebate/ Discount	-	-
Total revenue as per contracted price	474.70	494.97

Contract balances

	<u>As at 31st March, 2019</u>	<u>As at 31st March, 2018*</u>	<u>As at 01st April, 2017*</u>
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
Contract assets	-	-	-
Total Contract assets	-	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-	-
Total Contract Liabilities	-	-	-

Receivables

Trade receivables (Gross)	72.02	77.16	118.53
Less : Allowances for doubtful trade receivable	-	-	-
Unbilled revenue	45.24	47.16	-
Net receivables	117.26	124.32	118.53

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Disaggregation of Revenue

The Company has a single stream of revenue i.e. sale of power

22. Other income

	<u>For the year ended 31st March, 2019</u>	<u>For the year ended 31st March, 2018</u>
	INR Lacs	INR Lacs
Interest income		
- on loans to related parties	2.37	-
Other gains & losses		
Change in fair value of mutual funds Investment	4.34	4.90
Total	6.71	4.90



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited

(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

23. Finance costs

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	INR Lacs	INR Lacs
Interest costs :		
-borrowings from related parties (refer note no 28)	254.06	250.94
Other borrowing cost :		
Others	0.12	0.23
	254.18	251.17

24. Depreciation expense

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	INR Lacs	INR Lacs
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	119.59	118.45
	119.59	118.45

25. Other expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	INR Lacs	INR Lacs
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility	-	1.11
Electricity expenses	2.61	2.37
Repairs and Maintenance	17.17	-
Insurance	0.85	1.36
Rates and Taxes	0.33	-
Other Operation Expenses	35.16	59.14
Payments to auditors (refer note no 35)	4.98	6.50
Consultants Fees	2.05	4.91
Legal Charges	2.80	-
Cost of Services Procured	7.09	5.38
Rent including lease rentals (refer note no 31)	0.25	1.24
Provision for advances other than capital advances	-	0.17
Travelling and conveyance	4.66	5.61
Miscellaneous expenses	0.71	0.52
Total	78.66	88.31



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
 (formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
 Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

26. Income taxes

Income taxes recognised in profit and loss	INR Lacs	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 INR Lacs	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 INR Lacs
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	14.10	17.23
In respect of the previous years	(0.27)	0.03
	13.83	17.26
Deferred tax		
In respect of temporary differences	(194.49)	61.31
MAT credit entitlement-		
In respect of current year	(14.10)	(16.57)
	(208.59)	44.74
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	(194.76)	62.00

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

	INR Lacs	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 INR Lacs	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 INR Lacs
Profit Before Tax considered for tax working	28.98	41.94
Income tax expense calculated at 25.75% for FY 2018-19	7.46	11.00
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	0.40
Effect of non taxable income	-	(7.68)
Effect of movement of tax on which no deferred tax was recognised	(201.95)	57.00
Effect of changes in tax rates	-	0.59
Effect of Other Items- Recognition of MAT Credit & tax paid for earlier years	(0.27)	0.69
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit or loss	(194.76)	62.00

Note:-

1. The tax rates used for the years 2018-19 reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 25.75% as payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.
2. The Company has to pay taxes based on the higher of Income Tax profit of the company or MAT at 19.24% of book profit for the year 2018-19.
3. The Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) rate applicable is 19.24% of the book profit for the year 2018-19.



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
 (formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
 Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

27. Earnings per share

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Basic earnings per share (refer note No. 27.1)	2.98	(0.27)
Diluted earnings per share (refer note No. 27.2)	2.98	(0.27)

27.1 Basic earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the company	223.74	(20.06)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	7,500,000	7,500,000

27.2 Diluted earnings per share

The earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the company	223.74	(20.06)
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	7,500,000	7,500,000

There are no potential equity share that are anti-dilutive and therefore not considered for the weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share.



28. Related party transactions

A. Holding and Ultimate Holding companies

The Tata Power Company Limited - Ultimate Holding Company of Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited - Holding Company of Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (WREL) (formerly known as Walwhan Renewable Energy Private Limited and Welspun Renewables Energy Private Limited)

B. Fellow subsidiary companies (with whom transaction has been done)

Solarsys Renewable Energy Private Limited
Tata Power Solar System Limited

C. Directors

Mr Satish Bhat
Mr Rajiv Samant
Mr Gautam Attravanam
Mr Ajay Bagri (resigned w.e.f. November 30, 2018)
Mr. Minesh Dave (resigned w.e.f. June 12, 2018)
Mr. Anand Agarwal (resigned w.e.f. June 27, 2018)
Dr. Jayant Kumar (resigned w.e.f. June 27, 2018)

D. Key Managerial Persons (KMP's)

Mr. Santosh C.R - Company Secretary



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

28. Related party transactions
Details of Transactions:

Particulars		INR Lacs				Total
		Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary companies		
		Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited	The Tata Power Company Limited	Solarsys Renewable Energy Private Limited	Tata Power Solar System Limited	
Finance Charges on non current borrowing from related parties	2019	254.06	-	-	-	254.06
	2018	250.94	-	-	-	250.94
Interest income on loans to related party	2019	-	-	-	2.37	2.37
	2018	-	-	-	-	-
Current Borrowings taken	2019	265.00	-	-	-	265.00
	2018	286.00	-	-	-	286.00
Loan and advance given	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	30.00	-	30.00
Loan and advance repaid	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	30.00	-	30.00
Repayment of borrowings	2019	265.00	-	-	-	265.00
	2018	639.90	-	-	-	639.90
Business Support expenses	2019	1.54	-	-	-	1.54
	2018	1.99	-	-	-	1.99
Amount paid by others on behalf of the Company by (inclusive of taxes)	2019	0.19	-	-	-	0.19
	2018	-	0.32	-	-	0.32
Expenses Incurred by Other Company on behalf of Company	2019	-	1.02	-	-	1.02
	2018	1.02	-	-	-	1.02

Balances outstanding

		INR Lacs				Total
		Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary companies		
		Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited	The Tata Power Company Limited	Solarsys Renewable Energy Private Limited	Tata Power Solar System Limited	
Non Current Borrowings	2019	2,262.35	-	-	-	2,262.35
	2018	2,262.35	-	-	-	2,262.35
	2017	2,350.17	-	-	-	2,350.17
Other Equity	2019	10.27	-	-	-	10.27
	2018	10.27	-	-	-	10.27
	2017	10.27	-	-	-	10.27
Current Borrowings	2019	286.00	-	-	-	286.00
	2018	286.00	-	-	-	286.00
	2017	286.00	-	-	-	286.00
Other financial liabilities - Current	2019	223.43	-	-	-	223.43
	2018	225.85	-	-	-	225.85
	2017	181.85	-	-	-	181.85
Trade Payables	2019	1.71	0.62	-	-	2.33
	2018	1.96	-	-	-	1.96
	2017	-	-	-	-	-
Current Maturity of long term debt	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2017	266.08	-	-	-	266.08



Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting year was as follows:

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018*	As at 01st April, 2017*
Debt	2,548.35	2,548.35	2,902.25
Less:	1.25	17.70	3.04
Net debt	2,547.10	2,530.65	2,899.21
Total Capital (iii)	321.37	97.63	117.69
Capital and net debt	2,868.47	2,628.28	3,016.90
Net debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio (%)	88.80	96.29	96.10

- (i) Debt is defined as non current borrowings (including current maturities) and current borrowings.
(ii) Equity is defined as Equity share capital and other equity including reserves and surplus.

30.1 Financial risk management

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management reviews the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Company financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

30.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. The equity price risk is not applicable for the Company. The company do not have any foreign currency transactions thus currency risk is not applicable on the company. Further since the company has only fixed interest rate bearing borrowings thus there is no risk to the company on account of fluctuation of interest rate. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018.

The sensitivity analysis has been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt (if any) are all constant. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of provisions; and the non-financial assets.

30.3 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables). The Company generally deals with parties which has good credit rating/ worthiness or based on Company internal assessment as listed below:

	INR lacs		
	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018	01st April, 2017
Trade receivables	72.02	77.16	118.53
Unbilled Revenue	45.24	47.16	-
Total	117.26	124.32	118.53

- a) Trade receivables including unbilled revenue as stated above are due from the discoms and are under normal course of the business and as such the Company believes exposure to credit risk to be minimal.
b) The Company has not acquired any credit impaired asset. There was no modification in any financial assets.

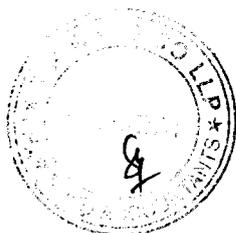
30.4 Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities, wherever required. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders, wherever applicable.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	INR lacs			
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5+ years	Total
31st March, 2019				
Non-Derivatives				
Borrowings	286.00	-	2,262.35	2,548.35
Future Interest on above borrowing	248.26	993.02	744.77	1,986.05
Trade Payables	33.64	-	-	33.64
Other Financial Liabilities	223.43	-	-	223.43
Total Non-Derivative Liabilities	791.33	993.02	3,007.12	4,791.47
31st March, 2018				
Non-Derivatives				
Borrowings	286.00	-	2,262.35	2,548.35
Future Interest on above borrowing	240.54	904.94	791.82	1,937.30
Trade Payables	22.99	-	-	22.99
Other Financial Liabilities	225.84	-	-	225.84
Total Non-Derivative Liabilities	775.37	904.94	3,054.17	4,734.48
01st April, 2017				
Borrowings	450.16	656.64	1,795.45	2,902.25
Future Interest on above borrowing	321.26	1,019.41	986.77	2,327.44
Trade Payables	15.53	-	-	15.53
Other Financial Liabilities	26.70	-	-	26.70
Total Non-Derivative Liabilities	813.65	1,676.05	2,782.22	5,271.92

The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments, ignoring the refinancing options available with the Company.



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
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 Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

31. Operating lease arrangements

31.1 Leasing arrangements

Operating lease relate to leases of land with lease term upto 25 years. All operating lease contracts would be over after 25 years. The Group does not have an option to purchase the leased land at the expiry of the lease periods.

31.2 Payments recognised as an expense (including taxes)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Minimum Lease payments	0.25	0.25
	0.25	0.25

31.3 Non-cancellable operating lease commitments(including taxes)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Not later than 1 year	0.25	0.25
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1.00	1.00
Later than 5 years	4.02	4.27
	5.27	5.52



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements

32. Restated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and as at 1st April, 2017

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018

	Reported Amount		Restated Amount	
	As at 31st March, 2018 INR lacs	Restatements INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018 INR lacs	As at 31st March, 2018 INR lacs
ASSETS				
Non-current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3,456.02	(656.23)		2,799.79
(b) Non-current Tax Assets (Net)	-	-		-
(c) Other Non-current Assets	0.20	-		0.20
Total Non-current Assets	3,456.22	(656.23)		2,799.99
Current Assets				
(a) Inventories	23.49	-		23.49
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	77.16	-		77.16
(ii) Unbilled Revenue	-	47.16		47.16
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	17.70	-		17.70
(c) Other Current Assets	48.24	(47.16)		1.08
Total Current Assets	166.59	-		166.59
TOTAL ASSETS	3,622.81	(656.23)		2,966.58
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital	750.00	-		750.00
(b) Other Equity	(650.62)	(1.75)		(652.37)
Total Equity	99.38	(1.75)		97.63
LIABILITIES				
Non-current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	2,262.35	-		2,262.35
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	44.74	-		44.74
(c) Other Non-current Liabilities	624.45	(624.45)		-
Total Non-current Liabilities	2,931.54	(624.45)		2,307.09
Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	286.00	-		286.00
(ii) Trade Payables	-	-		-
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 34)	-	-		-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	22.99	-		22.99
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	225.84	-		225.84
(b) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	1.26	-		1.26
(c) Other Current Liabilities	55.93	(30.02)		25.91
Total Current Liabilities	592.02	(30.02)		562.00
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	3,622.94	(656.22)		2,966.72



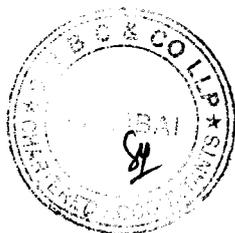
Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements

32. Restated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and as at 1st April, 2017

Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2017

	Reported Numbers		Restated Numbers
	As at 1st April, 2017 INR lacs	Restatements INR lacs	As at 1st April, 2017 INR lacs
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3,603.51	(685.27)	2,918.24
(b) Non-current Tax Assets (Net)	0.17	-	0.17
(c) Other Non-current Assets	0.23	-	0.23
Total Non-current Assets	3,603.91	(685.27)	2,918.64
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	21.34	-	21.34
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	118.53	-	118.53
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	3.04	-	3.04
(c) Other Current Assets	4.33	-	4.33
Total Current Assets	147.24	-	147.24
TOTAL ASSETS	3,751.15	(685.27)	3,065.88
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	750.00	-	750.00
(b) Other Equity	(631.35)	(0.96)	(632.31)
Total Equity	118.65	(0.96)	117.69
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2,350.17	-	2,350.17
(b) Other Non-current Liabilities	654.65	(654.65)	-
Total Non-current Liabilities	3,004.82	(654.65)	2,350.17
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	286.00	-	286.00
(ii) Trade Payables	-	-	-
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 34)	-	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15.53	-	15.53
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	292.78	0.01	292.79
(b) Other Current Liabilities	33.36	(29.66)	3.70
Total Current Liabilities	627.67	(29.65)	598.02
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	3,751.14	(685.26)	3,065.88



Notes to the Financial Statements

32. Restated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and as at 1st April, 2017 (Contd.)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2018

Particulars	Reported Amount		Restated Amount
	For the year ended 31st March, 2018		For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	INR lacs	Restatements INR lacs	INR lacs
I Revenue from Operations	522.44	(27.47)	494.97
II Other Income	4.90	-	4.90
III Total Income	527.34	(27.47)	499.87
IV Expenses			
Finance Costs	251.17	-	251.17
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	147.50	(29.05)	118.45
Other Expenses	85.94	2.37	88.31
Total Expenses	484.61	(26.68)	457.93
V Profit Before Tax	42.73	(0.79)	41.94
VI Tax Expense			
Current Tax	17.23	-	17.23
Tax for earlier years	0.03	-	0.03
Deferred Tax	44.74	-	44.74
	62.00	-	62.00
VII Profit for the Year	(19.27)	(0.79)	(20.06)
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement of the Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
IX Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII + VIII)	(19.27)	(0.79)	(20.06)

Reconciliation of Total Equity as at 31st March, 2018 and 1st April, 2017.

	As at	As at
	31st March, 2018	1st April, 2017
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Equity as per Reported Financial Statements		
Equity Share Capital	750.00	750.00
Other Equity	(650.62)	(631.35)
	99.38	118.65
Impact of Ind AS 20		
Deferred tax on Ind AS 20	(1.75)	(0.96)
Equity as per Restated Financial Statements	97.63	117.69

Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 INR lacs
Total Comprehensive Income as per Reported Financial Statements	(19.27)
Impact of Ind AS 20	
Deferred tax on Ind AS 20	(0.79)
Total Comprehensive Income as per Restated Financial Statements	(20.06)

Notes to restated accounts for year ended 31st March 2018 and 1st April 2017

(1) Government Grant

Company had set up deferred grant of INR 654.65 lacs under other Non current and current liabilities as on 31st March, 2018. Pursuant to the amendment, the Company has now opted to present the government grant by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset. This government grant is to compensate the capital expenditure incurred by the Company and hence deducting of grant from PPE will depict better presentation of the Company's net investment in property, plant and equipment.

There is no any material impact on equity due to change in treatment of government grant.

(2) Re-classified unbilled revenue to current financial assets from other current assets.



Walwhan Solar RJ Limited
(formerly known as Walwhan Solar RJ Private Limited and Welspun Solar UP Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

33. Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities as at 31st March, 2019, as at 31st March, 2018 and as at 01st April, 2017.

34. Capital Commitment:

As on reporting date there are no capital commitment.

35. Payments to the auditors comprise (including GST):-

Particular	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(a) For statutory audit	1.10	2.07
(b) For limited review	2.66	3.25
(c) For tax audit	1.18	1.18
(d) Out of pocket expense	0.04	-
Total	4.98	6.50

36. Segment reporting

The Company is engaged in a single segment i.e., the business of "generation of power" from where it is earning its revenue and incurring expense. The operating results are regularly reviewed and performance is assessed by its Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). All the Company's resources are dedicated to this single segment and all the discrete financial information is available for this segment.

37. Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

According to the records available with the Company, dues payable to entities that are classified as Micro and Small Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 during the year is Rs. Nil (previous year Rs. Nil). Accordingly, disclosures relating to amounts unpaid as the year end together with the interest paid/ payable as required under the said Act are not applicable. Further no interest has been paid or was payable to such parties under the said Act in the previous year.

Dues to Micro, small and medium enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

38. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

39. Previous year figures has been regrouped or restated as wherever necessary.

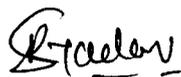
40. Significant Events after the Reporting Period

There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period other than the events disclosed in the relevant notes.

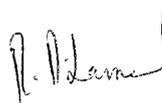
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



per Suresh Yadav
Partner
Membership No. 119878



Rajiv Samant
Director
DIN-08165725
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019



Satish Bhat
Director
DIN-07598210
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019



Santosh C.R
Company Secretary
Mumbai, 15th April, 2019

Mumbai, 15th April, 2019