

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Walwhan Solar KA Limited

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Walwhan Solar KA Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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, 2023, 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 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.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the 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.

Responsibility 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



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2023

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.



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2023

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, 2020 ("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, in electronic mode on servers physically located in India so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that we are unable to comment whether daily backups were taken due to absence of logs beyond the cyclic period of 90 days (refer note 40 to the financial statements);
 - (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, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above;
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (h) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023. However, no managerial remuneration has been paid/ provided by the Company to its directors;
 - (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 33 to the financial statements;



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- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
- iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Suresh Yadav
Partner

Membership Number: 119878

UDIN: 23119878BGTCP3390

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 18, 2023



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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 KA Limited ("the Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (a)(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) Title deeds of immovable properties disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the erstwhile name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% of more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has provided loans, advances in nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to companies as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
- Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
- Associates	-	-	-	-
- Others	#	-	-	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
- Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
- Associates	-	-	-	-
- Others	#	-	-	-

During the year the Company along with other fellow subsidiaries has given guarantee to a lender towards loans amounting to Rs. 850 crores taken by the Holding Company i.e. Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited.

- (b) During the year the guarantee provided are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. During the year the Company has not made investments, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities in respect of which provision of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and, guarantees, and securities given are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and audit



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2023

procedures performed by us, undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment	Remarks, if any
Professional Tax	Professional Tax	1,031	upto March 2022	Various date	Not paid	-

The provisions relating to employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the Company.

- (b) The dues of income-tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1.63	AY 2020-21	Income Tax CPC

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not raised monies by way of term loans during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), 3(xii)(b) and 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 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 section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (d) The Tata Group has total six Core Investment Company as part of the Group.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 26(ii) to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 26(ii) to the financial statements.

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



per Suresh Yadav
Partner
Membership Number: 119878
UDIN: 23119878BGTCPP3390
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2023

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Financial Statements of Walwhan Solar KA 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 with reference to financial statements of Walwhan Solar KA Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls 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, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls 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 Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to 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



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2023

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 With Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

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



per Suresh Yadav
Partner

Membership Number: 119878
UDIN: 23119878BGTCPP3390
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	10,326.96	10,851.68
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	6	22.26	7.15
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	9	0.45	0.45
(d) Non-current Tax Assets (Net)	10	5.63	5.63
Total Non-current Assets		10,355.30	10,864.91
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	8	48.80	37.51
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	-	142.92
(ii) Unbilled Revenue		233.85	220.01
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	27.78	2.80
(iv) Other Financial Assets	9	0.30	0.30
(c) Other Current Assets	12	0.89	2.86
Total Current Assets		311.62	406.40
TOTAL ASSETS		10,666.92	11,271.31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	14	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	15	1,296.97	841.79
Total Equity		1,297.97	842.79
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	16	8,202.08	8,652.08
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	11	939.19	782.52
(c) Provisions	20	14.36	13.05
Total Non-current Liabilities		9,155.63	9,447.65
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	19		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.17	4.34
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		92.89	31.79
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	27.27	848.29
(b) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	2.33	-
(c) Provisions	20	0.30	0.25
(d) Other Current Liabilities	21	90.36	96.20
Total Current Liabilities		213.32	980.87
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		10,666.92	11,271.31

See accompanying notes to 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



Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,


Ashwinkumar Patil
Director
DIN 08947244


Bipin Kulkarni
Director
DIN 09649229



Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs	
I	Revenue from Operations	22	2,284.81	2,249.38
II	Other Income	23	17.65	19.59
III	Total Income (I + II)		2,302.46	2,268.97
IV	Expenses			
	Employee Benefits Expense	24	51.02	41.09
	Finance Costs	25	838.16	942.67
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	5	558.03	556.46
	Other Expenses	26	240.65	164.71
	Total Expenses		1,687.86	1,704.93
V	Profit Before Tax (III - IV)		614.60	564.04
VI	Tax Expense	27		
	Current Tax		4.59	9.38
	Deferred Tax		156.66	147.23
			161.25	156.61
VII	Profit after tax for the year (V - VI)		453.35	407.43
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income/(Expenses)			
	<i>Add/(Less):</i>			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement of the Defined Benefit Plans	20	1.83	(1.99)
			1.83	(1.99)
IX	Total Comprehensive (Loss)/Income for the Year (VII + VIII)		455.18	405.44
X	Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Equity Share (of ₹ 10/- each) (₹)	28		
	(i) Basic (in ₹)		4,533.50	4,074.30
	(ii) Diluted (in ₹)		4,533.50	4,074.30

See accompanying notes to 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



Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,



Ashwinikumar Patil
Director
DIN 08947244



Bipin Kulkarni
Director
DIN 09649229

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2023

		₹ lakhs	
		For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Profit before tax		614.60	564.04
Adjustments to reconcile Profit Before Tax to Net Cash Flows:			
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		558.03	556.46
Finance Cost		838.16	942.67
Interest Income		-	(4.12)
Interest Income on income tax refund		-	(9.67)
Gain on Sale/Fair Value of Current Investments measured at FVTPL		(17.65)	(5.80)
Operating profit before changes in Operating Assets & Liabilities		<u>1,378.54</u>	<u>1,479.54</u>
Working Capital Adjustments:			
Adjustments for (Increase)/ Decrease in Operating Assets:			
Inventories		(11.29)	(6.81)
Unbilled Revenue		(13.84)	10.77
Other Current Assets		1.97	(1.81)
Other Non-current Assets		-	9.38
Movement in Operating Asset		<u>(23.16)</u>	<u>11.53</u>
Adjustments for Increase/ (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:			
Trade Payables		56.93	(52.65)
Other Current Liabilities		(5.84)	28.46
Current Provisions		0.05	(0.01)
Non-current Provisions		3.14	2.87
Movement in Operating Liabilities		<u>54.28</u>	<u>(21.33)</u>
Cash Flow from Operations		<u>2,024.26</u>	<u>2,033.78</u>
Income-tax Paid		(2.25)	159.33
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		<u>2,022.01</u>	<u>2,193.11</u>
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets (including capital advances)		(29.84)	(23.53)
Purchase of Current Investments		(1,878.00)	(2,069.00)
Proceeds from sale of Current Investments		2,038.57	2,133.90
Inter-corporate Deposits			
- Given		-	(377.00)
- Received back		-	377.00
Interest Received		-	4.12
Net Cash Flow from/ (used in) Investing Activities		<u>130.73</u>	<u>45.49</u>
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from Non-current Borrowings-related party		4.00	-
Repayment of Non-current Borrowings-related party		(454.00)	(1,197.09)
Proceeds from current borrowings-related party		-	618.29
Repayment of current borrowings-related party		-	(618.29)
Finance Cost Paid		(1,677.76)	(1,042.53)
Net Cash Flow used in Financing Activities		<u>(2,127.76)</u>	<u>(2,239.62)</u>
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		<u>24.98</u>	<u>(1.02)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1st April (Opening Balance)		<u>2.80</u>	<u>3.82</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st March (Closing Balance)		<u>27.78</u>	<u>2.80</u>

Note: The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - statement of cash flows.

Breakup of Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1st April		<u>2.80</u>	<u>3.82</u>
In Current Accounts		<u>2.80</u>	<u>3.82</u>
In Deposit Accounts (with original maturity less than three months)			
Breakup of Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st March		<u>27.78</u>	<u>2.80</u>
In Deposit Accounts (with original maturity less than three months)		<u>27.78</u>	<u>2.80</u>
Loans repayable on demand from banks			



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Reconciliation of liabilities from Financing Activities

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2022	Cash flows		Non-cash Transactions	₹ lakhs As at 31st March, 2023
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Non-current Borrowings (including Current Maturity of Non-current Borrowings)	8,652.08	4.00	(454.00)	-	8,202.08
Total	8,652.08	4.00	(454.00)	-	8,202.08

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2021	Cash flows		Non-cash Transactions	₹ Lacs As at 31st March, 2022
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Non-current Borrowings (including Current Maturity of Non-current Borrowings)	9,849.17	-	(1,197.09)	-	8,652.08
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	-	618.29	(618.29)	-	-
Total	9,849.17	618.29	(1,815.38)	-	8,652.08

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



Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,



Ashwinikumar Patil
Director
DIN 08947244



Bipin Kulkarni
Director
DIN 09649229

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 14)

	₹ Lakhs	
	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	10,000	1.00

B. Other Equity (Refer Note 15)

Description	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Retained Earnings	Equity component of interest free loan from related party	
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	142.18	294.17	436.35
Profit for the year	407.43	-	407.43
Other Comprehensive Loss for the year (Net of Tax)	(1.99)	-	(1.99)
Total Comprehensive Income	405.44	-	405.44
Dividend paid	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	547.62	294.17	841.79
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	547.62	294.17	841.79
Profit for the year	453.35	-	453.35
Other Comprehensive Loss for the year (Net of Tax)	1.83	-	1.83
Total Comprehensive Income	455.18	-	455.18
Dividend paid	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	1,002.80	294.17	1,296.97

See accompanying notes to 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



Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

 
Ashwinikumar Patil Bipin Kulkarni
Director Director
DIN 08947244 DIN 09649229

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

1. Corporate Information:

Walwhan Solar KA Limited (formerly known as "Walwhan Solar KA Private Limited" and "Welspun Solar Kannada Private Limited") (the 'Company' or 'WSKAL') was incorporated on July 16, 2012 under the companies Act, 2013 vide CIN 'U40300MH2012PLC233418' as subsidiary of Walwhan Solar AP Limited (formerly known as Walwhan Solar AP Private Limited and Welspun Solar AP Private Limited) for setting up solar power projects in India. The Company has commissioned solar power project of 8.07 MW on December 9, 2013 and 11.03 MW on April 4, 2014 (DC) at village Heruru, Morakalmaru Taluk, District - Chitradurga, Karnataka.

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 authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on April 18, 2023.

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) read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The AS 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),
- employee benefit expenses (Refer Note 20 for Accounting policy)

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.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all amounts are in Lacs unless otherwise stated.

3. Other Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 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, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

3.2 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.

3.3 Government Grants

Government Grants are not recognised until there is a reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grant will be received. Government grant related to asset is measured at fair value and is netted off from the cost of property, Plant & Equipment



3.4 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.

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.

3.5 Financial Assets

All regular purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular 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.

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.

3.5.1 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.

3.5.2 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.

3.5.3 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 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.

3.5.4 Investment in Subsidiaries, Jointly Controlled Entities and Associates

Investment in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates are measured at cost less impairment as per Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements.

Impairment of investments:

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

3.5.5 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (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 (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's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

3.5.6 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 recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables provided that there is no financing component. 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 dependent whether the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.



3.6 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

3.6.1 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.

3.6.2 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 recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3.6.3 Financial liabilities

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.

3.6.4 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.

3.6.5 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 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.

3.7 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.

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.

3.8 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. At each reporting date, if financial liability meets the definition of equity, it is classified as equity. 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.

3.9 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.

3.10 Dividend distribution to equity shareholders of the Company

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

In case of Interim Dividend, the liability is recognised 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 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:

Estimates used for impairment of property, plant and equipment of certain cash generating units (CGU) - Note 5

Estimation of current tax and deferred tax expense (including Minimum Alternate Tax credit) - Note 11 & 27

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.



5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Accounting Policy

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 Ind AS 23. 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.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

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:

Type of asset	Useful lives
Buildings	25 years
Plant and Equipment	25 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	10 years

Derecognition

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.

Impairment

Impairment of tangible and intangible 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 fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset 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.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the CGU's to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover Power Purchase agreement period after considering the expected PLF (plant load factor) and cost inflation.

Impairment losses of tangible and intangible assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



5. Property, Plant and Equipment (Contd.)

₹ Lakhs

Description	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	613.30	661.63	14,792.34	5.86	3.72	0.69	16,077.54
Additions during the year	-	11.28	22.03	-	-	-	33.31
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	613.30	672.91	14,814.37	5.86	3.72	0.69	16,110.85
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	-	179.64	5,038.24	4.69	3.00	0.29	5,225.86
Depreciation during the year	-	24.30	532.84	0.57	0.26	0.06	558.03
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	-	203.94	5,571.08	5.26	3.26	0.35	5,783.89
Net carrying amount							
As at 31st March, 2023	613.30	468.97	9,243.29	0.60	0.46	0.34	10,326.96
As at 31st March, 2022	613.30	481.99	9,754.10	1.17	0.72	0.40	10,851.68

₹ Lakhs

Description	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	613.30	652.07	14,776.83	5.86	3.72	0.69	16,052.47
Additions during the year	-	9.56	15.51	-	-	-	25.07
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	613.30	661.63	14,792.34	5.86	3.72	0.69	16,077.54
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	-	156.01	4,506.31	4.12	2.74	0.22	4,669.40
Depreciation during the year	-	23.63	531.93	0.57	0.26	0.07	556.46
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	-	179.64	5,038.24	4.69	3.00	0.29	5,225.86
Net carrying amount							
As at 31st March, 2022	613.30	481.99	9,754.10	1.17	0.72	0.40	10,851.68
As at 31st March, 2021	613.30	496.06	10,270.52	1.74	0.98	0.47	11,383.07

Note:

a. During the previous year ended March 31, 2022, the holding company i.e. Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited availed term loan from State Bank of India and NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited of INR 120,000 Lakhs and as a part of security, the Company along with certain other fellow subsidiaries has offered first pari-passu charge over:

- All the movable assets of the Company including but not limited to movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, and all other movable assets, both present and future

- All current assets of the Company including but not limited to book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission, revenues, other current assets, both present and future.

Charge on all rights, titles, interest, benefits, claims and demands under all material project documents, contracts, insurance policies, permits/approvals, clearances etc. with respect the company.

b. The company is in possession of land which are still registered in the erstwhile name of the company.

Depreciation/Amortisation:

	₹ Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	558.03	556.46
Total	558.03	556.46



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

6. Capital Work-in-Progress

Accounting Policy

Capital Work-in-Progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Non-current

Capital Work-in-Progress

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
	22.26	7.15
	22.26	7.15

CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March, 2023

Capital Work-in-Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	22.26	-	-	-	22.26
Total	22.26	-	-	-	22.26

CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March, 2022

Capital Work-in-Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	7.15	-	-	-	7.15
Total	7.15	-	-	-	7.15



7. Current Investments (Refer note 5a)

	As at 31st March, 2023 Quantity	As at 31st March, 2022 Quantity	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Investments carried at Fair Value through Profit and Loss				
Mutual Funds (Quoted)				
IDFC Cash Fund - Direct Growth	-	1,781.61	-	45.79
SBI Liquid Fund - Direct Growth	-	2,914.59	-	97.13
Total			-	142.92

Notes:

1. Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments - 142.92
2. Aggregate Carrying Value of Quoted Investments - 142.92



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Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

8. Inventories (Refer note 5a)
Accounting Policy

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.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

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.

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

(a) Stores and Spares

Stores and Spare Parts

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
	48.80	37.51
	48.80	37.51



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Waiwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

9. Other Financial Assets

**Non-current
(At Amortised Cost)**

(i) Security Deposits

Considered Good - Unsecured

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
	0.45	0.45
	0.45	0.45

**Current (Refer note 5a)
(At Amortised Cost)**

(i) Security Deposits

Considered Good - Unsecured

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
	0.30	0.30
	0.30	0.30

10. Tax Assets

Non-current Tax Assets

Advance Income-tax (Net)

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
	5.63	5.63
	5.63	5.63



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Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

11. Deferred Tax (Net)

Accounting Policy

Deferred tax is recognised 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 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. In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports.

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.

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 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 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.

Deferred Tax Liabilities/Assets

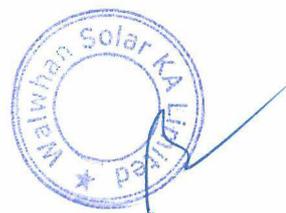
	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Deferred Tax Liabilities	939.19	782.52
Total - Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	939.19	782.52

2022-23	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred Tax Liabilities in relation to:			
Property, Plant and Equipment	(2,470.48)	118.92	(2,351.56)
Others	1,687.96	(275.59)	1,412.37
	(782.52)	(156.67)	(939.19)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	782.52	(156.67)	(939.19)

2021-22	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred Tax Liabilities in relation to:			
Property, Plant and Equipment	(2,824.10)	353.61	(2,470.48)
Others	2,188.80	(500.84)	1,687.96
	(635.30)	(147.23)	(782.52)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	635.30	(147.23)	782.52

Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Expense amount recognised in profit or loss (Refer Note 27 tax reconciliation)

	Recognised in profit or loss	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ lakhs
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		
Net (increase)/decrease in Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Net increase/(decrease) in Deferred Tax Liabilities	156.67	147.23
Deferred Tax Expense (Net)	156.67	147.23



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

12. Other Assets

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Current (Refer note 5a)		
(i) Other Loans and Advances		
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid Expenses	0.89	1.16
Other Advances	-	0.50
Advances to Vendors	-	1.20
	0.89	2.86



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Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

13. Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer note 5a)

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 these are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
(i) Balances with Banks: In Current Accounts	27.78	2.80
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	27.78	2.80
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	27.78	2.80



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14. Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,70,00,000	1,700.00	1,70,00,000	1,700.00
		<u>1,700.00</u>		<u>1,700.00</u>
Issued				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Subscribed and Paid-up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Total Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid-up Share Capital		<u>1.00</u>		<u>1.00</u>

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

	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

(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, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid				
Walwhan Solar AP Limited*	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
*Including 6 equity shares held by nominee shareholders on behalf of Walwhan Solar AP Limited				

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

	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid				
Walwhan Solar AP Limited*	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
*Including 6 equity shares held by nominee shareholders on behalf of Walwhan Solar AP Limited				

(v) Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31st March, 2023				
SI No	Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Walwhan Solar AP Limited (Including 6 equity shares held by nominee shareholders)	10,000	100%	NIL

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31st March, 2022				
SI No	Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Walwhan Solar AP Limited (Including 6 equity shares held by nominee shareholders)	10,000	100%	NIL



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

15. Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	547.62	142.18
Add: Profit for the year	453.35	407.43
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense) arising from Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation (Net of Tax)	1.83	(1.99)
Less: Other Appropriations: Payment of Dividend	-	-
Closing Balance	455.18	405.44
	1,002.80	547.62
Equity Contribution- Interest Free Loan		
Opening Balance	294.17	294.17
Closing Balance	294.17	294.17
Total	1,296.97	841.79

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained Earnings

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

Equity Contribution on Interest Free Loan

Equity contribution on account of interest free loan given by the Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (WREL) to the Company to set up plant and same has been accounted for as per IND AS 109.



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Walwhan Solar KA Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

16. Non-current Borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
(i) Unsecured - At Amortised Cost		
Loans from Related Parties (Refer note 29)	8,202.08	8,652.08
Total	8,202.08	8,652.08

16.1 Summary of borrowing arrangements

As on March 31, 2023

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 Rs. 11,300 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 9 years from the date of disbursement of loan, loan is unsecured and the interest is payable @ 10% p.a. Also as per agreement terms, the Company can prepay a part or entire amount of loan without any prepayment premium.



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Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

17. Other Financial Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
(At Amortised Cost)		
(a) Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings-Related party (Refer note 29)	-	839.60
(b) Other Payables		
Payables for Capital Supplies and Services	27.27	8.69
	27.27	848.29

18. Tax Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Current Tax Liabilities		
Income-tax Payable	2.33	-
Total	2.33	-



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19. Trade Payables

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.17	4.34
Outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	92.89	31.79
Total	93.06	36.13

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #							Total
	Unbilled and not due	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables								
a) MSME	-	0.09	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.17
b) Others	39.05	33.07	20.02	0.17	0.35	-	0.23	92.89
(ii) Disputed Trade Payables								
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	39.05	33.16	20.10	0.17	0.35	-	0.23	93.06

Where due date of payment is not available, date of transaction has been considered.

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #							Total
	Unbilled and not due	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables								
a) MSME	0.18	4.16	-	-	-	-	-	4.34
b) Others	15.54	10.61	5.06	0.35	-	-	0.23	31.79
(ii) Disputed Trade Payables								
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15.72	14.76	5.06	0.35	-	-	0.23	36.13

Where due date of payment is not available, date of transaction has been considered.



20. Provisions

Accounting Policy

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).

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions with charge to statement of profit and loss. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions

Defined benefits plans

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

A liability for a termination benefits is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

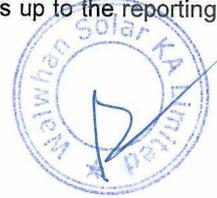
The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Current and other non-current employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of current employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other non-current employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Non-current		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Compensated Absences	5.19	3.81
Gratuity (Net) [Refer Note 20 (2.3)]	5.20	5.62
Post-Employment Medical Benefits [Refer Note 20 (2.3)]	1.95	1.81
Other Defined Benefit Plans [Refer Note 20 (2.3)]	0.87	0.72
Other Employee Benefits	1.15	1.09
Total	14.36	13.05
Current		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Compensated Absences	0.12	0.10
Gratuity (Net) [Refer Note 20 (2.3)]	0.16	0.13
Other Defined Benefit Plans [Refer Note 20 (2.3)]	0.02	0.02
Total	0.30	0.25



20. Provisions (Contd.)

Employee benefit plan

20.1 Defined Contribution plan

The Company makes provident fund contributions to defined contribution plan for eligible employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The provident fund contributions as specified under the law are paid to the statutory provident fund authorities. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the fund. The Company recognizes such contribution payable to the fund as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company has recognised ₹ 1.15 Lakhs (31st March, 2022 ₹ 0.98 Lakhs) for provident fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

20.2 Defined benefit plans

20.2.1 The Company operates the following unfunded defined benefit plans:

Post Employment Medical Benefits

The Company provides certain post-employment health care benefits to superannuated employees at some of its locations. In terms of the plan, the retired employees can avail free medical check-up and medicines at Company's facilities.

Pension (including Director pension)

The Company operates a defined benefit pension plan for employees who have completed 15 years of continuous service. The plan provides benefits to members in the form of a pre-determined lumpsum payment on retirement. Executive Director, on retirement, is entitled to pension payable for life including HRA benefit. The level of benefit is approved by the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time.

Ex-Gratia Death Benefit

The Company has a defined benefit plan granting ex-gratia in case of death during service. The benefit consists of a pre-determined lumpsum amount alongwith a sum determined based on the last drawn basic salary per month and the length of service.

Retirement Gift

The Company has a defined benefit plan granting a pre-determined sum as retirement gift on superannuation of an employee.

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is primarily governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at the retirement date. The gratuity plan is funded plan.

20.2.2 The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Valuation as at

Discount Rate
Salary Growth Rate
Mortality Rate
Withdrawal Rate
Retirement Age

	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	7.30%	6.80%
	7.00%	7.00%
	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult
	21-44 years-6% 45 years and above - 2%	21-44 years-6% 45 years and above - 2%
	60 years	60 years



20. Provisions (Contd.)

20.2.3 The amounts recognised in the financial statements and the movements in the net defined benefit obligations over the year are as follows:

Unfunded Plan - Gratuity and Other Defined Benefit Plans:

	Gratuity Amount ₹ Lakhs	Other Defined Benefit Plans Amount ₹ Lakhs
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	3.23	1.85
Current service cost	0.51	0.37
Past service cost	-	-
Interest Cost/(Income)	0.21	0.14
Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	0.72	0.51
<u>Remeasurement (gains)/losses</u>		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	0.15
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.40	(0.09)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience	1.40	0.13
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	1.80	0.19
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	5.75	2.55
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	5.75	2.55
Current service cost	0.75	0.41
Past service cost	-	0.01
Interest Cost/(Income)	0.39	0.17
Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	1.14	0.59
<u>Remeasurement (gains)/losses</u>		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.42)	(0.40)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience	(1.11)	0.10
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(1.53)	(0.30)
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	5.36	2.84



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20. Provisions (Contd.)

20.2.4 Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Discount rate	0.50%	0.50%	Decrease by (1.08)	(0.76)	Increase by 1.22	0.87
Salary growth rate	0.50%	0.50%	Increase by 0.87	0.52	Decrease by (0.79)	(0.47)
Claim rates	5%	5%	Decrease by (1.37)	(2.02)	Increase by -	-
Mortality rates	1 year	1 year	Increase by 0.09	0.08	Decrease by (0.08)	(0.08)
Healthcare cost	0.50%	0.50%	Increase by 0.34	0.33	Decrease by (0.29)	(0.28)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

20.2.5 The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted defined benefit obligation (Unfunded) is as follows:

Within 1 year
Between 1 - 2 years
Between 2 - 3 years
Between 3 - 4 years
Between 4 - 5 years
Beyond 5 years

	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Within 1 year	0.32	0.16
Between 1 - 2 years	0.36	0.18
Between 2 - 3 years	0.40	0.20
Between 3 - 4 years	0.44	0.24
Between 4 - 5 years	0.49	0.27
Beyond 5 years	3.53	2.08

20.2.6 Risk exposure:

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset volatility:

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to government bond yield. If plan assets underperform this yield, it will result in deficit. These are subject to interest rate risk. To offset the risk, the plan assets have been deployed in high grade insurer managed funds.

Inflation rate risk:

Higher than expected increase in salary and medical cost will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Demographic risk:

This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligations is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criterion.



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

21. Other Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
Statutory Liabilities	90.10	95.81
Other Liabilities	0.26	0.39
Total	90.36	96.20



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22. Revenue from Operations

Revenue recognition

Accounting Policy

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.

Sale of Power - Generation (Solar)

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

Delayed payment charges

Delayed payment charges and interest on delayed payments leviable as per the relevant contracts are recognised on actual realisation or accrued based on an assessment of certainty of realization supported by either an acknowledgement from customers or on receipt of favourable order from regulator / authorities. The management has assessed that the company will meet Ind AS 115 criteria for revenue recognition in respect of delay payment charge only at his stage.

Unbilled revenue

Unbilled revenue represents services rendered by the Company but not invoiced as at balance sheet date. The Company presents such unbilled revenue as financial asset if it has unconditional right to receive and billing is dependent only on the passage of time. If unconditional right to receive does not exist, then amount is presented as non-financial asset.



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22. Revenue from Operations (Contd.)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Sale of Electricity	2,284.81	2,249.38
	<u>2,284.81</u>	<u>2,249.38</u>
	<u>2,284.81</u>	<u>2,249.38</u>

Details of Revenue from contract with customers

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Revenue from power supply (net of cash discount)	2,284.81	2,249.38
Total revenue from contract with customers	2,284.81	2,249.38
Add : Rebate/ Discount	-	-
Total revenue as per contracted price	2,284.81	2,249.38
Receivables		
Trade receivables (Gross)	-	-
Unbilled revenue	233.85	220.01
Less : Allowances for doubtful trade receivable	-	-
Net receivables	233.85	220.01

The Company has entered into long term agreement for sale of power to Discom at a fixed rate per unit. The management has assessed and determined that amount invoiced / to be invoiced as per the agreement reflects appropriate revenue for the period. 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 unbilled revenue / receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied. The Company does not have any contract assets/liabilities at the reporting date.

Disaggregation of Revenue

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



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

23. Other Income

Accounting Policy

Interest income

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.

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Interest Income		
(i) Financial Assets held at Amortised Cost		
Interest on Loans to related party (Refer note 29)	-	4.12
(ii) Others		
Interest on Income-tax Refund	-	9.67
	-	13.79
(b) Gain/(Loss) on Investments		
Gain on Sale of Current Investment measured at FVTPL	17.65	5.80
	17.65	5.80
Total	17.65	19.59



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Walwhan Solar KA Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023****24. Employee Benefits Expense**

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Salaries and Wages	42.23	33.69
Contribution to Provident Fund (Refer note 20.1)	1.15	0.98
Gratuity (Refer note 20 (2.3))	1.23	0.72
Leave Encashment Scheme	1.24	1.63
Pension	0.91	0.92
Staff Welfare Expenses	4.26	3.15
Total	51.02	41.09

25. 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 capitalisation.

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

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Interest Expense:		
On Borrowings (Carried at Amortised Cost)		
Interest on loans from related parties (Refer note 29)	838.13	942.46
	838.13	942.46
(b) Other Borrowing Cost:		
Other Finance Costs	0.03	0.21
	0.03	0.21
	838.16	942.67



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

26. Other Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Consumption of Stores, Oil, etc.	6.46	0.26
Repairs and Maintenance -		
(i) To Buildings and Civil Works	0.84	5.71
(ii) To Machinery and Hydraulic Works	34.82	44.11
(iii) To Furniture, Vehicles, etc.	0.10	-
	<u>35.76</u>	<u>49.82</u>
Rates and Taxes	0.28	1.10
Insurance	8.14	9.09
Other Operation Expenses	36.47	12.81
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	15.28	7.01
Consultants' Fees	2.63	4.05
Auditors' Remuneration [Refer note (i) below]	9.13	8.60
Cost of Services Procured	93.64	57.65
Legal Charges	15.20	-
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses [Refer note (ii) below]	10.08	10.73
Miscellaneous Expenses	7.58	3.59
	<u>240.65</u>	<u>164.71</u>

(i) Payment to the auditors

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
As Auditors -		
Statutory Audit	3.03	3.13
Tax Audit	1.38	1.42
For Other Services	4.34	4.01
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.38	0.04
Total	<u>9.13</u>	<u>8.60</u>

(ii) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Contribution to Tata Power Community Development Trust	10.08	10.73
Expenses incurred by the Company	-	-
Total	<u>10.08</u>	<u>10.73</u>

Amount required to be spent as per section 135 of the Companies Act 2013

	10.08	10.73
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Amount spent during the year on:

(a) Construction/Acquisition of asset	-	-
(b) On purposes other than (a) above	10.08	10.73

Note : In financial year 2023, the Company had undertaken various CSR initiatives and projects primarily in the areas of education (science based learning), financial inclusivity (linkages with government schemes), employability/employment (vocational training and skilling) and entrepreneurship (Micro -enterprises).



27. 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 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.

(i) **Income taxes recognised in statement of profit and loss**

	31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Current tax	4.59	-
In respect of the previous years	-	9.38
Deferred tax	156.66	147.23
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	161.25	156.61

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

	31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Profit before tax	614.60	564.04
Profit before tax considered for tax working	614.60	564.04
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17% for FY 2022-23 and FY 2021-22	154.68	141.97
Add/(Less) tax effect on account of :		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2.54	2.70
Effect of movement on which no deferred tax was recognized or adjustments arising in current year	(0.56)	2.56
Effect of Other Items - Recognition of MAT credit and tax paid for earlier years	4.59	9.38
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	161.25	156.61
Tax expense	161.25	156.61
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	161.25	156.61

Notes:

- a. The tax rates used for the years 2022-23 and 2021-22 reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 25.17% as payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.



28. 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.

	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
Earnings Per Share		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the company	453.35	407.43
Weighted average no. of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS	10,000	10,000
Earnings Per Share		
- Basic and Diluted (In ₹)	4,533.50	4,074.30



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Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

29. 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)
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (WREL)
- (iii) **Holding Company**
Walwhan Solar AP Limited (WSAPL)

(b) Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares in Intermediate Holding Company i.e. TPREL
Green Forest New Energies Bidco Ltd. (UK) w.e.f 18th August 2022

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

- (i) **Fellow Subsidiary companies**
1 Tata Power Trading Company Limited (TPTCL)
- (ii) **Subsidiaries of Promoter Group of Ultimate holding company**
1 Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited
2 Tata International Limited

(d) Key Management Personnel and directors

- 1 Satish Bhat
2 Ashwinikumar Patil - w.e.f. March 30, 2022
3 Rajiv Samant - upto March 31, 2022

(e) **Details of Transactions and balance outstanding:**

S.No.	Particulars	Year ended	Subsidiaries of Promoter Group of Ultimate holding company		Fellow Subsidiaries Tata Power Trading Company Limited	Intermediate Holding Company Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited	Ultimate Holding Company The Tata Power Company Limited	₹ Lakhs Total
			Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	Tata International Limited				
Details of Transactions:								
1	Business Support expenses	2023	-	-	-	3.83	-	3.83
		2022	-	-	-	4.35	-	4.35
2	Non-current borrowings taken from	2023	-	-	-	4.00	-	4.00
		2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Repayment of Non-current borrowings	2023	-	-	-	454.00	-	454.00
		2022	-	-	-	1,197.09	-	1,197.09
4	Current borrowings taken	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2022	-	-	-	618.29	-	618.29
5	Repayment of Current borrowings	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2022	-	-	-	618.29	-	618.29
6	Current loan given	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2022	-	-	-	377.00	-	377.00
7	Current loan repaid	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2022	-	-	-	377.00	-	377.00
8	Interest Expense	2023	-	-	-	838.13	-	838.13
		2022	-	-	-	942.46	-	942.46
9	Interest Income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2022	-	-	-	4.12	-	4.12
10	Purchase of goods and services	2023	-	-	1.14	-	25.49	26.63
		2022	9.09	0.05	1.10	-	3.18	13.42
Balances outstanding								
1	Non-current borrowings	2023	-	-	-	8,202.08	-	8,202.08
		2022	-	-	-	8,652.08	-	8,652.08
2	Interest accrued but not due on loan taken	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2022	-	-	-	839.60	-	839.60
3	Other Current Financial Liabilities- Trade Payables	2023	-	-	0.07	18.27	26.39	44.73
		2022	-	-	0.16	4.00	2.93	7.09
4	Security deposits given	2023	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.30
		2022	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.30

Notes:

1. All outstanding balances are unsecured.
2. During the year, the company along with other fellow subsidiaries have given guarantee to a lender towards loan amounting to ₹ 85,000 lakhs taken by the Intermediate holding company i.e. Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited. The guarantee is outstanding as at March 31, 2023.



Walwhan Solar KA Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

30.3 Capital Management & Gearing Ratio

For the purpose of the Company 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 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 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:

	₹ Lakhs	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Debt (i)		
Less: Cash and Bank balances	8,202.08	9,491.68
Net debt	27.78	2.80
Total Capital (ii)	8,174.30	9,488.88
Capital and net debt	1,297.97	842.79
Net debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio (%)	9,472.27	10,331.67
	86	92

- (i) Debt is defined as long-term borrowings (including current maturities) and short-term borrowings. It includes interest accrued but not due.
- (ii) Equity is defined as Equity share capital and other equity including reserves and surplus.

30.4 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.

30.4.1 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 equity price risk and currency risk are not applicable for the company.



Walwhan Solar KA Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

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.

30.4.2 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:

	₹ Lakhs	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Other Financial Assets	0.75	0.75
Unbilled Revenue	233.85	220.01
Total	234.60	220.76

a) Unbilled revenue as stated above are due from the Discom and are under normal course of the business and as such the Company believes exposure to credit risk to be minimal.

The Company has not acquired any credit impaired asset. There was no modification in any financial assets.

30.4.3 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 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's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	₹ Lakhs				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Value
31st March, 2023					
Non-Derivatives					
Borrowings #	-	8,202.08	-	8,202.08	8,202.08
Future Interest	822.45	2,462.87	-	3,285.32	-
Trade Payables	93.06	-	-	93.06	93.06
Other Financial Liabilities	27.27	-	-	27.27	27.27
Total Non-Derivative Liabilities	942.78	10,664.95	-	11,607.73	8,322.41
31st March, 2022					
Non-Derivatives					
Borrowings #	-	8,652.08	-	8,652.08	8,652.08
Future Interest	865.21	3,460.83	-	4,326.04	-
Trade Payables	36.13	-	-	36.13	36.13
Other Financial Liabilities	848.29	-	-	848.29	848.29
Total Non-Derivative Liabilities	1,749.63	12,112.91	-	13,862.54	9,536.50

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. The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for non-derivative 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 year.



31. Financial Ratios

Sl No	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note i)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.46	0.41	252.57	There is increase in Current assets in comparison to liability due to all interest paid related to borrowings taken.
b)	Debt-equity ratio (refer note ii)	Total Debt	Net worth	6.32	11.26	(43.89)	There is improvement in debt equity ratio due to repayment of non-current borrowings and higher equity in current year as compared to previous year.
c)	Debt service coverage ratio (refer note iii)	Profit before Tax + Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + Repayment of Non-current borrowings	2.40	2.19	9.61	Refer note below
d)	Return on equity ratio (refer note iv)	Net Profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.42	0.64	(33.46)	There is decrease in return on equity ratio due to higher equity base in current year as compared to previous year.
e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	-	-	-	Inventory turnover ratio is nil as the the Company has only inventory of loose tools and spare parts. There is no inventory of finished goods.
f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio (refer note v)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	10.07	9.98	0.89	Refer note below
g)	Trade payables turnover ratio (refer note vi)	Net credit Purchases	Average trade payable	3.57	2.48	43.77	There is increase in trade payables turnover ratio due to higher trade payable balances in current year as compared to previous year.
h)	Net capital turnover ratio (refer note vii)	Net Sales	Working capital	23.24	(3.92)	(693.61)	There is improvement in net capital turnover ratio due to improvement in working capital and increase in revenue from operations in current year as compared to previous year.
i)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	19.84	18.11	9.55	Refer note below
j)	Return on capital employed (refer note viii)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	13.48	13.11	2.78	Refer note below
k)	Return on investment (refer note ix)	(Interest income + Dividend income + Gain on fair value of current investment at FVTPL)	Average of (Investment + Fixed deposit+ Loans Given)	24.70	5.75	329.42	There is increase in return on investment due to more income from surplus funds in current year as compared to previous year.

Note : Reason for variance has been given for those ratios whereby variation is more than 25% (+/-)

Formula used to compute ratios

i) Current Ratio = Current Assets/ Current Liabilities

ii) Debt Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Net worth

Total debt includes Long term borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings), lease liabilities (current and non current), short term borrowings and interest accrued on debts and lease liabilities.

Net worth includes Issued share capital and other equity

iii) Debt service coverage ratio = (Profit before Tax + Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses) / (Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + scheduled principal repayment of Non-current borrowings)

Scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowings does not include prepayments (including prepayment by exercise of call/put option), further repayment through refinancing is included in schedule repayment

iv) Return on equity = Net Profit after taxes/ Average Shareholder's Equity

Net Profit: Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company and Average Shareholder's Equity: Average of opening and closing balance of Total Equity
Total Equity: Issued share capital and other equity

v) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations/ Average trade receivables and unbilled revenue

vi) Trade payables turnover ratio = Net credit purchases/ Average trade payable

Net credit purchases consist of other expenses excluding

a) Bad debts (including provision)

b) Net loss on foreign exchange

c) CSR expenses

d) Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

Trade Payable as per balance sheet less employee related trade payables

vii) Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales/ Working capital

Net sales shall be calculated as total revenue from operations. Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities

viii) Return on capital employed= Earning before interest and taxes / Average Capital employed

Earning before interest and taxes means Profit before tax plus interest expense

Average Capital Employed: Total equity + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability

Total Debt: Long term borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings), lease liabilities (current and non current), short term borrowings and interest accrued on debts
Total Equity: Issued share capital, other equity

ix) Return on investment = (Interest income + Dividend income + Gain on fair value of current investment at FVTPL)/ Average of (Investment + Fixed deposit+ Loans Given)

Interest Income: Interest on bank deposits + Interest on non-current investment + Interest on loans given to subsidiaries

Dividend Income from subsidiaries

Investment includes Non-current investment + Current Investment + Fixed deposit+ Loan Given



Walwhan Solar KA Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

32. 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	31 March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	31 March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid as on 31st March	0.17	4.34
(b) Interest due thereon as on 31st March @	0.05	0.05
(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 @	0.05	0.05
(e) The amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at 31st March @	0.05	0.05
(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.

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

33. Contingent liabilities

i) The Company have acquired private land for setting up solar power plants. In certain cases, these acquisitions have been challenged on grounds such as unauthorised encroachment, inadequate compensation, seller not entitled to transact and/or consideration has not been paid to all legal/ beneficial owners. In these cases, the Company has not received any demand for additional payment and these cases are pending at District Court/ Court Level. The Management believes that the Company has a strong case and outflow of economic resources is not probable.

ii) The Code on Social Security 2020 has been notified in the Official Gazette on 29th September, 2020. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the rules are yet to be framed. Impact if any of the change will be assessed and accounted in the period in which said Code becomes effective and the rules framed thereunder are notified.

34. Guarantees

The company along with other fellow subsidiaries have outstanding guarantee to a lender towards loan amounting to ₹ 85,000 lakhs taken by the intermediate holding company i.e. Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited. Outstanding balance of loan as at March 31, 2023 towards which guarantee has been provided is ₹ 80,750 lakhs.

35. 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. All non-current assets of the company are located in India.

The company is having all its revenue from sale of power to single customer located in India.

36. Capital Commitments

₹ Lakhs

Particular	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	9.54	22.90
Total	9.54	22.90

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.

37. Other Statutory Information

a) The Company does not have any Benami property during the year, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.

b) The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

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

d) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

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

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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries



Walwhan Solar KA Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

- f) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- g) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)
38. The Board of Director of the Company in its meeting held on 25th January 2023 has approved the Schemes of Arrangement for merger of the Company with Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited. Post regulatory and other necessary approvals, the merger would be accounted by applying the principles of Appendix C of Ind AS 103 - 'Business combinations of entities under common control' using pooling of interest method.
39. During the year ended March 2023, there was a cyber-attack on some of the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure of the Tata Power Group. The Ultimate Holding Company had taken steps to retrieve and restore the systems. All critical operational systems were functioning, however as a measure of abundant precaution, restricted access and preventive checks had been put in place by the Ultimate Holding Company. The Ultimate Holding Company with the help of the external experts had investigated the matter and concluded that there is no significant impact on the operations of the Company and no impact on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 on account of this incident
40. The Company has defined process to take daily back -up of books of account maintained electronically and maintain the logs of the back-up of such books of account for cyclic period of 90 days only. Hence, this is not been considered as non-compliance with a provision of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), since, at any point of time, logs are available for a period up to 90 days. However, management is taking steps to configure systems to ensure that logs of daily backup for books of account is maintained on a daily basis so long as they are required to be maintained under applicable statute.
41. **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.
42. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary, to conform with current year presentation.
43. **Approval of Financial Statements**
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 18th April, 2023.

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



Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,


Ashwinikumar Patil
Director
DIN 08947244


Bipin Kulkarni
Director
DIN 09649229

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

