

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Walwhan Urja India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Walwhan Urja India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, 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 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, 2021, its loss 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 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 Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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 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 Director's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether 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.



Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of 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 books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including 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 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, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 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 financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;



SRBC & COLLP

Chartered Accountants

Walwhan Urja India Limited

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- (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are applicable to the Company for the period ended March 31, 2021 however no managerial remuneration has been paid/provided during the year by the Company to its directors.
- (a) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **SRBC & COLLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Vishal Bansal

Membership Number: 097546

UDIN: 21097546AAAABQ7891

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 16, 2021



Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date**Re: Walwhan Urja India Limited ("the Company")**

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by 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 Act. 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 Act, for the products/services of the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues applicable to it. The provisions relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance, profession tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income-tax and goods and service tax were outstanding, at the year-end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the records of the Company, there are no dues of income-tax and goods and service tax on account of any dispute.



S R B C & COLL P

Chartered Accountants

Walwhan Urja India Limited

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- (viii) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowing dues in respect of a financial institution or bank or to government or dues to debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has utilized the monies raised by way of debt instruments in the nature of intercorporate deposits for the purposes for which they were raised. The Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer, further public offer, any other debt instruments or term loans during the year.
- (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) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are applicable to the Company for the period ended March 31, 2021 however no managerial remuneration has been paid/provided during the year by the Company to its directors.
- (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 and audit procedures performed by us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act 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 section 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) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and, not commented upon.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, 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 Vishal Bansal

Membership Number: 097546

UDIN: 21097546AAAABQ7891

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 16, 2021



Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Financial Statements of Walwhan Urja India Limited ("the Company")**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 Urja India Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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, as amended ("the Act").

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 Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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 with reference to the financial statements 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.

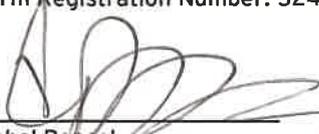
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

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 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, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003


per Vishal Bansal
Membership Number: 097546
UDIN: 21097546AAAABQ7891
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2021



Walwhan Urja India Limited
(Formerly known as Welspun Urja India Limited)

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Investment Property	5	457.43	457.43
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investment in associates	6	1,483.85	1,483.85
(c) Non-current Tax Assets (Net)	7	0.64	-
Total Non-current Assets		1,941.92	1,941.28
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	5.67	14.88
(ii) Other Financial Assets	9	-	2.32
(b) Other Current Assets	10	-	-
Total Current Assets		5.67	17.20
TOTAL ASSETS		1,947.59	1,958.48
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	11	5.00	5.00
(b) Other Equity	12	(137.79)	(10.27)
Total Equity		(132.79)	(5.27)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	1,473.00	-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	14	230.00	230.00
Total Non-current Liabilities		1,703.00	230.00
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	184.86	1,558.00
(ii) Trade Payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises [Refer Note No. 27]		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.86	9.12
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	181.25	148.34
(b) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	17	-	4.13
(c) Other Current Liabilities	18	8.41	14.16
Total Current Liabilities		377.38	1,733.75
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,947.59	1,958.48

See accompanying notes to the Standalone 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 Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 097546

Mumbai, 16th April, 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Aditya Gupta
Director
DIN 08108477

Geraz Mahernosh
Director
DIN 07596445

Mumbai, 16th April, 2021

Walwhan Urja India Limited
(Formerly known as Welspun Urja India Limited)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2021

	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
I Revenue from Operations	19	28.66	25.80
II Other Income	20	5.49	-
III Total Income (I + II)		34.15	25.80
IV Expenses			
Finance Costs	21	142.66	136.17
Other Expenses	22	10.98	12.88
Total Expenses		153.64	149.05
V Loss Before Tax (III - IV)		(119.49)	(123.25)
VI Tax Expense/(Credit)			
Current Tax	23	8.03	8.31
Deferred Tax	23	-	-
		8.03	8.31
VII Loss after tax for the year (V - VI)		(127.52)	(131.56)
VIII Other Comprehensive Income/(Expenses)		-	-
IX Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year (VII + VIII)		(127.52)	(131.56)
X Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Equity Share (of ₹ 10/- each)	24		
(i) Basic (in ₹)		(255.04)	(263.12)
(ii) Diluted (in ₹)		(255.04)	(263.12)

See accompanying notes to the Standalone 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 Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 097546

Mumbai, 16th April, 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Aditya Gupta
Aditya Gupta
Director
DIN 08108477

Jeraz Mahernosh
Jeraz Mahernosh
Director
DIN 07596445

Mumbai, 16th April, 2021

Walwhan Urja India Limited
(Formerly known as Welspun Urja India Limited)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2021

₹ lacs

		For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Loss before tax		(119.49)	(123.25)
Adjustments to reconcile Loss Before Tax to Net Cash Flows:			
Rental Income		(28.66)	(25.80)
Finance Cost		142.66	136.17
		<u>114.00</u>	<u>110.37</u>
Working Capital Adjustments:			
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in Operating Assets:			
Other Current Assets		-	5.21
Other Financial Assets - Current		2.32	25.55
Movement in Operating Asset		<u>2.32</u>	<u>30.76</u>
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in Operating Liabilities:			
Trade Payables		(6.26)	1.52
Other Current Liabilities		(5.75)	0.43
Movement in Operating Liability		<u>(12.01)</u>	<u>1.95</u>
Cash Flow from Operations		<u>(15.18)</u>	<u>19.83</u>
Income-tax Paid		(12.80)	(8.46)
Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Operating Activities	A	<u>(27.98)</u>	<u>11.37</u>
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Rental Income		28.66	25.80
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	B	<u>28.66</u>	<u>25.80</u>
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from Non-current Borrowings-Related party		6.00	-
Repayment of Non-current Borrowings-Related party		(10.00)	-
Proceeds from current borrowings-Related party		103.86	119.00
Repayment of current borrowings-Related party		-	(46.00)
Finance Cost Paid		(109.75)	(111.92)
Net Cash Flow used in Financing Activities	C	<u>(9.89)</u>	<u>(38.92)</u>
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(A+B+C)	<u>(9.21)</u>	<u>(1.75)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1st April (Opening Balance)		<u>14.88</u>	<u>16.63</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st March (Closing Balance)		<u>5.67</u>	<u>14.88</u>
Breakup of Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1st April			
(i) Balances with Banks:			
In Current Accounts		14.88	16.63
		<u>14.88</u>	<u>16.63</u>
Breakup of Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st March			
(i) Balances with Banks:			
In Current Accounts		5.67	14.88
		<u>5.67</u>	<u>14.88</u>

As per our report of even date.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

per Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 097546

Mumbai, 16th April, 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Aditya Gupta
Aditya Gupta
Director
DIN 08108477

Jeraz Mahernosh
Jeraz Mahernosh
Director
DIN 07596445

Mumbai, 16th April, 2021

Walwhan Urja India Limited
(Formerly known as Welspun Urja India Limited)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2021

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 11)

₹ lacs

	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2019	50,000.00	5.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	50,000.00	5.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	50,000.00	5.00

B. Other Equity (Refer Note 12)

₹ lacs

Description	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1st April, 2019	121.29	121.29
Loss for the year	(131.56)	(131.56)
Total Comprehensive Loss	(131.56)	(131.56)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	(10.27)	(10.27)
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	(10.27)	(10.27)
Loss for the year	(127.52)	(127.52)
Total Comprehensive Loss	(127.52)	(127.52)
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	(137.79)	(137.79)

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003


Aditya Gupta
Director
DIN 08108477


Jeraz Mahernosh
Director
DIN 07596445


per Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 097546



Mumbai, 16th April, 2021

Mumbai, 16th April, 2021

Walwhan Urja India Limited
(Formerly known as Welspun Urja India Limited)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

1. Corporate Information:

Walwhan Urja India Limited (formerly known as "Welspun Urja India Limited") (the "Company" or "WUIL") was incorporated on 04th December, 2006 as a subsidiary of Welspun Energy Private Limited ("WEPL") incorporated for setting up wind power and solar power projects in India. On 30th January, 2017 Walwhan Renewables Energy Limited acquired 100% shareholding from Welspun Energy Private Limited.

The Company is a public 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 authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 16th April, 2021.

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 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.

Certain changes to Ind AS have become applicable to the Company from the financial year beginning 1st April, 2020. However, their application did not have any material impact on the financial statements.

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 :

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

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition or the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

3. Other Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- expected to be realized 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 realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

3.2 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 recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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 recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

3.3 Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

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

3.3.1 Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized 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.

3.3.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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 recognized 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 equity investments classified as FVTOCI.

3.3.3 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 amortized 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 recognized in statement of profit and loss.

3.3.4 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's 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
- 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 recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes 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.

3.3.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes 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.

3.4 Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

3.4.1 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.

3.4.2 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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

3.4.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

3.4.4 Derecognition

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

3.4.5 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 recognized 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 recognized less cumulative amortization.

3.5 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 recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

3.6 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.7 Dividend distribution to equity shareholders of the Company

The Company recognizes a liability to make dividend distributions to its equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at its discretion. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

In case of Interim Dividend, the liability is recognized on its declaration by the Board of Directors.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's 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 recognized 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 23

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.



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

5. Investment Property

Accounting Policy

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

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

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Description	₹ lacs
Gross Block as at 1st April, 2019	457.43
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-
Net Carrying Amount as at 31st March, 2020	457.43
Gross Block as at 1st April, 2020	457.43
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-
Net Carrying Amount as at 31st March, 2021	457.43

Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment property

	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
Rental income derived from investment properties	25.80	25.80
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) that did not generate rental income	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	25.80	25.80
Less – Depreciation	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	25.80	25.80

Investment Property comprise of Freehold Land given on lease to fellow subsidiaries, who have set up Power Projects on these Land parcels. The Company has not been able to measure its fair value since the land parcels are in remote locations and there are no market transactions available in those location for similar land parcels.

The Company has no restriction on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, contract or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

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Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

6. Non-current Investments

	As at 31st March, 2021 Quantity	As at 31st March, 2020 Quantity	Face Value (in ₹ unless stated otherwise)	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
(A) Investment in Associates					
(i) Investment in Equity Shares fully paid-up					
Unquoted					
Walwhan Urja Anjar Limited	37,13,450	37,13,450	10	1,483.85	1,483.85
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments				1,483.85	1,483.85

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Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

7. Tax Assets

	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
Non-current Tax Assets		
Advance Income-tax (Net)	0.64	-
	0.64	-

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Accounting Policy

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.

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.

	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
(i) Balances with Banks:		
In Current Accounts	5.67	14.88
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	5.67	14.88
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	5.67	14.88

Reconciliation of liabilities from Financing Activities

Particulars	As at 01st April, 2020 ₹ lacs	Cash flows		Reclassification ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs
		Proceeds	Repayment		
		₹ lacs	₹ lacs		
Non-current Borrowings (including Current Maturity of Non-current Borrowings)	-	6.00	10.00	1,477.00	1,473.00
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	1,558.00	103.86	-	(1,477.00)	184.86
Total	1,558.00	109.86	10.00	-	1,657.86

Particulars	As at 01st April, 2019 ₹ lacs	Cash flows		Reclassification ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
		Proceeds	Repayment		
		₹ lacs	₹ lacs		
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	1,485.00	119.00	46.00	-	1,558.00
Total	1,485.00	119.00	46.00	-	1,558.00

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Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

9. Other Financial Assets

	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
Current (At amortized Cost)		
(i) Others		
Unsecured, considered good		
Other Advances - Rent Receivable	-	2.32
	-	2.32

10. Other Assets

	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
Current		
(i) Other Loans and Advances		
Unsecured, considered good		
Doubtful	-	5.49
Impairment Allowance for Bad and Doubtful	-	5.49
Less: Advances	-	(5.49)
	-	-



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Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

11. Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Number	₹ lacs	Number	₹ lacs
Authorized				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
		<u>5.00</u>		<u>5.00</u>
Issued				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Subscribed and Paid-up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Total Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid-up Share Capital		<u>5.00</u>		<u>5.00</u>

(i) **Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**

	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Number	₹ lacs	Number	₹ lacs
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5.00</u>

(ii) **Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares**

The Company has issued only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

(iii) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid				
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited "WREL" "the holding company" (including 6 equity shares held by nominee shareholders on behalf of WREL)	50,000	100.00	50,000	100.00

(iv) **Details of share held by the holding company & its subsidiaries**

	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Number		Number	
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid				
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited "WREL" "the holding company" (including 6 equity shares held by nominee shareholders on behalf of WREL)	50,000		50,000	



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

12. Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(10.27)	121.29
Add: Loss for the year	(127.52)	(131.56)
Total	(137.79)	(10.27)

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.

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Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

13. Non-current Borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2021 Non-current ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 Non-current ₹ lacs
(i) Unsecured - At Amortised Cost		
Loans from Related Parties	1,473.00	-
Total	1,473.00	-

Security and interest rate terms of borrowings

Unsecured - at amortised cost

(a) Term Loan from Related Parties

The Company has entered into Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD) with Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited. The inter corporate deposit is unsecured.

Interest Rate - 7.70%

Repayment Terms : The Principal is payable at the end term on 31-03-2027 along with interest.



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Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

14. Other Financial Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
Non-current		
(At amortized Cost)		
(a) Security Deposits from Customers (Lease Deposits - Interest Bearing)	230.00	230.00
	230.00	230.00
Current		
(At amortized Cost)		
(a) Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	113.47	101.84
(a) Interest accrued but not due on Deposits	67.78	46.50
	181.25	148.34

15. Current Borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
(i) Unsecured - At amortized Cost		
From Others		
(a) From Related Parties	184.86	1,558.00
Total	184.86	1,558.00

16.1 Terms of loan from related parties

The Company has entered into Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD) with Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited for a period of 90 days. The inter corporate deposit is unsecured.

Interest Rate - 7.04%

Repayment Terms : The Principal is payable at the end of 90 days along with interest.

Further the principal is rolled over for a period of another 90 days.



Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

17. Tax Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
Current Tax Liabilities		
Income-tax Payable	-	4.13
Total	-	4.13

18. Other Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	As at 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
Current		
Statutory Liabilities	8.41	14.16
Total	8.41	14.16

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Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

19. Revenue from Operations

Accounting Policy

Dividend and Interest Income

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

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized 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.

Lease Income

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
	₹ lacs	₹ lacs
(a) Other Operating Revenue		
Rental Income of Land, Building and Equipment	25.80	25.80
Miscellaneous Revenue and Sundry Credits	2.86	-
	28.66	25.80

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Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

20. Other Income

	For the year ended 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
(a) Other Non-operating Income		
Reversal of Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts and Advances	5.49	-
Total	5.49	-



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Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

21. Finance Costs
Accounting Policy

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 capitalization.

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

	<u>For the year ended</u> <u>31st March, 2021</u> ₹ lacs	<u>For the year ended</u> <u>31st March, 2020</u> ₹ lacs
(a) Interest Expense:		
On Borrowings (Carried at amortized Cost)		
Interest on borrowings from related parties	119.64	113.15
Others		
Interest on Security Deposits	23.00	23.00
(b) Other Borrowing Cost:		
Other Finance Costs	0.02	0.02
	<u>142.66</u>	<u>136.17</u>

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

22. Other Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
Rates and Taxes	1.14	8.24
Other Operation Expenses	-	0.27
Consultants' Fees	1.03	1.31
Auditors' Remuneration (Refer Note (i) below)	2.40	2.22
Miscellaneous Expenses	6.41	0.84
	10.98	12.88

(i) Payment to the auditors comprises

	For the year ended 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
As Auditors - Statutory Audit	0.94	0.71
For Other Services	1.42	1.41
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.04	0.10
Total	2.40	2.22

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

23. Income Taxes

Current Tax
Accounting Policy

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 recognized outside statement of profit and loss is recognized outside consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Current tax items are recognized 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.

Deferred Tax
Accounting Policy

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized 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 utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized 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 realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized 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 recognized 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 realized. 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 recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

23. Income Taxes (Contd.)

(i) Income taxes recognized in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	7.45	6.71
In respect of the previous years	0.58	1.60
	8.03	8.31
Deferred tax	-	-
Total income tax expense recognized in the current year	8.03	8.31

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
Loss before tax	(119.49)	(123.25)
Loss before tax considered for tax working	(119.49)	(123.25)
Income tax expense calculated at 26% for FY 2020-21 and FY 2019-20	(31.07)	(32.04)
Add/(Less) tax effect on account of :		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	38.52	37.18
Adjustments recognized in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	0.58	1.60
Income tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss	8.03	8.31

Notes:

- The tax rate used for the years 2020-21 and 2019-20 reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 26% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.
- The Company has to pay taxes based on the higher of Income Tax profit of the company or MAT at 16.692% of book profit for the year 2020-21 and 2019-20 respectively.
- The Company continues to pay income tax under the old tax regime and have not opted for lower tax rate pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (since replaced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019) considering the accumulated MAT credit, losses and 80-IA benefits under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company plans not to opt for lower tax regime in foreseeable future and therefore, there is no impact on current/ deferred tax for the period.



Walwhan Urja India Limited
(Formerly known as Welspun Urja India Limited)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

24. Earnings Per Share

Accounting Policy

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.

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
Loss for the period attributable to owners of the Company (in ₹ lacs)	(127.52)	(131.56)
Weighted average no. of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS	50,000	50,000
<u>Earnings Per Share</u>		
- Basic and Diluted (In ₹)	(255.04)	(263.12)



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

25. Related Party Disclosures:

Disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" are as follows:

Names of the related parties and description of relationship:

A. Related parties where control exists:

- (i) **Ultimate Holding Company**
The Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL)
- (ii) **Intermediate Holding Company**
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (TPREL)
- (iii) **Holding Company**
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (WREL)

B. Other related parties (where transactions have taken place during the year or previous year/ balances outstanding):

- (i) **Fellow Subsidiaries**
Walwhan Urja Anjar Limited (WUAL)
Walwhan Solar Energy GJ Limited (WSEGJL)
- C. Directors**
Aditya Gupta (w.e.f. April 11, 2018)
Vidyadhar Wagle (w.e.f. June 26, 2018)
Jeraz Mahernosh (w.e.f. June 26, 2018)

D. Details of Transactions:

Particulars		₹ lacs			
		Fellow Subsidiaries		Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company
		Walwhan Solar Energy GJ Private Limited	Walwhan Urja Anjar Private Limited	Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited	The Tata Power Company Limited
Purchase of Materials or Services	2021	-	-	-	1.13
	2020	-	-	-	0.95
Rental Income	2021	9.00	16.80	-	-
	2020	9.00	16.80	-	-
Finance charge	2021	8.00	15.00	119.64	-
	2020	8.00	15.00	113.15	-
Non - Current Borrowings - Taken	2021	-	-	6.00	-
	2020	-	-	119.00	-
Non - Current Borrowings - Repaid	2021	-	-	10.00	-
	2020	-	-	-	-
Current - Borrowings - Taken	2021	-	-	103.86	-
	2020	-	-	-	-
Current - Borrowings - Repaid	2021	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	46.00	-



Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

25. Related Party Disclosures (Contd.):

Details of Transactions: (Contd.)

Particulars	Fellow Subsidiaries		Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company	
	Walwhan Solar Energy GJ Private Limited	Walwhan Urja Anjar Private Limited	Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited	The Tata Power Company Limited	
E. Balances outstanding					
Non - Current borrowings	2021	-	-	1,473.00	-
	2020	-	-	1,558.00	-
Current borrowings including current maturity of long-term borrowings	2021	-	-	184.86	-
	2020	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities - Security Deposit	2021	80.00	150.00	-	-
	2020	80.00	150.00	-	-
Trade Payables	2021	-	-	-	1.05
	2020	-	-	-	0.89
Other Receivables - Towards Rent	2021	-	-	-	-
	2020	0.81	1.51	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities-Interest Accrued but not due	2021	23.58	44.20	113.47	-
	2020	16.18	30.33	101.83	-

Notes:

1. All outstanding balances are unsecured.
2. Previous year's figures are in italics.



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

26. Financial Instruments

26.1 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amount and fair value of the financial instruments:

	Carrying value		Fair Value	
	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
	₹ lacs	₹ lacs	₹ lacs	₹ lacs
Financial assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents *	5.67	14.88	5.67	14.88
Other Financial Assets*	-	2.32	-	2.32
Total	5.67	17.20	5.67	17.20
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payables*	2.86	9.12	2.86	9.12
Fixed rate Borrowings (including Current Maturities)*	1,657.86	1,558.00	1,657.86	1,558.00
Other Financial Liabilities*	411.25	378.34	411.25	378.34
	2,071.97	1,945.46	2,071.97	1,945.46

*At Amortized Cost

Notes: The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other balances with bank, trade receivables, loans, finance lease receivables, unbilled revenues, trade payables, other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

- Fair value of the mutual funds are based on the price quotations near the reporting date.
- Does not include Investment in Associates of ₹. 1,483.85 lacs which is being carried at cost.

26.2 Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This includes quoted equity instruments, government securities, quoted borrowings (fixed and floating rate) and mutual funds that have quoted price.
- Level 2 Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This includes derivative financial instruments and unquoted borrowings (fixed and floating rate)
- Level 3 Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. This includes unquoted equity shares.



Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

26. Financial Instruments (Contd.)

The following table summarizes financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required) :

Date of valuation	Fair value hierarchy as at 31st March, 2021				
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total	
	₹ lacs	₹ lacs	₹ lacs	₹ lacs	
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Fixed rate Borrowings	31st March, 2021	-	1,657.86	-	1,657.86
Other Financial Liabilities	31st March, 2021	-	230.00	-	230.00
Total		-	1,887.86	-	1,887.86

Date of valuation	Fair value hierarchy as at 31st March, 2020				
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total	
	₹ lacs	₹ lacs	₹ lacs	₹ lacs	
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Fixed rate Borrowings	31st March, 2020	-	1,558.00	-	1,558.00
Other Financial Liabilities	31st March, 2020	-	230.00	-	230.00
Total		-	1,788.00	-	1,788.00

There has been no transfer between level 1 and level 2 during the year.

Note :

Borrowings : Long-term fixed-rate and floating-rate borrowings (including current maturities) are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and the risk characteristics of the financed project. The fair value is determined using the discounted cash flow method. The future cash flows are based on terms of the borrowing. These cash flows are discounted at a rate that reflects current market rate and the current credit risk.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade payable and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair value due to their short term nature.



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Waiwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

26.3 Capital Management & Gearing Ratio

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. From time to time, the Company reviews its policy related to dividend payment to shareholders. The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of its long-term and short-term goals. Its Capital structure consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes below) and total equity.

Gearing ratio

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

Particulars	₹ lacs	
	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
Debt (i)	1,839.11	1,706.34
Less: Cash and Bank balances	5.67	14.88
Net debt	1,833.44	1,691.46
Total Capital (ii)	(132.79)	(5.27)
Capital and net debt	1,700.65	1,686.19
Since equity is negative net debt to equity ratio is not computed	-	-

- (i) Debt is defined as Non - Current borrowings (including current maturities) and Current borrowings and interest accrued on Non - Current borrowings and Current borrowings.
- (ii) Equity is defined as Equity share capital and other equity including reserves and surplus.
- (iii) The debt is given by Holding Company & the Company is dependent upon continued financial support of the Holding Company. Considering continued support from Holding Company, the management is confident that the Company will be able to manage its capital.

26.4 Financial risk management objectives and policies

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 loans, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, unbilled receivables and other financial assets 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.

26.4.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. The currency risk and equity price risk is not applicable for the Company.



Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

a. Interest rate risk management

As the entire borrowings of the Company is at a fixed interest rate, there is no Interest rate risk for the Company at present.

26.4.2 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) and from its other activities including derivative contracts (if any). The Company generally deals with parties which has good credit rating/ worthiness or based on Company internal assessment as listed below:

Particulars	₹ lacs	
	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
Other Financial Assets	-	2.32
Total	-	2.32

a) Other financial assets mainly include rent receivable where the credit risk is envisaged to be minimal. The Company has not acquired any credit impaired asset. There was no modification in any financial assets.

26.4.3 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.

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

	₹ lacs				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Amount
31st March, 2021					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings #	184.86	-	1,473.00	1,657.86	1,657.86
Future Interest ##	116.42	453.99	113.11	683.52	-
Trade Payables	2.86	-	-	2.86	2.86
Other Financial Liabilities	181.25	-	230.00	411.25	411.25
Total Financial Liabilities	485.39	453.99	1,816.11	2,755.49	2,071.97
31st March, 2020					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings #	1,558.00	-	-	1,558.00	1,558.00
Future Interest ##	29.43	-	-	29.43	-
Trade Payables	9.12	-	-	9.12	9.12
Other Financial Liabilities	148.34	-	230.00	378.34	378.34
Total Financial Liabilities	1,744.89	-	230.00	1,974.89	1,945.46

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 call and refinancing options available with the Company.

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for financial liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.



Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

27. Micro and small enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 have been determined based on the information available with the Company and the required disclosures are given below:

Particulars	31st March, 2021 ₹ lacs	31st March, 2020 ₹ lacs
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid as on 31st March	-	-
(b) Interest due thereon as on 31st March @	-	-
(c) The amount of Interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day @	-	-
(d) The amount of Interest due and payable for the year @	-	-
(e) The amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at 31st March @	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid @	-	-

Dues to Micro and small 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.

@ Amounts unpaid to Micro and small enterprises vendors on account of retention money have not been considered for the purpose of interest calculation.

28. The Company as lessor

The Company has entered into operating lease for its freehold land. These typically have lease terms of 25 years. Some lease contain options to break before the end of the lease term. The Company has recognized an amount of ₹ 25.80 lacs as rental income for operating lease during the year ended 31st March, 2021.

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

Particulars	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
Less than a year	25.80	25.80
One to two years	25.80	25.80
Two to three years	25.80	25.80
Three to four years	25.80	25.80
Four to five years	25.80	25.80
Total (A)	129.00	129.00
More than five years (B)	402.05	427.85
Total (A + B)	531.05	556.85

29. Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities as at 31st March, 2021 and as at 31st March, 2020.

30. Exemption from preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

Given below is the list of investments in Associate made by the Company. There are no joint ventures/ Subsidiaries of the Company.

Name of Investee	Relationship	% voting interest held	Key Business	Principal Place of Business
Walwhan Urja Anjar Limited (Formerly known as Walwhan Urja Anjar Private Limited and Welspun Urja Gujarat Private Limited)	Associate	26%	Solar Power Generation in India	Anjar, Gujarat, India

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited ('the Holding Company') which is engaged in the business of solar power generation in India. The registered office of the Holding Company is located at C/o. The Tata Power Company Limited, Corporate Center - B, 34 Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai - 400009, Maharashtra, India. The Holding Company prepares Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with applicable Ind AS, which are available for public use on its Holding Company website, viz. <https://www.tatapowerrenewables.com/wrel/compliances.html>. Accordingly, the Company has used exemption from consolidation and has prepared these Standalone Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements' or 'financial statements').



Walwhan Urja India Limited
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

31. Capital Commitments

The Company does not have any long term commitment or material non - cancellable contractual commitments/ contracts which might have a material impact on the financial statements.

32. Amendments to Schedule III of The Companies Act, 2013 :

On 24th March, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (as amended) are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

- 33.** The Company has incurred loss during the current year and also in the previous year. It has negative net worth of ₹ 132.79 lacs as at 31st March, 2021 (negative net worth of ₹ 5.27 lacs as at 31st March, 2020). This may raise doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Company has investment in an associate company which is profit making. Further, the holding company is also committed to provide necessary support. Considering these mitigating factors, standalone financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

34. 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.

- 35.** The previous year figures have been re - grouped and/or re - arranged wherever necessary to conform to the classification adopted in the year ended 31st March, 2021.

36. Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 16th April, 2021.

As per our report of even date.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

per Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 097546

Mumbai, 16th April, 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Aditya
Aditya Gupta
Director
DIN 08108477

Jeraz Mahernosh
Jeraz Mahernosh
Director
DIN 07596445

Mumbai, 16th April, 2021