

# Waaree Energies Limited

## Standalone Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2022

**WAAREE Energies Ltd.**

**Registered Office:**

602, Western Edge-1, Western Express Highway, Borivali (E), Mumbai-400 066. INDIA  
Tel: +91-22-6644 4444 • Fax: +91-22-6644 4400 • Email: [waaree@waaree.com](mailto:waaree@waaree.com) • Website: [www.waaree.com](http://www.waaree.com)  
Corporate Identity Number: U29248MH1990PLC059463

# Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

### To the Members of WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED Report on the Audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

#### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
<b>Capital Expenditure in respect of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress (As described in Note 2(a) and 2(b) of the standalone financial statements.)</b>  The Company has incurred significant expenditure on capital projects, as reflected by the total value of	<b>Principal Audit procedure:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We obtained an understanding of the Company's capitalisation policy and assessed for compliance with the relevant accounting standards.</li><li>• We obtained understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls</li></ul>





<p>additions in property plant and equipment and capital work in progress in notes 2(a) and 2(b) of the standalone financial statements.</p> <p>The Company is in the process of executing various projects for upgradation/expansions of existing capacity across the locations.</p> <p>We considered Capital expenditure as a Key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significance of amount incurred on such items during the year ended March 31, 2022.</li> <li>• Judgement and estimate required by the management in assessing assets meeting the capitalisation criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment.</li> <li>• Judgement involved in determining the eligibility of costs including borrowing cost and other directly attributable costs for capitalisation as per the criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment.</li> </ul>	<p>related to capital expenditure and capitalisation of assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We performed substantive testing on a sample basis for each element of capitalised costs including inventory issued to contractors for the purpose of these projects and physical verification performed by the management alongwith reconciliation and directly attributable cost, including verification of underlying supporting evidence and understanding nature of the costs capitalised.</li> <li>• We have obtained management explanations and certificates issued by third party expert for capitalisations carried out during the year and appropriateness of useful life.</li> <li>• In relation to borrowing costs we obtained the supporting calculations, verified the inputs to the calculation and tested the arithmetical accuracy of the model.</li> <li>• We obtained understanding on management assessment relating to progress of projects and their intention to bring the asset to its intended use.</li> </ul>
---	---

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Overview, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Management Overview, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, statement of changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern



and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.

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



### Other matter

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021, included in these standalone financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on July 23, 2021.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### 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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
  - (c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone 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, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B**"; Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on adequacy and operative effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;
  - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act;

- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 43 to the standalone financial statements;
  - 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries 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 persons or entities, 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 Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- C. Based on the audit procedures 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. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the financial year.

For **SHAH GUPTA & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 109574W

*Vipul K Choksi*

**Vipul K Choksi**

Partner

Membership No.: 37606

UDIN: 22037606AMJCIJ8605



Place: Mumbai

Date: July 6, 2022



## ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

- i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.  
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment, so as to cover all the assets in a phased programme which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the Management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of an examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 2(a) to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ii. (a) The Inventory, except goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the management during the year. For stocks lying with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained and for goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by the management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rupees five crore, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements alongwith the revised returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in, provided guarantee or security or granted advances in nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has granted unsecured loans to companies and other parties during the year, details of which are reported below. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to firms or limited liability partnership during the year.
  - (a) During the year the company has provided loans and stood guarantees to companies and other parties as follows:

	(Rs. in Million)
Description	Amounts
<b>Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year</b>	
Loans to subsidiary	0.08
Loans to Employees	0.73
Loans to others (unsecured loans to company)	22.30
Guarantee provided	NIL
<b>Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2022 in respect of the above case</b>	
Loans to subsidiary	0.11
Loans to Employees	0.29
Loans to others (unsecured loans to company)	37.65
Guarantee stood	369.80



- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the terms and conditions of the unsecured loans granted and guarantee stood during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company .
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, in the case of loans given, the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular except for the loan of Rs. 0.11 million given to Waaneep Solar One Private Limited and Rs. 37.65 million given to Thar Commercial Finance Private Limited which are repayable on demand. There has been no default on the part of the party to whom money has been lent. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to Companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given and the books of accounts and records examined by us, loans granted which have fallen due during the year have not been renewed or extended and no fresh loans have been granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to the same parties. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment except for the following loans to its related party as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 and to other company.

(Rs. In Millions)

Particulars	Related Party	Other company
Aggregate amount of loans/ advances in nature of loans		
- Repayable on demand (A)	0.11	37.65
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	-	-
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>37.65</b>
Percentage of loans/advances in nature of loans to the total loans	0.29%	98.95%

- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the investments made, loans given and guarantees provided.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified. Accordingly, clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the products manufactured by the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of manufacture of products and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date on which they become payable.



- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to provident fund, employees state insurance, income-tax, cess, goods and service tax, value added tax, excise duty, custom duty and other material statutory dues which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2022 on account of any dispute, except as mentioned below:

Name of the statute	Nature of Dues	Rs. in Millions	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act 1961	Income tax	0.57	FY 2014-15	Dy. Commissioner Income Tax
		2.92	FY 2016-17	
		0.15	FY 2017-18	
Gujarat VAT Act	Sales Tax	14.73	FY 2014-15	Sales Tax Tribunal
		33.43	FY 2105-16	Commercial Tax Commissioner Appeals
Gujarat CST Act	Sales Tax	4.26	FY 2015-16	Commercial Tax Commissioner Appeals
		2.19	FY 2017-18	Commercial Tax Commissioner Appeals
Gujarat GST Act	GST	16.08	FY 2017-18 & FY 2018-19	Additional Commissioner CGST Audit
Maharashtra CST Act	Sales Tax	2.12	FY 2105-16	Jt. Commissioner Appeals
		4.87	FY 2016-17	
		1.14	FY 2017-18	
Maharashtra VAT Act	Sales Tax	0.69	FY 2017-18	Jt. Commissioner Appeals
Madhya Pradesh CST Act	Sales Tax	15.47	FY 2014-15	Dy. Commissioner Commercial Tax
Madhya Pradesh VAT Act	Sales Tax	4.49	FY 2014-15	Dy. Commissioner Commercial Tax

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, as income during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act).
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the Act). Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) The company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of



shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/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) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, Clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) Based on the information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of this report pertaining to the period under audit.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not engaged in non-banking financial/housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CICs. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 51 to the standalone financial statements), aging and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans 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 the 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) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects and there is no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund

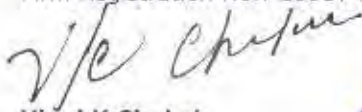


specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with the provision of sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act.

(b) The Company does not have any ongoing projects. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

For **SHAH GUPTA & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 109574W



**Vipul K Choksi**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 37606  
UDIN: 22037606AMJCIJ8605



Place: Mumbai  
Date: July 6, 2022



## **ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (The "Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

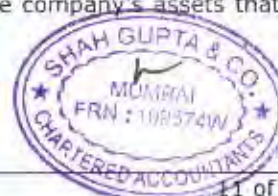
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to standalone 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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





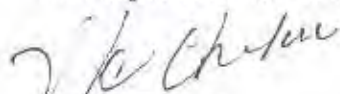
## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

## Opinion

In our opinion, to the best our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **SHAH GUPTA & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 109574W



**Vipul K Choksi**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 37606  
UDIN: 22037606AMJCIJ8605



Place: Mumbai  
Date: July 6, 2022



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>(1) Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2 (a)	4,497.01	731.66
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2 (b)	1,104.96	11.69
(c) Right of use assets	2 (c)	465.19	480.84
(d) Investment property	2 (d)	3.48	3.48
(e) Intangible assets	2 (e)	46.38	48.22
<b>(f) Financial assets</b>			
(i) Investments	3	438.46	438.57
(ii) Trade receivables	4	44.85	51.66
(iii) Security deposit	5	54.05	47.65
(iv) Other financial assets	6	360.50	344.95
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	43.73	50.19
(h) Income tax assets (net)	8	13.46	25.78
(i) Other non-current assets	9	685.88	921.48
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>7,757.95</b>	<b>3,156.17</b>
<b>(2) Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	10	5,364.58	3,675.24
<b>(b) Financial assets</b>			
(i) Current investments	11	1,325.95	33.59
(ii) Trade receivables	12	759.37	1,173.55
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,258.16	114.52
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (iii) above	14	1,982.61	925.53
(v) Loans	15	37.76	1,102.39
(vi) Other financial assets	16	447.92	247.75
(c) Other current assets	17	1,510.62	663.15
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>12,686.97</b>	<b>7,935.71</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>20,444.92</b>	<b>11,091.89</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>(1) Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	18	1,971.38	1,971.38
(b) Other equity	19	2,249.28	1,539.11
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>4,220.66</b>	<b>3,510.49</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>(2) Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>(a) Financial liabilities</b>			
(i) Borrowings	20	1,559.83	755.35
(ii) Lease liabilities	21	426.97	443.70
(b) Long-term provisions	22	426.66	323.76
(c) Other non-current liabilities	23	4.10	13.89
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>2,417.56</b>	<b>1,536.70</b>
<b>(3) Current liabilities</b>			
<b>(a) Financial liabilities</b>			
(i) Borrowings	24	1,148.07	896.13
(ii) Lease liabilities	25	76.28	59.33
(iii) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	26	93.77	115.54
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		5,548.30	4,174.74
(iv) Other financial liabilities	27	868.60	107.90
(b) Provisions	28	1.40	1.64
(c) Other current liabilities	29	5,891.81	556.31
(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)	30	178.47	133.11
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>13,806.70</b>	<b>6,044.70</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>20,444.92</b>	<b>11,091.89</b>

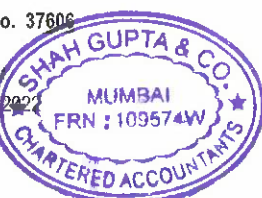
Significant accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements  
See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements (refer note 2 - 59)  
As per our report of even date attached

1

Shah Gupta & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 109574W

Vipul K Choksi  
Partner  
Membership No. 37606

Place: Mumbai  
Date: July 06, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hitesh C Doshi  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN 00293668

Place: Mumbai  
Date: July 06, 2022

Hitesh P Mehta  
Director & CFO  
DIN 00207506

Vivek Srivastava  
Chief Executive Officer

Kirankumar Jain  
Company Secretary  
ACS-35444





**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2022

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
<b>(1) Income</b>			
(a) Revenue from operations	31	27,712.90	19,932.83
(b) Other income	32	864.35	368.54
<b>Total income</b>		<b>28,577.25</b>	<b>20,301.37</b>
<b>(2) Expenses</b>			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	33	18,003.30	13,085.52
(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade	34	4,053.38	4,163.57
(c) Changes In inventories of finished goods (incl. stock-in-trade) and work-in-progress	35	648.27	(726.64)
(d) Other manufacturing and EPC project expenses	36	718.13	558.89
(e) Employee benefits expense	37	512.34	485.08
(f) Sales, administration, and other expenses	38	2,947.38	1,561.62
(g) Finance costs	39	339.94	261.83
(h) Depreciation and amortization expense	40	354.47	268.99
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>27,577.21</b>	<b>19,658.86</b>
<b>(3) Profit before exceptional items &amp; tax (1-2)</b>		<b>1,000.04</b>	<b>642.51</b>
(4) Add/(Less) : Exceptional items	41	-	40.56
<b>(5) Profit before tax (3+4)</b>		<b>1,000.04</b>	<b>683.07</b>
<b>(6) Tax Expense</b>	7		
(i) Current tax		282.50	207.70
(ii) Tax for earlier years		3.04	8.84
(iii) Deferred tax		5.92	(36.22)
<b>(7) Profit for the year (5-6)</b>		<b>708.58</b>	<b>502.75</b>
<b>(8) Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified into profit or loss</b>			
- Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net		2.13	1.42
- Income tax effect on above		(0.54)	(0.36)
		1.59	1.06
<b>(9) Total comprehensive income for the (after tax) (7+8)</b>		<b>710.17</b>	<b>503.81</b>
<b>(10) Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 10/- each)</b>			
(a) Basic (₹)	42	3.59	2.55
(b) Diluted (₹)	42	3.59	2.55

Significant accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements  
See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements (refer note 2 - 59)  
As per our report of even date attached

1

**Shah Gupta & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 109574W

*Vipul K Choksi*

**Vipul K Choksi**  
Partner  
Membership No. 37606



Place: Mumbai  
Date: July 06, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Hitesh C Doshi*  
**Hitesh C Doshi**  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN 00293668

*Vivek Srivastava*  
**Vivek Srivastava**  
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai  
Date: July 06, 2022

*Hitesh P Mehta*

**Hitesh P Mehta**  
Director & CFO  
DIN 00207506

*Kirankumar Jain*  
**Kirankumar Jain**  
Company Secretary  
ACS-35444





**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended March 31, 2022

(A) Equity share capital :

As at March 31, 2021

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
Equity Share Capital	1,971.38	-	-	-	1,971.38

As at March 31, 2022

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current period	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
Equity share capital	1,971.38	-	-	-	1,971.38

(B) Other equity :

As at March 31, 2021

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Debenture Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Net Defined benefit Liability / Asset	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	58.50	1,001.46	(0.86)	1,059.10
Transfer to Retained Earnings on Redemption of Debentures	(58.50)	58.50	-	-
Creation of Debenture Redemption Reserve	187.50	(187.50)	-	-
Adjustment towards Business Combination as per IND AS 103	-	(23.80)	-	(23.80)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	502.75	1.06	503.81
Balance at the March 31, 2021	187.50	1,351.41	0.20	1,539.11

As at March 31, 2022

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total
	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability / asset	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	187.50	1,351.41	0.20	1,539.11
Transfer to retained earnings	(137.50)	137.50	-	-
Creation of debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	708.58	1.59	710.17
Balance at the March 31, 2022	50.00	2,197.49	1.79	2,249.28

Significant accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements (refer note 1)

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements (refer note 2 - 59)

As per our report of even date attached

Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 109574W

*Vipul K Choksi*

Vipul K Choksi

Partner

Membership No. 37606



Place: Mumbai

Date: July 06, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Hitesh P Doshi*

Hitesh P Doshi

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00293668

*Vivek Srivastava*

Vivek Srivastava

Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: July 06, 2022

*Hitesh P Mehta*

Hitesh P Mehta

Director & CFO

DIN 00208506

*Kirankumar Jain*

Kirankumar Jain

Company Secretary

ACS-35444





**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
**Standalone Cash Flow for the Year ended March 31, 2022**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities :</b>		
Profit before exceptional items & tax	1,000.04	642.51
<b>Add / (Less) : Adjustments for</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	354.47	268.99
Interest expense	269.80	206.08
Interest on income tax	22.45	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit Plans	2.13	1.42
Interest income	(91.96)	(159.25)
Interest received on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(3.09)	-
(Gain)/loss on unrealised exchange difference	(15.05)	(31.50)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.03	(2.38)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of current investment	(2.63)	(0.16)
Gain on change in fair value of investment	(0.94)	(1.90)
Impairment in value of investment	-	0.03
Provision for doubtful deposit	(10.50)	10.50
Provision for doubtful advance	-	2.75
Provision for warranty	136.69	72.31
Allowance for credit losses on financial assets	29.33	17.27
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>1,690.77</b>	<b>1,026.67</b>
<b>Add / (Less) : Adjustments for change in working capital</b>		
(Increase) / decrease in inventory	(1,689.34)	(982.29)
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	391.67	352.97
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(196.07)	172.46
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets	(847.46)	(78.35)
Increase / (decrease) in provision	(34.04)	(6.61)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	1,366.84	739.28
Increase / (decrease) in other current financial liabilities	760.69	77.74
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	5,325.71	(320.76)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>6,768.77</b>	<b>981.10</b>
Add/(Less) : Exceptional items	-	40.56
	6,768.77	1,021.66
Add / (Less) : Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(227.86)	(216.39)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<b>6,540.90</b>	<b>805.27</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities :</b>		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets	(4,102.35)	(260.45)
Capital work in progress	(1,093.27)	(11.15)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	49.19
Receipt of loans (net of payments)	1,064.63	33.92
Investment in current investment	(4,047.37)	-
Sale proceeds from sale of current investment	2,758.59	3.04
Slump sale consideration	-	(20.93)
Investment in subsidiary	-	(18.74)
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary & associates	0.10	2.38
Interest received	95.05	159.25
Fixed deposits with banks	(1,072.63)	(548.81)
Capital advance paid	235.59	(897.55)
<b>Net cash outflow from investing activities</b>	<b>(6,161.66)</b>	<b>(1,509.86)</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities :</b>		
Proceeds / (repayment) of borrowings	1,056.42	774.47
Repayment of lease liabilities	0.23	188.35
Interest paid	(292.25)	(206.08)
<b>Net cash inflow from financing activities</b>	<b>764.40</b>	<b>756.74</b>
<b>Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents ( A+B+C)</b>	<b>1,143.64</b>	<b>52.15</b>
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	114.52	62.37
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,258.16</b>	<b>114.52</b>





**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Standalone Cash Flow for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Components of cash and cash equivalents considered only for the purpose of cash flow statement

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance with banks	343.72	49.41
Cash on hand	0.15	0.07
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	914.29	65.04
<b>Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)</b>	<b>1,258.16</b>	<b>114.52</b>

**Notes :**

1. Statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
2. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever applicable.

Significant accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements (refer note 1)  
See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements  
As per our report of even date attached

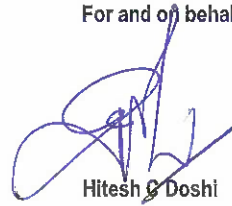
**Shah Gupta & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 109574W



**Vipul K Choksi**  
Partner  
Membership No. 37606



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



**Hitesh P Doshi**  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN 00293668



**Vivek Srivastava**  
Chief Executive Officer



**Hitesh P Mehta**  
Director & CFO  
DIN 00207506



**Kirankumar Jain**  
Company Secretary  
ACS-35444

Place : Mumbai  
Date: July 06, 2022

Place: Mumbai  
Date: July 06, 2022



## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

#### Note 1:

#### Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements - Significant Accounting Policies

##### A. Corporate information

Waaree Energies Limited (the 'Company') registered in India under Companies Act 1956, was incorporated in January 1990. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the 'Group') are primarily engaged in the business of manufacture of Solar Photo-voltaic Modules, setting up of Projects in solar space and sale of electricity. The registered office of the Company is located at 602, 6th Floor, Western Edge - I, Western Express Highway, Borivali (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400066, India with manufacturing plants located at Vapi, Nandigram, Chikili and Surat, Gujarat State, India.

##### B. Significant Accounting Policies

###### I. Statement of Compliance

Standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to standalone financial statement.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Standalone financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone financial statements" or "financial statements").

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through a notification, amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 which is applicable from 1 April, 2021 and accordingly the presentation for line items in balance sheet is based on the amended schedule III and corresponding numbers as at 31 March, 2021 have been regrouped/reclassified.

###### II. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, The Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- a) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- b) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- c) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Company's Standalone financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest millions (INR 000,000), except when otherwise indicated.

###### Current & Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.





## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified its operating cycle as 12 months.

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

### III. Revenue Recognition

#### A. Sale of Goods

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which The Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue is adjusted for variable consideration such as discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, or other similar items in a contract when they are highly probable to be provided. The amount of revenue excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customer or when it is delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when the control over product is transferred to the customer. In contracts where freight is arranged by The Company and recovered from the customers, the same is treated as a separate performance obligation and revenue is recognised when such freight services are rendered.

In revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations, The Company accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the arrangement and if a customer can benefit from it. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services in the arrangement based on their stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from sale of by products are included in revenue.

#### B. Construction contracts

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentives payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.



## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract cost incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

#### C. Sale of Electricity

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods (power) or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which The Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services having regard to the terms of the Power Purchase Agreements, relevant tariff regulations and the tariff orders by the regulator, as applicable, and contracts for services.

##### Contract balances

###### 1. Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If The Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration.

###### 2. Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

###### 3. Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract including Advance received from Customer.

###### 4. Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer including volume rebates and discounts. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

#### D. Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to The Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

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.

#### IV. Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.





## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

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.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under Capital work in progress. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a year of commissioning has been completed. Revenue (net of cost) generated from production during the trial period is capitalised.

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the Standalone financial statements at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the Standalone financial statements on transition to Ind AS measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The useful lives adopted by the Company is given below:

Asset	Useful lives
Computer & Printers	3 years
Building	30 years
Plant & Machinery	3 to 10 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Leasehold Improvements	5 to 9 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	8 to 10 years

In case of certain class of assets, the Company uses different useful lives than those prescribed in Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013. The useful life has been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

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. Freehold land and leasehold land where the lease is convertible to freehold land under lease agreements at future dates at no additional cost, are not depreciated.

Major overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from the overhaul. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

#### V. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets with finite and infinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as on transition date, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.



## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful lives
Computer Software	3 years
Solar Power Plant	25 years

#### VI. Investment Property

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

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of consideration from the derecognition of investment properties, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

Fair value as disclosed in notes are calculated based on the guideline rates prescribed by the Government.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use.

#### VII. Borrowing Cost

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.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

#### VIII. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of raw materials include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of finished goods and work in progress include cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of traded goods include purchase cost and inward freight. Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

At each physical verification of inventory carried from time to time, provision for obsolete, slow moving and defective inventory is charged through profit and loss account. Adjustments for deficit and surplus inventory is also provided for at the time of physical verification.

#### IX. Service Concession arrangements

##### Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue from power generation business is accounted on the basis of billings to the power off takers and includes unbilled revenue accrued upto the end of accounting year. Power off takers are billed as per tariff rate, agreed in purchase power agreement. Operating or service revenue is recognised in the period in which services are rendered by the Company.

##### Financial assets

The Company recognises a financial asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the discretion of the grantor for the construction. Such financial assets are measured at fair





## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

value at initial recognition and classification as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial asset are measured at amortised cost.

#### Intangible assets

The Company recognises an intangible asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has right to charge for usage of the concession infrastructure. An intangible asset received as consideration for providing construction services in service concession arrangement is measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internal technical team or user assess the useful lives of intangible asset. Management believes that assigned useful lives of 25 years of solar power projects are reasonable.

#### Determination of fair value

The fair value of intangible assets is determined by contract price paid for construction of solar power project.

## X. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

#### The Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

#### Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term is as follows:

Asset	Useful lives
Leasehold Land	80 years
Factory Premises	As per lease term
Office and other premises	As per lease term

#### Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

#### Short-term leases and lease of low value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and lease of low value assets.



## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

#### XI. Employee Benefit Expenses

##### a) Short term employee benefits:

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries 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 short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

##### b) Long term employee benefits:

Liabilities recognised in respect of long term 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. The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

##### c) Termination benefits:

A liability for a termination benefit 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.

##### d) 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. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit plans are accounted for as payments to defined contribution plans where the Company's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

##### e) Defined benefit plans:

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income are not reclassified. Actuarial valuations are being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period for defined benefit plans.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Standalone financial statements represents the deficit or surplus in The Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with The Company at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days salary for each completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

#### XII. Government Grant

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

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which The Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

#### XIII. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.





## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### 1. Financial assets

##### a) Recognition and initial measurement

A financial asset is initially recognised at fair value and, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

##### b) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through profit and loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- i. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised at FVTPL;

- i. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- ii. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, The Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces and accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

- i. The Company's right to receive the dividends is established,
- ii. It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity,
- iii. The dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.



## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

#### c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

#### d) Impairment

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses. 12 month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous year, but determines at the end of a reporting year that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous year, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12 month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

#### e) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter year, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

## 2. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

### a) Classification as debt or equity debt and equity

Instruments issued by the 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.





## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

#### b) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

#### c) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

##### Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- i. It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- ii. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that The Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- iii. it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- i. such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- ii. the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with The Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about The Companying is provided internally on that basis; or
- iii. it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### d) Other financial liabilities:

The Company enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier's banks for import of raw materials and property, plant and equipment. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital benefits. These arrangements are in the nature of credit extended in normal operating cycle and these arrangements for raw materials are recognised as Acceptances (under trade payables) and arrangements for property, plant and equipment are recognised as other financial liabilities. Interest borne by the Company on such arrangements is accounted as finance cost. Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### e) Derecognition of financial liabilities:

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

### XIV Impairment of Non-Financial Asset

At the end of each reporting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

### XV Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker which reviews and assesses the financial performance and makes the strategic decisions.

### XVI Taxes

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

#### i. Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

#### ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are 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 (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year 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.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as a deferred tax asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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 year.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

#### iii. Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit and loss, except when they are relating to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.





## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

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.

#### XVII. Foreign Currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR).

The transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting year, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

#### XVIII. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are shown at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements'. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all its investment in affiliates recognised as on transition date, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

#### XIX. Derivative instruments and Hedge Accounting

##### i. Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments such as forward and option contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rates. The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and options contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank or an exchange.

##### ii. Financial assets or financial liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges. Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated as hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income. Assets / liabilities in this category are presented as current assets / current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

##### iii. Cash flow hedge

When the Company designates a derivative as a cash flow hedge instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedge reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedge reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve is transferred to the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted



## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### XX. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, 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).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

#### XXI Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any write down that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract. 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. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

#### XXII. Cash and Cash Equivalent

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 insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

#### XXIII. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit and loss after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit or loss after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares by weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earning per share and weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of dilutive potential equity shares.

#### C. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section b above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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.





## WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

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 year, if the revision affects current and future year.

#### i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expected in future periods. The useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets, and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, historical trend of plant load factor, historical planned and scheduled maintenance. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different from the actual outcomes and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

#### ii) Provisions and Contingencies:

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities arise from litigations and claims. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. Potential liabilities that are remote are neither recognized nor disclosed as contingent liability. The management decides whether the matters needs to be classified as 'remote,' 'possible' or 'probable' based on expert advice, past judgements, terms of the contract, regulatory provisions etc.

#### iii) Fair value measurements:

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the Standalone financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flows model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

#### iv) Income Taxes:

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits, the management considers convincing evidence about availability of sufficient taxable income against which such unused tax credits can be utilized. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could change if estimates of future taxable income changes in the future.

#### v) Defined benefit plans:

The present value of defined benefit obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary escalations and mortality rates etc. 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.

#### vi) Impairment of goodwill:

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the 'value in use' of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. In considering the value in use, the management has made assumptions relating to useful lives of the cash generating units, plant availability, and plant load factor, useful life of the asset, additional capacity and capital cost approval from the regulators, expected renewals / extension of power purchase agreement / implementation agreement, input cost escalations operational margins and discount rates. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of the goodwill.

#### vii) Expected credit loss:

The measurement of expected credit loss on financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realization of the loans having regard to, the past collection history of each party and ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**

**Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022**

**D. APPLICABILITY OF NEW INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ('IND AS'), AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, has notified the following major amendments, which became applicable with effect from 1st April, 2022.

**Ind AS 103 – Reference to conceptual Framework:**

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

**Ind AS 16 - Proceeds before intended use:**

The amendments clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognized in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any significant impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

**Ind AS 37 - Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract:**

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

**Ind AS 109 - Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021):**

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

**Ind AS 116 - Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021):**

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

**Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR) reform: Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" and Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures":**

In view of the recent amendments in IFRS, and in order to keep the Ind AS converged with IFRS, the Ministry Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued similar amendments to Ind AS 109, and Ind AS 107. The key relief provided by the amendments include a practical expedient for modifications in the financial instrument that result directly from IBOR reform and temporary exceptions from applying specific hedge accounting requirement. The amendments do not have significant impact on the financial statements.





**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Note 2 (a) : Property, plant and equipment

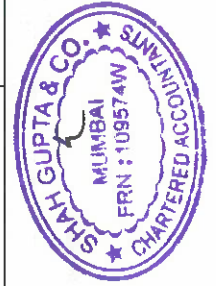
(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Leasehold land	Land - freehold	Factory building	Plant & machinery	Electrical installations	Computer & printers	Office equipments	Furniture & fixture	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total
<b>Year ended March 31, 2021</b>											
Gross carrying amount	-	2.99	61.45	1,112.57	37.62	30.51	11.59	20.79	25.48	52.74	1,355.72
Balance as at April, 1, 2020	-	-	-	48.17	-	0.60	1.73	0.88	5.62	-	57.00
Additions	-	-	-	109.81	11.54	0.05	0.82	1.80	-	5.75	129.76
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	(56.13)	-	(8.98)	(0.13)	(0.08)	-	-	(65.33)
<b>Balance as at March, 31, 2021</b>	-	2.99	61.45	1,214.41	49.15	22.17	14.01	23.38	31.10	58.49	1,477.14
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>											
Balance as at April, 1, 2020	-	-	21.73	424.13	12.02	24.04	6.64	8.91	11.04	37.54	546.05
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	2.05	198.56	3.32	3.28	1.61	1.83	2.69	4.62	217.96
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	(9.51)	-	(8.98)	(0.02)	(0.01)	-	-	(18.52)
<b>Balance as at March, 31, 2021</b>	-	-	23.78	613.18	15.34	18.34	8.23	10.73	13.73	42.15	745.49
<b>Net carrying amount as at March, 31, 2021</b>	-	2.99	37.67	601.24	33.81	3.83	5.78	12.64	17.37	16.33	731.66
<b>Year ended March 31, 2022</b>											
Gross carrying amount	-	2.99	61.45	1,214.41	49.15	22.17	14.01	23.38	31.10	58.49	1,477.14
Balance as at April, 1, 2021	-	1,439.76	585.42	1,776.26	168.72	9.86	18.22	33.09	1.80	1.50	4,034.63
Additions	-	-	-	(0.02)	-	(1.63)	-	-	-	-	(1.65)
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	2,990.66	217.88	30.40	32.23	56.47	32.90	59.99	5,510.13
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	-	1,442.75	646.86	2,990.66	217.88	30.40	32.23	56.47	32.90	59.99	5,510.13
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>											
Balance as at April, 1, 2021	-	-	23.78	613.18	15.34	18.34	8.23	10.73	13.73	42.15	745.49
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	2.79	243.60	5.14	3.99	2.20	2.66	3.47	5.41	269.26
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	(0.00)	-	(1.62)	-	-	-	-	(1.62)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	-	-	26.57	856.77	20.48	20.71	10.44	13.39	17.20	47.56	1,013.12
<b>Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022</b>	-	1,442.75	620.29	2,133.89	197.40	9.70	21.80	43.08	15.69	12.42	4,497.01

Certain property, plant & equipment are pledged against borrowings, the details relating to which have been disclosed in note 20 & 24. Useful life of new solar module manufacturing lines installed at chikili manufacturing plant has been considered as 3 years based on the technical evaluation and management estimates.

For year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter / director or employee of promoter / director	Property held since	Reason for not being in the name of the company.
Land - freehold	Land at survey no. 39 (bearing 2.00 hectares), survey no. 43 (bearing 0.480 hectares), and survey no. 44 (bearing 1.60 hectares) and located at Bid Pipalva, Tehsil Susner, District Agar, Madhya Pradesh.	2.99	Haet Energies ( Partnership firm )	NA	September 1, 2015	Administrative reasons. Further, the same has been registered in the name of the Company on June 28, 2021.





**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 2 (b) : Capital work-in-progress**

( ₹ in Million )	
Particulars	Total
Year ended March 31, 2021	
Gross carrying value as on April 1, 2020	-
Additions	52.25
Capitalised during the year	(40.56)
<b>Gross carrying value as on March 31, 2021</b>	<b>11.69</b>
Year ended March 31, 2022	
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2021	11.69
Additions	3,773.74
Capitalised during the year	(2,680.47)
<b>Gross carrying value as on March 31, 2022</b>	<b>1,104.96</b>

**Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule:**

( ₹ in Million )					
Year ended March 31, 2021	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Capital work-in progress					
Projects in progress	11.69	-	-	-	11.69
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.69</b>

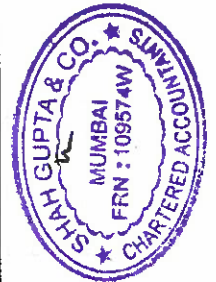
( ₹ in Million )					
Year ended March 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Capital work-in progress					
Projects in progress	1,104.96	-	-	-	1,104.96
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,104.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,104.96</b>

Note : All capital work-in-progress are running as per schedule and no project has been suspended. Further no project has exceeded its cost as compared to budgeted plan.

**Capital work-in-progress completion schedule**

( ₹ in Million )					
Year ended March 31, 2021	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Capital work-in progress					
Chikili manufacturing plant	11.15	-	-	-	11.15
Tumb plant	0.54	-	-	-	0.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.69</b>

( ₹ in Million )					
Year ended March 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Capital work-in progress					
Chikili manufacturing plant	1,104.96	-	-	-	1,104.96
Surat SEZ plant	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,104.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,104.96</b>



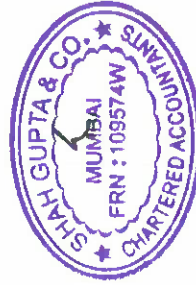


**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Note 2 (c) : Right of use assets

Particulars	( ₹ in Million )				
	Leasehold Land	Factory Premises	Office and other premises	Total	
<b>Year ended March 31, 2021</b>					
Gross carrying amount					
Balance as at April, 1, 2020	25.26	233.75	87.25	346.26	
Additions	-	229.75	-	229.75	
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>25.26</b>	<b>463.50</b>	<b>87.25</b>	<b>576.01</b>	
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
Balance as at April, 1, 2020	0.37	32.03	14.24	46.64	
Depreciation charge during the year	0.37	33.75	14.41	48.53	
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>65.78</b>	<b>28.65</b>	<b>95.17</b>	
<b>Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>24.52</b>	<b>397.72</b>	<b>58.61</b>	<b>480.84</b>	
<b>Year ended March 31, 2022</b>					
Gross carrying amount					
Balance as at April, 1, 2021	25.26	463.50	87.25	576.01	
Additions	-	12.81	54.03	66.83	
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>25.26</b>	<b>476.31</b>	<b>141.28</b>	<b>642.84</b>	
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
Balance as at April, 1, 2021	0.74	65.78	28.65	95.17	
Depreciation charge during the year	0.37	63.97	18.14	82.48	
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>129.75</b>	<b>46.79</b>	<b>177.65</b>	
<b>Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>24.15</b>	<b>346.56</b>	<b>94.49</b>	<b>465.19</b>	

Refer note 47 for leases



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 2 (d) : Investment property**

Following are the changes in the carrying value of investment property for the year ended March 31, 2021:

	( ₹ in Million )
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Land</b>
<b>year ended March 31, 2021</b>	
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2020	3.48
Additions / deletion	-
<b>Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2021</b>	<b>3.48</b>
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2020	-
Depreciation for the year	-
<b>Accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2021</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carrying value as of March 31, 2021</b>	<b>3.48</b>

Following are the changes in the carrying value of investment property for the year ended March 31, 2022:

	( ₹ in Million )
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Land</b>
<b>Year ended March 31, 2022</b>	
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2021	3.48
Additions / deletion	-
<b>Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>3.48</b>
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2021	-
Depreciation for the year	-
<b>Accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carrying value as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>3.48</b>

**i) Fair value**

	( ₹ in Million )	
<b>Particulars</b>	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Investment properties	2.32	2.32

**Estimation of fair value :**

The fair value taken for the Year ended March 31, 2022 and for the year ended March 31, 2021 is not based on the valuation by a independent registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (registered valuer & valuations) Rules, 2017 and are calculated based on the guideline rates prescribed by the Government of Tamilnadu. The fair value measurement is categorised in level 2 fair value hierarchy.

**Note 2 (e) : Intangible assets**

	( ₹ in Million )		
<b>Particulars</b>	Solar power plant *	Computer software	Total
<b>year ended March 31, 2021</b>			
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>			
Balance as at April, 1, 2020	58.62	20.40	79.02
Additions	-	0.82	0.82
Disposals / Adjustments	-	(6.06)	(6.06)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>58.62</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>73.77</b>
<b>Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment</b>			
Balance as at April, 1, 2020	8.71	20.40	29.11
Amortisation charge for the year	2.42	0.09	2.50
Disposals / Adjustments	-	(6.06)	(6.06)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>11.13</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>25.55</b>
<b>Closing net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>47.49</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>48.22</b>
<b>year ended March 31, 2022</b>			
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>			
Balance as at April, 1, 2021	58.62	15.15	73.77
Additions	0.79	0.10	0.89
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>59.41</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>74.66</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</b>			
Balance as at April, 1, 2021	11.13	14.42	25.55
Amortisation charge for the year	2.43	0.30	2.73
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>13.56</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>28.28</b>
<b>Closing net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>45.85</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>46.38</b>

\*The Solar power plants includes :- (1) 0.5 MW located in the state of Madhya pradesh awarded under tender and power purchase agreement (PPA) with State electricity company.  
(2) 400 KW solar roof top power plants at 16 different locations on Government buildings / institutions in the state of Delhi.





Note 3 : Investments

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>I. Investments valued at deemed cost</b>		
<b>Investment in equity shares</b>		
Investment In subsidiaries	338.41	338.52
Investment In foreign subsidiaries	-	-
Investment In associate	0.05	0.05
Investment in limited liability partnerships	-	-
	<b>338.46</b>	<b>338.57</b>
<b>Investment in debentures</b>		
Investment In other companies	100.00	100.00
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	<b>438.46</b>	<b>438.57</b>

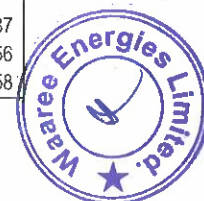
Refer note 46 for related party disclosures

Note 3.1 Detailed list of non-current investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number	₹ in Million	Number	₹ in Million
<b>I. Investments valued at cost, fully paid up</b>				
<b>a) Investments in equity shares, quoted:</b>				
<b>i) In subsidiaries</b>				
Waaree Renewable Technologies Limited	1,12,97,824	220.00	1,12,97,824	220.00
	<b>1,12,97,824</b>	<b>220.00</b>	<b>1,12,97,824</b>	<b>220.00</b>
<b>b) Investments in equity shares, unquoted:</b>				
<b>i) In subsidiaries</b>				
(Face value of ₹ 10 each, unless otherwise stated)				
Blue Rays Solar Private Limited	1,17,84,000	117.84	1,17,84,000	117.84
Waaneep Solar One Private Limited	10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10
Waaree Power Private Limited	7,400	0.07	7,400	0.07
Sangam Solar One Private Limited	10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10
Sangam Solar Two Private Limited	10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10
Sangam Solar Three Private Limited	10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10
Sangam Solar Four Private Limited	10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10
Saswata Solar Private Limited	-	-	9,999	0.10
	<b>1,18,41,400</b>	<b>118.41</b>	<b>1,18,51,399</b>	<b>118.51</b>
<b>ii) In foreign subsidiaries</b>				
(Face value of \$ 1 each)				
Rasilia International Pte. Ltd.	10,000	0.55	10,000	0.55
Less : Provision for diminution in Investment	10,000	0.55	10,000	0.55
	-	-	-	-
<b>iii) In Associate</b>				
(Face value of ₹ 10 each, unless otherwise stated)				
Shalibhadra Energies Private Limited	-	-	2,778	0.03
Less : Provision for diminution in Investment	-	-	2,778	0.03
	-	-	-	-
Waasang Solar One Private Limited	4,900	0.05	4,900	0.05
	<b>4,900</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>0.05</b>
<b>c) Investments in compulsory convertible debentures:</b>				
<b>i) In other companies</b>				
Taxus Infrastructure and Power Projects Private Limited	1,00,000	100.00	1,00,000	100.00
(Face value of ₹ 1000 each)	<b>1,00,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Details:</b>		
<b>Aggregate of non current investments:</b>		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	3,208.02	560.37
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	218.46	218.56
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	0.55	0.58



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 4 : Trade receivables**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good	44.85	51.66
	<b>44.85</b>	<b>51.66</b>

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 0 to 90 days with or without security

Trade receivable have been given as collateral towards borrowings, the details relating to which has been described in note 24

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 52 (B) (ii) (a)

Trade receivables from related parties has been disclosed in note 46

**Trade receivables ageing schedule**

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	51.66	51.66
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	51.66	51.66

**Trade receivables ageing schedule**

As at March 31, 2022

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	44.85	44.85
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	44.85	44.85

**Note 5 : Security deposit**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Security deposits	54.05	47.65
	<b>54.05</b>	<b>47.65</b>

**Security Deposits stated above include Deposits to :**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Relatives of director	19.00	19.00

**Note 6: Other non-current financial assets**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Fixed deposits having more than 12 months maturity	355.34	330.44
Accrued interest on fixed deposits	5.16	14.51
	<b>360.50</b>	<b>344.95</b>

**Note 7 : Tax Expense**

(a) Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	year ended March	year ended March
	31, 2022	31, 2021
<b>Current tax expense (A)</b>		
Current year	282.50	207.70
<b>Short/(Excess) provision of earlier years (B)</b>		
Tax for earlier years	3.04	8.84
<b>Deferred tax expense (B)</b>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	5.92	(36.22)
<b>Tax expense recognised in the income statement (A+B+C)</b>	<b>291.46</b>	<b>180.32</b>





(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	year ended March 31, 2022			year ended March 31, 2021		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>						
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net	(2.13)	0.54	(1.59)	(1.42)	0.36	(1.07)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cashflow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2.13)	0.54	(1.59)	(1.42)	0.36	(1.07)

(c) Reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	year ended March 31, 2022	year ended March 31, 2021
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>1,000.04</b>	<b>683.07</b>
Tax using the company's domestic tax rate (current year 25.168% and previous Year 25.168%)	251.69	171.91
<b>Tax effect of :</b>		
Tax effect on non-deductible expenses	(11.05)	(16.39)
Tax effect of other income	25.46	49.80
Others	22.31	(33.85)
Adjustments recognised in current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	3.04	8.84
<b>Tax expense as per statement of profit &amp; loss</b>	<b>291.46</b>	<b>180.31</b>
Effective tax rate	29.144%	26.398%

a) For Income tax pending litigation refer note 43

b) Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('Ordinance') subsequently amended in Finance Act issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on 20 September 2019 which is effective 1 April 2019, domestic companies have the option to pay corporate income tax rate at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess ('New tax rate') subject to certain conditions.

(d) Deferred tax assets(net)

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>		
Property, plant and equipments	15.17	25.17
Provision for doubtful debts/ advances	2.32	4.97
Allowance for expected credit loss	23.81	16.43
Disallowance due to non deduction of TDS	-	0.42
Provision for employee benefits	4.03	3.91
	45.33	50.90
<b>Deferred tax liabilities (Net)</b>		
Expenditure allowed in income tax over expenditure debited to profit and loss account.	1.60	0.71
	1.60	0.71
<b>Deferred tax asset (Net)</b>	<b>43.73</b>	<b>50.19</b>

Note 8 : Income tax assets (net)

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance tax & TDS (net of provisions)	13.46	25.78
	13.46	25.78

Note 9 : Other non-current assets

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Considered good</b>		
Capital advances	665.49	897.55
Deferred portion of financial assets carried at amortized cost	20.39	23.93
	685.88	921.48

Refer note 46 for related party disclosures



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 10 : Inventories**

(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Raw materials and components (including goods-in-transit of ₹ 2,357.90 millions, March 31, 2021: ₹ 1,517.84 millions)	4,741.70	2,404.95
Packing materials	6.10	5.24
Work-in-process	175.93	236.91
Finished goods (including goods-in-transit of ₹ Nil, March 31, 2021: ₹ 267.54 millions)	388.45	1,005.00
Stock-in-trade	52.40	23.14
	<b>5,364.58</b>	<b>3,675.24</b>

Inventory have been pledged as security against bank borrowings, details relating to which have been given in note no 24

**Note 11 : Current investments**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Investment in mutual funds</b>		
<b>Quoted</b>		
0.21 (PY 1882.205) units of ₹ 1,000 each of HDFC liquid fund	0.00	7.56
543,065,400 (PY 5,78,340,395) units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC low duration fund	25.42	26.03
390188.080 (PY Nil) units of ₹ 1,000 each of SBI liquid fund - direct growth	1,300.53	-
	<b>1,325.95</b>	<b>33.59</b>

**Aggregate of current investments:**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	1,322.54	31.12
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	1,325.95	33.59

**Note 12 : Trade receivables**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Secured</b>		
Considered good	-	-
Disputed having significant increase in credit risk	60.07	60.07
	<b>60.07</b>	<b>60.07</b>
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Considered good	793.90	1,178.76
Disputed having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	<b>793.90</b>	<b>1,178.76</b>
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (refer note 38)	(94.60)	(65.28)
	<b>759.37</b>	<b>1,173.55</b>

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 0 to 90 days with or without security

Trade receivable have been given as collateral towards borrowings, the details relating to which has been described in note 24

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 52 (B) (ii) (a)

Trade receivables from related parties has been disclosed in note 46

**Trade Receivable stated above include:**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>(Unsecured, considered good)</b>		
Subsidiary / step down subsidiary	299.74	52.83
Companies / LLP where directors are interested	0.05	25.79

**Movement in expected credit loss allowance of trade receivable**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	65.28	48.00
Additions during the year	29.32	17.28
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>94.60</b>	<b>65.28</b>



Trade Receivables ageing schedule  
As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	470.41	19.05	126.92	305.22	254.66	1,176.26
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	2.50	60.07	62.57
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	(65.28)
	470.41	19.05	126.92	307.72	314.73	1,173.55

Trade Receivables ageing schedule  
As at March 31, 2022

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	525.05	153.18	48.32	15.92	51.43	793.90
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	60.07	60.07
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	(94.60)
	525.05	153.18	48.32	15.92	111.50	759.37

Note 13 : Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Balances with banks</b>		
In current accounts	343.72	49.41
Cash on hand	0.15	0.07
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months *	914.29	65.04
	1,258.16	114.52

\* Held as margin money or security against borrowings, guarantees, other commitments

Note 14 : Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Fixed deposits with banks (having maturity at inception for more than 3 months but less than 12 months)	2,337.95	1,255.97
Less: Fixed deposit with original maturity of more than one year (refer note no. 6)	355.34	330.44
	1,982.61	925.53

Fixed deposits with banks includes

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Held as margin money or security against borrowings, guarantees, other commitments	2,337.95	1,255.97

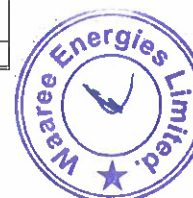
Note 15 : Loans

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Loans and advances</b>		
Loans to related parties ( considered good )	0.11	1,060.43
Loans to others ( considered good )	37.65	41.96
	37.76	1,102.39

Refer note 46 for related party disclosures

Note : Loan to others includes Loan given to a party whose principal business is financing / advancing loans. Since the party is in the business of financing / advancing loans, ultimate beneficiary can not be determined nor company have any further advance loan to any specific entity / person.





**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

**Loans & advances to related parties includes :**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Considered good Subsidiary / step down subsidiary	0.11	1,060.43

**Utilisation details of Loans & advances given to related parties is given below:**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Subsidiary / step down subsidiary General business purpose	0.11	761.65
Subsidiary has given loan to a company where directors are interested who has utilised for general business purpose	-	298.78

**As at March 31, 2021**

(₹ in Million)

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan	% to total loans and advances
Related Parties	1,060.43	96.19%

Note : These loans are repayable on demand and have no specifying terms or period of repayment. The financial assistance given to Blue Rays Private Limited ( a subsidiary) is for general business purpose. The same is repayable on demand. Further, Blue Rays Private Limited has utilised this amount towards extending financial assistance on various dates to a group company.

**As at March 31,2022**

(₹ in Million)

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan	% to total loans and advances
Related Parties	0.11	0.29%

Note : These loans are repayable on demand and have no specifying terms or period of repayment.

**Note 16 : Other Current financial assets**

Unsecured, considered good

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Security deposit	10.37	26.28
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	-	(10.50)
	10.37	15.78
Accrued interest	6.54	15.42
Escrow account balances	0.02	0.02
Government grant receivable	10.57	11.86
Refund receivable from government authorities	260.74	49.54
Other receivables	159.68	155.13
	447.92	247.75

**Other Receivables includes :**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Considered good : Companies / LLP where directors are interested ( refer note 46 )	0.06	9.42

**Note 17 : Other current assets**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance to suppliers	907.57	214.09
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(8.68)	(8.68)
	898.89	205.41
Prepaid Expenses	86.07	56.52
Balances with government authorities	513.43	400.10
Others	12.23	1.12
	1,510.62	663.15

Note : Prepaid expenses includes expenses relating to IPO

**Advance to suppliers includes :**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance recoverable in cash or kind includes advances to : Subsidiary company	7.00	7.00

Refer note 46 for related party disclosures



Note 18 : Equity share capital

a. Details of authorised, issued and subscribed share capital

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Authorised capital</b>		
50,00,00,000 (PY 50,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs10/- each	5,000.00	5,000.00
<b>Issued capital, subscribed and paid up</b>		
19,71,38,492 (PY 19,71,38,492) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	1,971.38	1,971.38
	<b>1,971.38</b>	<b>1,971.38</b>

b. Terms & Conditions

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

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

c. Statement of changes in equity share capital

As at March 31, 2021

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
Equity Share Capital	1,971.38	-	-	-	1,971.38

As at March 31, 2022

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
Equity Share Capital	1,971.38	-	-	-	1,971.38

d. Shareholders having more than 5 % shareholding

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mahavir Thermoequip Private Limited	5,78,26,867	29.33%	5,78,26,867	29.33%
Bindiya Kirit Doshi	1,92,81,212	9.78%	1,97,07,174	10.00%
Pankaj Chimanlal Doshi	2,46,16,384	12.49%	1,92,51,967	9.77%
Binita Hitesh Doshi	1,53,31,944	7.78%	1,55,87,006	7.91%
Nipa Viren Doshi	1,49,50,839	7.58%	1,51,89,901	7.71%
Hitesh Chimanlal Doshi	1,41,04,082	7.15%	1,40,43,144	7.12%
Viren Chimanlal Doshi	1,09,54,007	5.56%	1,08,93,069	5.53%
Kirit Chimanlal Doshi	1,01,92,782	5.17%	1,01,31,844	5.14%

e. Reconciliation of number of shares

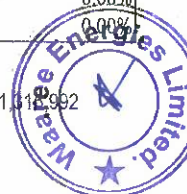
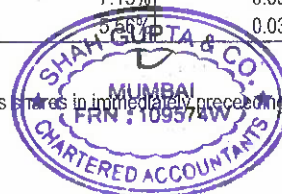
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number	₹ in Million	Number	₹ in Million
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	19,71,38,492	1,971.38	19,71,38,492	1,971.38
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Shares outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>19,71,38,492</b>	<b>1,971.38</b>	<b>19,71,38,492</b>	<b>1,971.38</b>

f. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2022		Percentage change during the period	As at March 31, 2021		Percentage change during the period
	Number	Percentage of total shares		Number	Percentage of total shares	
Mahavir Thermoequip Private Limited	5,78,26,867	29.33%	0.00%	5,78,26,867	29.33%	0.00%
Hitesh Chimanlal Doshi	1,41,04,082	7.15%	0.03%	1,40,43,144	7.12%	0.00%
Viren Chimanlal Doshi	1,09,54,007	5.56%	0.03%	1,08,93,069	5.53%	0.00%

g. Shares issued other than cash

The aggregate number of equity share allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares in immediately preceding five years ended March 31, 2022 are 121,315,992 shares (Allotted during year ended March 31, 2018 is 121,315,992 shares)



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 19 : Other equity**

As at March 31, 2021

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total
	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability / asset	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	58.50	1,001.46	(0.86)	1,059.10
Transfer to Retained Earnings on Redemption of Debentures	(58.50)	58.50	-	-
Creation of Debenture Redemption Reserve	187.50	(187.50)	-	-
Adjustment towards Business Combination as per IND AS 103	-	(23.80)	-	(23.80)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	502.75	1.06	503.81
<b>Balance at the March 31, 2021</b>	<b>187.50</b>	<b>1,351.41</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>1,539.11</b>

As at March 31, 2022

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total
	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability / asset	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	187.50	1,351.41	0.20	1,539.11
Transfer to retained earnings	(137.50)	137.50	-	-
Creation of debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	708.58	1.59	710.17
<b>Balance at the March 31, 2022</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>2,197.49</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>2,249.28</b>

**Debenture redemption reserve**

The Company is required to create a debenture redemption reserve out of the profits which is available for the purpose of redemption of debentures.

**Retained earnings**

Retained Earnings represents surplus/accumulated earnings of the Company and are available for distribution to shareholders

**Other comprehensive income**

Other Comprehensive Income consists of remeasurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit plans and fair value changes on derivatives designated as cashflow hedges.





## Note 20 : Borrowings

Particulars	( ₹ in Million )	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Secured</b>		
<b>Non convertible debentures</b>		
<b>13.90% non convertible debentures - Series A (refer note (i) below)</b>	100.00	350.00
Less: Amortization of transaction cost	(0.09)	(3.18)
Less: Current maturities of long term debt (refer note 24)	(99.91)	(250.00)
	-	<b>96.82</b>
<b>14.15% non convertible debentures - Series B (refer note (ii) below)</b>	400.00	400.00
Less: Amortization of transaction cost	(1.54)	(4.04)
Less: Current maturities of long term debt (refer note 24)	(398.46)	-
	-	<b>395.96</b>
<b>Hire purchase loans (refer note (iii) below)</b>	5.23	7.94
Less: Current maturities of long term debt (refer note 24)	(2.74)	(2.71)
	<b>2.49</b>	<b>5.23</b>
<b>Term loan from others (refer note (iv) below)</b>	1,862.47	377.86
Less: Amortization of transaction cost	(18.70)	(2.77)
Less: Current maturities of long term debt (refer note 24)	(286.43)	(117.76)
	<b>1,557.34</b>	<b>257.34</b>
	<b>1,559.83</b>	<b>755.35</b>

**(i) : 13.90% non convertible debentures - Series A**

13.90% secured, unlisted, senior, redeemable 350 nos of non-convertible debentures of face value ₹ 1 million each aggregating to ₹ 99.91 millions (PY ₹ 346.82 millions), secured by way of:

- (i) First ranking pledge over the 51% shares of the Company held by Promoter group in terms of Pledge Agreement;
- (ii) First ranking charge and hypothecation over proceeds from sale of Waneep Solar Private Limited's stake and Nagari Project;
- (iii) First ranking charge and hypothecation over the Company's Designated Account and all amounts standing to the same, whether now or in the future, other than the DSR amount;
- (iv) First ranking pledge over 100% sharers of the Waaree Renewables Private Limited (WRPL) held by promoters;
- (v) Corporate Guarantee from WRPL;
- (vi) First and exclusive charge overall fixed assets & current assets of WRPL, including the WRPL Designated Account.
- (vii) First ranking and exclusive charge on the DSR Amount;
- (viii) Residual charge on all the fixed and current assets of the Company;
- (ix) Demand Promissory Note and Letter of Continuity from the Company; and
- (x) Personal Guarantees provided by the Promoters in favour of the Debenture Trustee.

The Debentures are redeemable in 3 quarterly installments starting November 1, 2021. Further, the said loan has been fully repaid on April 30, 2022.

**(ii) : 14.15% non convertible debentures - Series B**

14.15% Secured, Unlisted, Senior, Redeemable 400 Nos of Non-Convertible Debentures of face value ₹ 1 million each aggregating to ₹ 398.46 millions (PY ₹ 395.96), are secured by way of:

- (i) First ranking pledge over the 51% shares of the Company held by Promoter group in terms of Pledge Agreement;
- (ii) First ranking charge and hypothecation over proceeds from sale of Waneep Solar Private Limited's stake and Nagari Project;
- (iii) First ranking charge and hypothecation over the Company's Designated Account and all amounts standing to the same, whether now or in the future, other than the DSR amount;
- (iv) First ranking pledge over 100% sharers of the Waaree Renewables Private Limited (WRPL) held by promoters;
- (v) Corporate Guarantee from WRPL;
- (vi) First and exclusive charge overall fixed assets & current assets of WRPL, including the WRPL Designated Account.
- (vii) First ranking and exclusive charge on the DSR Amount;
- (viii) Residual charge on all the fixed and current assets of the Company;
- (ix) Demand Promissory Note and Letter of Continuity from the Company; and
- (x) Personal Guarantees provided by the Promoters in favour of the Debenture Trustee.

The Debentures are redeemable in 4 quarterly installments starting May 1, 2022. Further, the said loan has been fully repaid on April 30, 2022.



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

**(iii) Hire purchase loans (secured)**

Hire purchase loan from banks amounting to ₹ 5.23 millions (PY ₹ 7.94 millions) which is secured by hypothecation of vehicle financed. The said loan is repayable monthly in 36 to 60 equal instalments @ interest rate of 8.50 % p.a to 9.61 % p.a.

**(iv) Term loan from others includes (secured)**

(a) Loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) amounting to ₹ 227.27 millions (PY ₹ 330.06 millions). The loan has to be repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from March 31, 2019 and carries interest rate of 11.00% (PY 10.80%) per annum. The loan is primarily secured by hypothecation of all movable assets of 1 GW Solar PV module manufacturing plant at Village-Tumb, Tal-Umbergaon, Dist-Valsad, Gujarat and second charge on existing movable and immovable assets of the company. The loan is also collaterally secured by fixed deposit of ₹ 78.00 million (PY ₹ 78.00 millions) and personal guarantee by one of the director and his relative.

(b) During the year ended March 31, 2021 the company has availed loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) amounting to ₹ 31.18 millions (PY ₹ 45.04 millions) under the modified top up loan scheme during coronavirus pandemic. The loan has to be repaid in 15 quarterly instalments starting from March 31, 2021 and carries interest rate of 11.00% per annum. The loan is primarily secured by extension of charges on the primary security / collateral security already held for the main loan i.e hypothecation of all movable assets of 1 GW Solar PV module manufacturing plant at Village-Tumb, Tal-Umbergaon, Dist-Valsad, Gujarat and second charge on existing movable and immovable assets of the company and collaterally secured by fixed deposit of ₹ 78.00 million and personal guarantee by one of the director and his relative.

(c) During the year the company has received partial disbursement of loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) amounting to ₹ 1,585.32 million (PY ₹ Nil) for setting up 2 GW Solar Module Manufacturing plant at Village- Degam, Chikili, Dist-Navsari, Gujarat against the total loan sanction amount of ₹ 1,686.70 million. The loan has to be repaid in 20 quarterly instalments starting from December 31, 2022 and carries interest rate of 11.00% per annum.

The Company has utilised all the borrowed funds for the purpose specified in the respective sanction letter

**Note 21 : Lease liabilities**

Particulars	(₹ in Million)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Lease liabilities (refer note 47)	426.97	443.70
	<b>426.97</b>	<b>443.70</b>

**Note 22 : Long-term provisions**

Particulars	(₹ in Million)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for warranty (refer note 38)	412.03	304.00
<b>Provision for employee benefits:</b>		
Leave entitlement (refer note 44)	14.63	19.76
Gratuity (refer note 44)	-	-
	<b>426.66</b>	<b>323.76</b>

In pursuance of Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets', the provisions required have been incorporated in the books of accounts in the following manner.

Particulars	(₹ in Million)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	304.00	236.83
Additions during the year	79.37	72.31
Less: Utilisation during the year	28.66	(5.14)
Closing balance	<b>412.03</b>	<b>304.00</b>

The provision for warranty represents the expected outflow of resources against claims for performance shortfall expected in future over the life of the guarantee assured.



WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 23 : Other non-current liabilities

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred government grant	4.10	13.89
	4.10	13.89

Note 24 : Borrowings

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Loans repayable on demand</b>		
<b>Secured</b>		
<b>From Banks:-</b>		
Cash credit facility (refer note (i) below)	360.53	525.66
Current maturities of long term debt (refer note 20)	787.54	370.47
	<b>1,148.07</b>	<b>896.13</b>

**(i) Cash credit facility (secured)**

Working capital loan from Banks includes cash credit facility under consortium banking arrangement from State Bank of India (lead bank), Bank of Maharashtra and Indusind Bank amounting to ₹ 360.55 millions (PY ₹ 525.66 millions) is secured against:

- Hypothecation of the entire current assets of the company.
- Collaterally secured by mortgage of factory land & building & hypothecation of plant & machinery of the company situated at plot no 231-236, SEZ, Surat.
- The said facility is also secured by corporate guarantee of Mahavir Thermoequip Pvt. Ltd and mortgage of personal property of relative of directors and personal guarantee of two directors of the company. Cash credit facility carries interest rate : (a) State Bank of India - 6 months MCLR + 2.00 % (b) Bank of Maharashtra - 6 months MCLR + 1.80 % (c) Indusind Bank Ltd - 1 year MCLR + 0.45%.

The Company has utilised all the borrowed funds for the purpose specified in the respective sanction letter

The following is the summary of the differences between current assets declared with the Bank and as per books of account:

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Inventories as per declaration with the bank	5,311.87	1,889.63
Trade receivables as per declaration with the bank	999.20	2,172.50
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>6,311.07</b>	<b>4,062.13</b>
Inventories as per financial statement	5,364.58	3,675.24
Trade receivables as per financial statement	804.21	1,225.21
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>6,168.80</b>	<b>4,900.44</b>
<b>Difference (A)-(B)</b>	<b>142.28</b>	<b>(838.30)</b>

Note : The aforesaid differences are due to the declarations given to Banks before financial reporting closure process. Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were subsequently revised and submitted to respective Banks which are in line with the books of account.

Note 25 : Lease liabilities

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Lease liabilities (refer note 47)	76.28	59.33
	<b>76.28</b>	<b>59.33</b>





WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 26 : Trade payables

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	93.77	115.54
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5,548.30	4,174.74
	<b>5,642.07</b>	<b>4,290.28</b>

The average credit period on domestic purchases ranges between 30 to 90 days and import purchases ranges between 0 to 60 days. However, in few of cases company makes advance payments and issues letter of credit.

Refer note 54 for information regarding Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

Trade payable to related parties has been disclosed in note 46

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Micro and Small Enterprises	114.05	0.31	-	1.18	115.54
(ii) Others	1,941.34	41.32	21.00	28.78	2,032.44
(iii) Disputed Dues - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	6.61	6.61
Unbilled Dues	2,135.69	-	-	-	2,135.69
	<b>4,191.08</b>	<b>41.63</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>36.56</b>	<b>4,290.28</b>

As at March 31, 2022

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Micro and Small Enterprises	90.39	2.47	0.24	0.67	93.77
(ii) Others	2,343.11	44.71	27.08	40.29	2,455.18
(iii) Disputed Dues - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	6.61	6.61
Unbilled Dues	3,086.51	-	-	-	3,086.51
	<b>5,520.01</b>	<b>47.17</b>	<b>27.31</b>	<b>47.57</b>	<b>5,642.07</b>

Note 27 : Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	11.49	17.16
Payables for capital goods	809.40	8.81
Salaries and incentives payable	46.39	34.36
Other payables	1.32	47.57
	<b>868.60</b>	<b>107.90</b>

Refer note 54 for information regarding micro small and medium enterprises.

Note 28 : Provisions

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Provision for employee benefits:</b>		
Leave entitlement (refer note 44)	1.19	1.64
Gratuity (refer note 44)	0.21	0.00
	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.64</b>

Note 29 : Other current liabilities

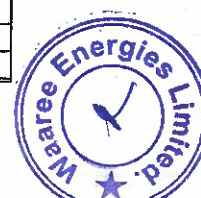
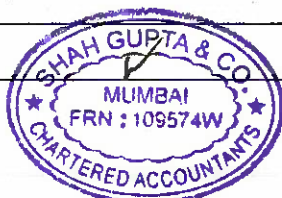
(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Contract liabilities	5,844.28	514.20
Statutory dues payable	36.79	31.97
Deferred government grant	9.79	9.79
Deposits from dealer, franchisee etc.,	0.94	0.35
	<b>5,891.81</b>	<b>556.31</b>

Note 30 : Current tax liabilities (Net)

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for taxation (net of advance tax)	178.47	133.11
	<b>178.47</b>	<b>133.11</b>



WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 31 : Revenue from operations

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
<b>(a) Sale of products and services</b>		
Sale of solar power products #	27,582.29	19,785.13
Sale of services	22.16	34.00
<b>(b) Generation of electricity from renewal sources</b>	2.84	3.81
<b>(c) Other operating revenue</b>		
Export incentives and duty drawback	23.63	30.09
Sale of scrap	49.56	43.96
Franchisee fees	32.42	35.84
	<b>27,712.90</b>	<b>19,932.83</b>

# The above includes revenue from EPC contracts of ₹ 84.11 millions (March 31, 2021: ₹ 1,331.12 millions). (Refer note 48 for contract in progress at the year end)

Note 32 : Other income

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest income	91.96	157.16
Interest received on financial assets carried at amortised cost	3.09	2.09
Government grant	32.13	38.15
Profit on sale of current investment	2.63	0.16
Gain on change in fair value of investment	0.94	1.90
Profit on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	257.91	159.55
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	2.38
Dividend income	5.65	-
Miscellaneous receipts	470.04	7.15
	<b>864.35</b>	<b>368.54</b>

Note 33 : Cost of materials consumed

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Opening stocks	2,404.95	1,887.81
Add: Purchases	20,340.05	13,602.66
Less: Closing stocks	(4,741.70)	(2,404.95)
	<b>18,003.30</b>	<b>13,085.52</b>

Note 34 : Purchases of stock-in-trade

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Purchases	4,053.38	4,163.57
	<b>4,053.38</b>	<b>4,163.57</b>

Note 35 : Changes In inventories of finished goods (incl. stock-in-trade) and work-in-progress

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
<u>Opening Inventory</u>		
Traded goods	23.14	232.78
Finished goods	1,005.00	174.26
Work-in-progress	236.91	131.37
	<b>1,265.05</b>	<b>538.41</b>
<u>Closing Inventory</u>		
Traded goods	52.40	23.14
Finished goods	388.45	1,005.00
Work-in-progress	175.93	236.91
	<b>616.78</b>	<b>1,265.05</b>
	<b>648.27</b>	<b>(726.64)</b>



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 36 : Other manufacturing and EPC project expenses**

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
<b>Manufacturing and project expenses</b>		
Stores & spares consumption	76.16	35.92
Electricity charges	196.66	101.14
Labour charges	410.96	261.20
Job work charges	0.81	18.03
<b>Repairs &amp; maintenance:-</b>		
Repairs to machinery	5.89	2.94
Repairs to building	2.41	0.92
Project expenses	25.24	138.74
	<b>718.13</b>	<b>558.89</b>

**Note 37 : Employee benefits expense**

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries and incentives	407.83	385.64
Directors remuneration	53.78	53.30
Contribution to PF & other funds	17.49	15.84
Staff welfare expenses	33.24	30.30
	<b>512.34</b>	<b>485.08</b>

**Note 38 : Sales, administration, and other expenses**

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Rent	7.99	6.05
Insurance	65.88	54.57
Rates and taxes	1.10	0.74
Legal and professional	101.39	84.46
Auditors remuneration	3.00	3.02
Travelling & conveyance	25.59	17.56
Warranty	136.69	72.31
Business promotion expenses	91.65	64.43
Commission	33.81	33.00
Packing materials expenses	204.76	175.29
Transportation freight, duty & handling charges	2,142.29	932.10
Allowance for expected credit loss	29.33	17.27
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.03	-
Corporate social responsibility expense (refer note 50)	12.38	11.04
Miscellaneous expenses	91.49	89.78
	<b>2,947.38</b>	<b>1,561.62</b>

**Audit remuneration :-**

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Audit fees	3.00	2.89
Tax matters	-	0.11
Other services *	-	0.02
	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.02</b>

**Note 39 : Finance costs**

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest expense	234.03	184.34
Interest on income tax	22.45	-
Interest expense on lease liability	35.77	21.74
Other borrowing costs	47.69	55.75
	<b>339.94</b>	<b>261.83</b>





WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 40 : Depreciation and amortization expense

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	269.26	217.96
Depreciation on lease assets	82.48	48.53
Amortisation on intangible assets	2.73	2.50
	<b>354.47</b>	<b>268.99</b>

Note 41 : Exceptional Items

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Exceptional Items	-	40.56
	-	<b>40.56</b>

During the financial year 2018-19, company has disposed off its investments in the wholly owned subsidiary Waaneep Solar Private Limited. There are certain amounts which were with hold due to contingency by the purchaser. During the year ended March 31, 2021 an amount of ₹ 40.56 millions out of the total with hold amount has been recognised as income based on final settlement agreement.

Note 42 : Earnings per equity share

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Basic / dilutive earnings per share		
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders ( ₹ in Milion )	708.58	502.75
Weighted average number of equity shares (number in Million)	197.14	197
Basic earnings per share ( in ₹ )	3.59	2.55
Face value per share ( in ₹ )	10	10

Note 43 : Contingent Liabilities

a) Contingent liabilities

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
<b>Contingent liabilities not provided for:</b>		
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts	136.22	130.61
Disputed statutory liability	103.11	98.33
Guarantee given by bank on behalf of the company	920.49	483.42
Guarantee/indemnity given by company to others	369.80	786.66
Letter of credit outstanding	1,962.88	535.50
Inland/Export LC bill discounting	315.04	1,770.56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,807.54</b>	<b>3,805.08</b>

b. Contingent assets

(i) The Company has entered into an EPC Agreement amounting to ₹ 251 million with Taxus Infrastructure and Power Projects Private Limited ("Taxus") in FY 2012-2013. From the total consideration payable by Taxus ₹ 60.07 million is still outstanding as on March 31, 2022. The said amount is secured against, (1) Post Dated Cheques, (2) Pledge of Shares from Promoters of Taxus, (3) Personal Guarantee from Promoters of Taxus and (4) Demand Promissory Note.

The Company has further invested ₹ 100 million through compulsory convertible debentures madatorally convertible into equity shares within a period of 65 months from the date of allotment. The Company exercised its option of converting debentures into equity shares on completion of period, but Taxus did not comply with the same. The Company initiated Arbitration Proceedings inter alia for recovery of the trade receivable as well as the debenture amounts. The court appointed sole arbitrator heard the matter after arguments of both the sides and reserved the matter for passing award. On December 31, 2021, the learned Arbitrator passed an award in the matter allowing the claims made by the Company and rejecting the counter claims of Taxus. Learned Arbitrator allowed Company claims of ₹ 60.28 millions alongwith interest with retrospective date and repayment of debentures of ₹ 100 millions alongwith interest with retrospective date. The learned Arbitrator also directed Taxus to pay to Company ₹ 0.5 million towards the cost of arbitration. The Company proposes to initiate recovery proceedings against Taxus in the matter.

(ii) During the FY 2018-19, the Company has entered into Share Purchase Agreement and its amendment for sale of the investment in its wholly owned subsidiary "Waaneep Solar Private Limited". As per terms of the agreement ₹ 484.17 millions is withheld by the buyer which will be remitted on closure of pending litigations and obligations in such subsidiary. The company has recognized ₹ Nil (PY ₹ 40.56 million) in the statement of profit and loss during the period on the basis of certainty and amount of ₹ 251.07 million (PY ₹ 251.07 million) will be recognized as income on successful closure of such litigations and obligations which are contingent in nature. The company continue to disclose Rs 251.07 million as Contingent Assets.

c) Capital commitments

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advance)	2,811.64	1,052.64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,811.64</b>	<b>1,052.64</b>



WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Note 44 : Disclosure pursuant to IND AS - 19 - "Employee Benefit Expense"

[A] Post employment benefit plans:

Defined benefit plans

The Company has the following defined benefit plans

**Gratuity:** In accordance with the applicable laws, the company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ("The Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement (subject to completion of five years of continuous employment), death, incapacitation or termination of employment that are based on last drawn salary and tenure of employment. Liabilities with regard to the gratuity plan are determined by actuarial valuation on the reporting date and the company makes contribution to the gratuity fund administered by life insurance companies under their respective group gratuity schemes.

The disclosure in respect of the defined gratuity plan are given below:

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Defined benefit plans	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of funded obligations	29.92	28.64
Fair value of plan assets	29.72	28.64
<b>Net (asset)/liability recognised</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Movements in plan liabilities

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year:	28.64	24.36
Transfer in/(out) obligation	(2.07)	(0.74)
Current service cost	5.35	5.94
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost/(income)	1.93	1.64
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income/cost	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1.45)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(1.04)	(0.26)
Employer contributions	-	-
Benefit payments	(1.44)	(2.29)
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.92</b>	<b>28.64</b>

Movements in plan assets

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year:	28.64	19.53
Transfer in/(out) obligation	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost/(income)	2.11	1.52
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income/cost	(0.36)	(0.30)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	-	-
Employer contributions	0.76	10.18
Benefit payments	(1.44)	(2.29)
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.72</b>	<b>28.64</b>



WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Statement of profit and loss

Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss

( ₹ in Million )

Employee benefit expenses :	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Current service cost	5.35	5.94
Interest cost/ (income)	(0.18)	0.13
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
<b>Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>6.07</b>

Remeasurement (gains)/ losses recognised in OCI

( ₹ in Million )

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability :	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income/(cost)	0.36	0.30
Change in financial assumptions	(1.45)	-
Change in demographic assumption	-	-
Experience gains/(losses)	(1.04)	(0.26)
<b>Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(2.13)</b>	<b>0.03</b>

Investment pattern for fund as on

Category of asset	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Government of india securities	0%	0%
State government securities	0%	0%
High quality corporate bonds	0%	0%
Equity shares of listed companies	0%	0%
Property	0%	0%
Special deposit scheme	0%	0%
Policy of insurance	100%	100%
Bank balance	0%	0%
Other investments	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Assumptions

With the objective of presenting the plan assets and plan liabilities of the defined benefits plans at their fair value on the balance sheet, assumptions under Ind AS 19 are set by reference to market conditions at the valuation date.

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Financial assumptions	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	7.30%	6.85%
Salary escalation rate	6.00%	6.00%
Withdrawal rates	5% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages	5% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages
Normal retirement age (in years)	58	58
Mortality rate	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14) Table	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14) Table





**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

**Sensitivity**

The sensitivity of the overall plan liabilities to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Increase/decrease in liability	Increase/decrease in liability
<u>Discount rate varied by 0.5%</u>		
0.50%	28.44	27.09
-0.50%	31.55	30.24
<u>Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%</u>		
0.50%	31.07	29.85
-0.50%	28.86	27.33
<u>Withdrawal rate (W.R.) varied by 10%</u>		
W.R.* 110%	30.11	28.77
W.R.* 90%	29.73	28.51

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and may not be representative of the actual change. It is based on a change in the key assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity to the assumption, the same method used to calculate the liability recognised in the balance sheet has been applied. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.

The expected future cash flows as at March 31, 2022 and as at March 31, 2021 were as follows:

( ₹ in Million )

Expected contribution	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting</b>		
1st following year	1.19	1.04
2nd following year	4.00	0.97
3rd following year	2.92	3.81
4th following year	2.83	2.98
5th following year	1.28	2.84
Years 6 to 10	11.39	7.99

**[B] Other long term employee benefits**

**Leave encashment:**

The employees are entitled to accumulate earned leave, which can be availed during the service period. employees are also allowed to encash the accumulated earned leave during the service period. Further, the accumulated earned leave can be encashed by the employees on superannuation, resignation, and termination or by nominee on death.

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Defined benefit plans	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of unfunded obligations	15.82	21.40
<b>Net (asset)/liability recognised</b>	<b>15.82</b>	<b>21.40</b>



WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Reconciliation of balances of defined benefit obligations.

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Leave encashment - unfunded	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Defined obligations at the beginning of the year	21.40	18.05
Transfer in/(out) obligation	(1.97)	(1.18)
Current service cost	5.58	4.34
Interest cost	1.41	1.19
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in financial assumptions	(0.73)	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss/ (gain) due to experience adjustments	(1.27)	(1.46)
Past service cost	-	7.79
Benefits paid	(8.61)	(7.33)
<b>Defined obligations at the end of the year</b>	<b>15.82</b>	<b>21.40</b>

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and Loss :-

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Current service cost	5.58	4.34
Past service cost and loss/(gain) on curtailments and settlement	-	7.79
Net interest cost	1.41	1.19
Net value of remeasurements on the obligation and plan assets	(2.00)	(1.46)
<b>Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>11.86</b>

Components of actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	(0.73)	-
Experience gains/(losses)	(1.27)	(1.46)
<b>Total amount of actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation</b>	<b>(2.00)</b>	<b>(1.46)</b>

Major actuarial assumptions

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Discount rate (%)	7.30%	6.85%
Salary escalation/ inflation (%)	6.00%	6.00%
Withdrawal rates	5% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages	5% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages
Leave availment rate	3.00%	3.00%
Leave encashment rate	0.00%	0.00%



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

The expected future cash flows as at March 31, 2022 & as at March 31, 2021 were as follows:

(₹ in Million)

Expected contribution	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting</b>		
1st following year	1.19	1.64
2nd following year	1.29	1.49
3rd following year	1.12	1.71
4th following year	1.10	1.45
5th following year	1.09	1.66
Years 6 to 10	7.15	7.40

**Sensitivity**

The sensitivity of the overall plan liabilities to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Increase/decrease in liability	Increase/decrease in liability
<b>Discount rate varied by 0.5%</b>		
0.50%	15.07	20.34
-0.50%	16.63	22.55
<b>Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%</b>		
0.50%	16.63	22.55
-0.50%	15.06	20.33
<b>Withdrawal rate (W.R.) varied by 10%</b>		
W.R.* 110%	15.86	21.43
W.R.* 90%	15.77	21.36

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and may not be representative of the actual change. It is based on a change in the key assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity to the assumption, the same method used to calculate the liability recognised in the balance sheet has been applied. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.

**[C] Current/ non-current classification**

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Gratuity</b>		
Current *	0.21	0.00
Non-current	-	-
	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Leave entitlement (including sick leave)</b>		
Current	1.19	1.64
Non-current	14.63	19.76
	<b>15.82</b>	<b>21.40</b>

\* Positive amount denotes liability and negative amount denotes an asset





**Note 45 : Segment Reporting**

(i) Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Finance Officer of the Company. The Company operates only in one Business Segment i.e. "Manufacturing & Trading of Solar Photovoltaic Modules", hence does not have any reportable Segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

(ii) Revenue from external customer outside India and assets located outside India are not disclosed separately as the internal monitoring is not done as per the CODM of the Company

(iii) The company has one external customer individually contributing more than 10%, amounting to Rs.5238.55 million (PY Rs. 2747.56 million) of total revenue.

**Note 46 : Disclosure pursuant to IND AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures"**

**a. List of related parties**

**i) Key Managerial Persons**

Mr. Hitesh Doshi	Chairman and Managing Director
Mr. Viren Doshi	Whole time Director
Mr. Hitesh Mehta (CFO from June 29, 2021)	Whole time Director & CFO
Ms. Binita Doshi (Upto August 30, 2021)	Non Executive Director
Mr. Samir Shah (Upto January 5, 2021)	Non Executive Director
Mr. Modesto Volpe (Up to September 26, 2021)	Non Executive Director
Mr. Jayesh Shah	Independent Director
Mr. Rajender Malla	Independent Director
Mr. Sujit Kumar Varma (from February 25, 2021)	Independent Director
Ms. Richa Manoj Goyal (from August 30, 2021)	Independent Director
Mr. Kiran Jain	Company Secretary
Mr. Vivek Srivastava (from August 30, 2021)	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Abhishek Pareek (from September 4, 2020 to June 29, 2021)	Chief Financial Officer

**ii) Relative of Directors**

Mr. Chimanlal Doshi  
 Ms. Rasila Doshi  
 Mr. Ankit H. Doshi

**iii) Subsidiary**

Blue Rays Solar Private Limited  
 Saswata Solar Private Limited (converted from LLP to Private Limited from April 16, 2021) (Subsidiary up to August 11, 2021)  
 Rasila International Pte. Ltd.  
 Waareep Solar One Private Limited  
 Waaree Renewable Technologies Limited (Formerly Sangam Renewables Limited) (from May 14, 2019)  
 Waa Cables Private Limited (upto December 16, 2020)  
 Waaree Power Private Limited (from January 3, 2020)  
 Sangam Solar One Private Limited (from February 14, 2020)  
 Sangam Solar Two Private Limited (from February 14, 2020)  
 Sangam Solar Three Private Limited (from February 14, 2020)  
 Sangam Solar Four Private Limited (from February 14, 2020)

**iv) Step down subsidiary**

WaaCox Energy Private Limited (upto July 4, 2021)  
 Sangam Rooftop Solar Private Limited (Formerly 8M Solar Fund Private Ltd.) (from May 14, 2019)  
 Waasang Solar Private Limited (from May 14, 2019)  
 Waasang Solar One Private Limited (from May 14, 2019)  
 Waaree PV Technologies Private Limited (from May 14, 2019)

**v) Associate firm**

Shalbhadra Energies Private Limited (upto September 27, 2021)

**vi) Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel and / or their Relatives**

Mahavir Thermoequip Private Limited  
 Waaree Renewables Private Limited (Formerly Cesare Bonetti India Private Limited)  
 Saswata Solar Private Limited (converted from LLP to Private Limited from April 16, 2021) (From August 12, 2021)  
 Waaree Technologies Limited  
 Waaree ESS Private Limited  
 Waa Motors And Pumps Private Limited  
 Omntec Waaree ATG Private Limited  
 Waaree Solar Thermal LLP  
 Waaree PV Power LLP (Formerly Sunmount Engineering LLP)  
 Waaree Surya Power LLP  
 Waa Mall LLP  
 ITEC Measures Pvt.Ltd  
 Jain Education and Empowerment Trust (JEET)



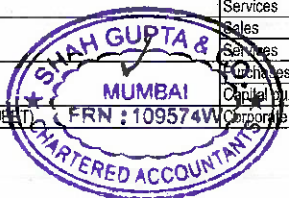
WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

b. Transactions with Related Parties :

( ₹ in Million )

Name of Party	Nature of Transaction	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	
Mr. Hitesh Doshi	Remuneration	20.03	20.03	
	Loan from director	117.50	-	
	Loan repaid	117.50	-	
	Interest expenses	1.90	-	
	Purchase of investment	0.00	-	
Mr. Viren Doshi	Remuneration	12.98	12.98	
	Loan from director	178.80	-	
	Loan repaid	178.80	-	
	Interest expenses	3.57	-	
Mr. Hitesh Mehta	Remuneration	23.11	20.28	
Mr. Jayesh Shah	Director's sitting fees	0.40	0.35	
Mr. Samir Shah	Director's sitting fees	-	0.25	
Mr. Rajender Malla	Director's sitting fees	1.45	0.35	
Ms. Richa Manoj Goyal	Director's sitting fees	0.30	-	
Mr. Sujit Kumar Varma	Director's sitting fees	0.40	-	
Mr. Kiran Jain	Salary	2.04	1.52	
Mr. Abhishek Pareek	Salary	1.44	2.19	
Mr. Vivek Srivastava	Salary	9.36	-	
Mr. Chimanlal Doshi	Rent paid	15.58	15.58	
	Reimbursement of expenses	2.15	2.37	
Ms. Rasila Doshi	Rent paid	7.79	7.79	
	Reimbursement of expenses	1.03	0.70	
Mr. Ankit Doshi	Salary	1.96	1.18	
Blue Rays Solar Private Limited	Interest income	6.20	22.26	
	Loan received back	304.35	-	
Saswata Solar Private Limited	Reduction in investment converted to Loan	-	738.40	
	Investment in shares	0.00	-	
	Sale of investment	0.10	-	
	Loan received back	751.27	-	
	Interest income	16.78	13.92	
Waa Cables Private Limited	Loan received back	-	7.06	
	Purchases	-	2.92	
	Interest income	-	0.30	
Waacox Energy Private Limited	Sales	19.88	486.56	
	Loan granted	-	1.00	
Waaree Technologies Limited	Loan received back	-	1.00	
	Interest income	-	0.06	
	Sales	2.14	48.14	
Waaree ESS Private Limited	Capital sales	-	58.05	
	Purchases	2.35	-	
	Sales	30.02	2.27	
Waa Motors And Pumps Private Limited	Loan granted	0.08	-	
	Interest income	0.01	0.00	
Waaneep Solar One Private Limited	Provision for diminution in investment	-	0.03	
	Reversal of provision for diminution in investment	0.03	-	
Shallbhadra Energies Private Limited	Sales	-	0.40	
	Acquisition of land	1,247.95	-	
Waaree Renewables Private Limited	Capital work in progress (building)	332.78	-	
	Acquisition of Building	558.44	-	
	Slump purchase	-	20.93	
	Purchases	-	2,095.23	
	Job work charges	-	21.44	
	Capital advance given	1,891.71	669.39	
	Rent paid	-	2.44	
	Sales	-	2,342.76	
	Loan granted	-	5.89	
	Loan received back	-	5.89	
Waaree PV Technologies Private Limited	Interest income	-	0.04	
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.64	
	Sales	-	106.41	
	Purchases	-	178.77	
Omntec Waaree ATG Private Limited	Purchases	-	0.94	
Waaree Solar Thermal LLP	Loan granted	-	30.70	
	Loan received back	-	125.58	
Waaree PV Power LLP	Interest income	-	9.78	
	Capital purchases	-	0.11	
	Purchases	212.44	11.28	
	Sales	20.24	238.85	
Waaree Surya Power LLP	Purchases	-	37.58	
	Sales	0.27	0.01	
	Loan granted	15.68	39.09	
Waaree Renewable Technologies Ltd.	Loan received back	26.23	30.59	
	Interest income	0.31	1.99	
	Dividend income	5.65	-	
	Capital services	5.90	-	
	O&M Expenses	0.97	-	
	Reimbursement of expenses	9.13	2.02	
	Sales	846.59	8.54	
	Services	-	0.39	
	Sangam Rooftop Solar Private Limited	Sales	-	0.50
	ITEC Measures Pvt.Ltd	Services	-	0.62
Purchases		0.10	0.14	
Jain Education and Empowerment Trust (JEEET)	Capital purchases	1.80	-	
	Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	6.83	6.22	



WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

c. Balance Outstanding of Related Parties :

(₹ in Million)

Name of Party	Receivable / Payable	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Mr. Hitesh Doshi	Salary and reimbursements payable	3.74	0.53
Mr. Viren Doshi	Salary and reimbursements payable	2.31	2.19
Mr. Hitesh Mehta	Salary and reimbursements payable	0.66	0.87
Mr. Kiran Jain	Salary and reimbursements payable	0.12	0.10
Mr. Abhishek Pareek	Salary and reimbursements payable	-	0.25
Mr. Vivek Srivastava	Salary and reimbursements payable	0.73	-
Mr. Ankit Doshi	Salary and reimbursements payable	0.04	0.09
Mr. Chimanlal Doshi	Security deposits	13.00	13.00
	Trade payables	4.82	2.37
Ms. Rasila Doshi	Security deposits	6.00	6.00
	Trade payables	1.31	0.78
Blue Rays Solar Private Limited	Investment	117.84	117.84
	Loan receivables	-	298.78
Saswata Solar Private Limited	Investment	-	0.10
	Loan receivables	-	751.27
Waa Cables Private Limited	Trade payables	-	0.05
	Other receivables	-	0.28
Waacox Energy Private Limited	Trade receivables	-	21.12
Waaree Technologies Limited	Other receivables	0.06	0.06
Waaneep Solar One Private Limited	Investment	0.10	0.10
	Loan receivables	0.11	0.03
Shalibhadra Energies Private Limited	Trade payables	-	0.81
Waasang Solar One Private Limited	Investment	0.05	0.05
Waaree Renewables Private Limited	Capital advance	430.99	669.39
	Financial liability payable	-	24.96
	Trade payables	-	2.25
Waaree ESS Private Limited	Trade receivables	0.05	1.15
Waa Motors And Pumps Private Limited	Advances from customers	0.00	-
Waaree PV Technologies Private Limited	Other receivables	-	0.04
	Other receivables	-	9.05
Waaree PV Power LLP	Trade receivables	0.00	20.63
Waaree Surya Power LLP	Trade receivables	-	3.98
Waaree Renewable Technologies Limited	Investment	220.00	220.00
	Loan receivables	-	10.35
	Trade receivables	299.74	14.72
Sangam Rooftop Solar Private Limited	Trade receivables	-	16.99
iTEC Measures Pvt.Ltd	Trade receivables	-	0.03
Waaree Power Private Limited	Investment	0.07	0.07
	Advance to supplier	7.00	7.00
Sangam Solar One Private Limited	Investment	0.10	0.10
Sangam Solar Two Private Limited	Investment	0.10	0.10
Sangam Solar Three Private Limited	Investment	0.10	0.10
Sangam Solar Four Private Limited	Investment	0.10	0.10

Compensation to key management personnel:

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Short-term benefits	68.96	57.00
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Sitting Fees	2.55	0.95
Commission to Directors	-	-

The above figures does not include provisions for gratuity, group mediclaim, group personal accident and compensated absences as the same is determined at the company level and is not possible to determine for select individuals.





**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 47 : Leases**

Effective April 1, 2019, the company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, using modified retrospective approach. On adoption of the new standard IND AS 116 resulted in recognition of 'right of use' assets and a lease liability. The cumulative effect of applying the standard, has been debited to retained earnings. The effect of this adoption is insignificant on the profit before tax, profit for the period and earnings per share. Ind AS 116 will result in an increase in cash inflows from operating activities and an increase in cash outflows from financing activities on account of lease payments.

The following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets:

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening carrying value of right of use assets	480.84	299.63
Addition	66.83	229.75
Depreciation	82.48	48.53
<b>Closing carrying value of right of use assets</b>	<b>465.19</b>	<b>480.84</b>

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current lease liabilities	76.28	59.33
Non-current lease liabilities	426.97	443.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>503.25</b>	<b>503.03</b>

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year:

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance of lease liabilities	503.03	314.68
Addition	66.83	229.75
Finance cost accrued during the year	35.77	21.74
Payment of lease liabilities	102.38	63.14
<b>Closing balance of lease liabilities</b>	<b>503.25</b>	<b>503.03</b>

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis :

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
- Less than one year	109.20	59.33
- Later than one year but not later than five years	403.99	293.60
- Later than five years	103.80	150.10
	<b>616.99</b>	<b>503.03</b>

Rent expense in Note No. 38 represents lease charges for short term leases.



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 48 : Disclosure regarding income from Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contracts**

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
i) The amount of contract revenue recognised during the year of all contract in progress at year end	-	642.69
ii) The aggregate amount of cost incurred and recognised profits upto the close of the period of all contract in progress at year end	-	545.39
iii) The amount of advances received of all contract in progress at year end	-	-
iv) Amount due from customer of all contract in progress at year end	-	55.88
v) Amount due to customer of all contract in progress at year end	-	-

**Note 49 : Disclosures with regards to section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013**

For Investments, refer Note-3

For Corporate guarantees given, refer Note 43

**For Loan given:**

The Company has granted unsecured loan to certain parties for general corporate purpose

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Rate of Interest	₹ in Million	Rate of Interest	₹ in Million
a) Subsidiaries	12%	0.11	0 to 12%	1,060.43
b) Others	12%	37.65	12%	41.97

**Note 50 : Corporate social responsibility (CSR)**

The gross amount required to be spent by the company towards corporate social responsibility as per Sec.135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 was ₹ 12.38 millions ( March 31, 2021: ₹ 10.85 millions )

( ₹ in Million )

S.No	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
1	Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	12.38	10.85
2	Amount of expenditure incurred	12.38	11.04
3	Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
4	Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
5	Reason for shortfall	-	-
6	<b>Nature of CSR activities</b>	-	-
	a) Construction / acquisition of any assets	-	-
	b) On purpose other than a) above	12.38	11.04
7	Amount yet to be spent / paid	-	-
8	Details of Related party transactions	6.83	6.22
9	Liability incurred by entering into contractual obligations	-	-



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 51 : Ratios**

( ₹ in Million )

Ratio	Basis of ratio	Numerator current year	Denominator current year	Ratio current year	Numerator previous year	Denominator previous year	Ratio previous year	Variance %	Reason for variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	12,686.97	13,806.70	0.92	7,935.71	6,044.70	1.31	(30.01)	Decrease in Ratio majority due to increase in borrowings for expansion of capacity
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	2,707.90	4,220.86	0.64	1,651.48	3,510.49	0.47	36.38	DE ratio increased due to increase in borrowings for expansion of capacity
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service <sup>2</sup> / Debt Service <sup>3</sup>	1,403.02	820.40	1.71	1,033.57	552.45	1.87	(8.59)	NA
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after taxes / Average Shareholder's Equity	708.58	3,865.58	0.18	502.75	3,270.49	0.15	19.24	NA
Inventory turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold <sup>4</sup> / Average Inventories	22,704.95	4,519.91	5.02	16,522.45	3,052.85	5.41	(7.16)	NA
Trade Receivables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	27,712.90	1,014.71	27.31	19,932.83	1,410.35	14.13	93.24	Debtors Ratio increased since realisation of receivables and increase in Operational Revenue
Trade Payables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	24,393.43	4,966.17	4.91	17,766.23	3,643.62	4.88	0.74	NA
Net capital turnover Ratio	Net Sales / Working Capital <sup>5</sup>	27,712.90	(1,119.74)	(24.75)	19,932.83	1,891.02	10.54	(334.80)	Ratio decreased due to decrease in net current assets as compared to previous year.
Net profit Ratio	Net Profit/Net Sales	708.58	27,712.30	0.03	502.75	19,932.83	0.03	1.37	NA
Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes/Capital Employed <sup>6</sup>	1,292.30	6,882.18	0.19	889.15	5,113.75	0.17	7.99	NA
Return on investment	Profit for the year/Cost of Investment <sup>8</sup>	708.58	4,220.86	0.17	502.75	3,510.49	0.14	17.23	NA

<sup>1</sup> Total debt = Non current borrowings + Current borrowings

<sup>2</sup> Earnings available for debt service = Net profit after tax + finance costs + depreciation & amortisation expense + loss on sale of fixed assets

<sup>3</sup> Debt Service = Interest & lease payments + principal payments

<sup>4</sup> Cost of Goods Sold = Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories of finished goods (incl. stock-in-trade) and work-in-progress

<sup>5</sup> Working Capital = Total Current Assets - Total Current Liabilities

<sup>6</sup> Capital Employed = Tangible Networth<sup>7</sup> + Total debt + Deferred Tax liability

<sup>7</sup> Tangible Networth = Total assets - Total liabilities - Intangible assets

<sup>8</sup> Cost of Investment = Total Equity





**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 52 : Financial Instruments – fair values and risk management**

**A. Accounting classification and fair values**

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured (₹ in Million)

Financial assets & liabilities as at March 31, 2022	Non Current	Current	Total	Routed through Profit & Loss			Routed through OCI			Carried at Amortised Cost	Total Amount
				Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
				Total	Total	Total	Total				
<b>Financial assets</b>											
Investments	438.46	1,325.95	1,764.41	1,325.95	-	-	-	-	438.46	1,764.41	
Trade receivables	44.85	759.37	804.22	-	-	-	-	-	804.22	804.22	
Other Financial assets	360.50	447.92	808.42	-	-	-	-	-	808.42	808.42	
<b>Other Assets</b>											
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,258.16	1,258.16	-	-	-	-	-	1,258.16	1,258.16	
Other bank balances	-	1,982.61	1,982.61	-	-	-	-	-	1,982.61	1,982.61	
Loans	-	37.76	37.76	-	-	-	-	-	37.76	37.76	
	<b>843.81</b>	<b>5,811.77</b>	<b>6,655.58</b>	<b>1,325.95</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>5,329.63</b>	<b>6,655.58</b>	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>											
Borrowings *	1,559.83	1,148.07	2,707.90	-	-	-	-	-	2,707.90	2,707.90	
Lease Liabilities	426.97	76.28	503.25	-	-	-	-	-	503.25	503.25	
Other financial liabilities	-	868.60	868.60	-	-	-	-	-	868.60	868.60	
Trade payables	-	5,642.07	5,642.07	-	-	-	-	-	5,642.07	5,642.07	
	<b>1,986.80</b>	<b>7,735.02</b>	<b>9,721.82</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>9,721.82</b>	<b>9,721.82</b>	

Financial assets & liabilities as at March 31, 2021	Non Current	Current	Total	Routed through Profit & Loss			Routed through OCI			Carried at Amortised Cost	Total Amount
				Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
				Total	Total	Total	Total				
<b>Financial assets</b>											
Investments	438.57	33.59	472.16	33.59	-	-	-	-	438.57	472.16	
Trade receivables	51.66	1,173.55	1,225.21	-	-	-	-	-	1,225.21	1,225.21	
Other Financial assets	344.95	247.75	592.70	-	-	-	-	-	592.70	592.70	
<b>Other Assets</b>											
Cash and cash equivalents	-	114.52	114.52	-	-	-	-	-	114.52	114.52	
Other bank balances	-	925.53	925.53	-	-	-	-	-	925.53	925.53	
Loans	-	1,102.39	1,102.39	-	-	-	-	-	1,102.39	1,102.39	
	<b>835.18</b>	<b>3,597.33</b>	<b>4,432.51</b>	<b>33.59</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4,398.92</b>	<b>4,432.51</b>	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>											
Borrowings *	755.35	896.13	1,651.48	-	-	-	-	-	1,651.48	1,651.48	
Lease Liabilities	443.70	59.33	503.03	-	-	-	-	-	503.03	503.03	
Other financial liabilities	-	107.90	107.90	-	-	-	-	-	107.90	107.90	
Trade payables	-	4,290.28	4,290.28	-	-	-	-	-	4,290.28	4,290.28	
	<b>1,199.05</b>	<b>5,353.64</b>	<b>6,552.69</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>6,552.69</b>	<b>6,552.69</b>	

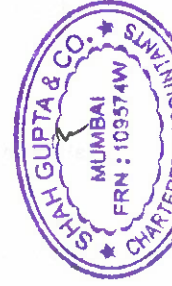
\* includes current maturities of long term borrowings

Refer note specified below para 43 (b) with respect to investments in compulsory convertible debenture - Taxis Infrastructure and Power Projects Private Limited

The fair value of the financial assets & liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Note :-

1. Discounted cashflow - future cashflow are based on terms of preference share discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
2. Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for assets or liability, either directly (i.e as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)
3. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 52 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)**

**B. Financial Risk Management**

**B.i. Risk management framework**

A wide range of risks may affect the Company's business and operational / financial performance. The risks that could have significant influence on the Company are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and sets out policies for managing these risks and monitors suitable actions taken by management to minimise potential adverse effects of such risks on the company's operational and financial performance.

**B.ii. Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk in case of all the financial instruments covered below is restricted to their respective carrying amount.

**(a) Trade and other receivables from customers**

Credit risk in respect of trade and other receivables is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as credit ratings from credit rating agencies, financial condition, ageing of accounts receivable and the Company's historical experience for customers.

The management do not expect any credit risk for the matter referred to in Note 43 b as the receivable amounting to ₹ 60.07 Million are secured and in respect to investment amounting to ₹ 100 million, in view of the management award is in favour of the Company. The company has not provided for any expected credit loss for the same.

**Ageing of accounts receivables :**

Particulars	( ₹ in Million )	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
0 - 6 months	525.06	470.41
6 - 12 months	153.18	19.05
Beyond 12 months	125.98	735.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>804.22</b>	<b>1,225.22</b>

Financial assets are considered to be of good quality and there is no significant increase in credit risk

**The movement of the allowance for lifetime expected credit loss is stated below:**

Particulars	( ₹ in Million )	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening allowance	65.28	48.00
Add : additional allowance made	29.32	17.28
Less : allowance reversed	-	-
<b>Closing provisions</b>	<b>94.60</b>	<b>65.28</b>

**(b) Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances**

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of ₹ 1258.16 million as at March 31, 2022 (PY ₹ 114.52 million). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks with good credit ratings and financial institution counterparties with good market standing.



WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Note 52 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

B.iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk is managed by Company through effective fund management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and other borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

Maturity Analysis of Significant Financial Liabilities

( ₹ in Million )

March 31, 2022	Total	On demand	Upto 6 Months	6-12 Months	More than 12 Months
Non-Current Borrowings	1,559.83	-	-	-	1,559.83
Borrowings	1,148.07	360.53	558.70	228.84	-
Lease Liabilities	503.25	-	26.27	50.01	426.97
Trade payables	5,642.07	-	5,642.07	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	868.60	-	868.60	-	-

( ₹ in Million )

March 31, 2022	Total	On demand	Upto 6 Months	6-12 Months	More than 12 Months
Trade receivables *	804.22	-	525.05	153.18	125.99
Security deposit	54.05	-	-	-	54.05
Loans	37.76	37.76	-	-	-
Other financial assets **	808.42	-	27.50	420.42	360.50
Cash and cash equivalents	1,258.16	-	1,258.16	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents **	1,982.61	-	-	1,982.61	-

( ₹ in Million )

March 31, 2021	Total	On demand	Upto 6 Months	6-12 Months	More than 12 Months
Non-Current Borrowings	755.35	-	-	-	755.35
Borrowings	896.13	525.66	60.21	310.26	-
Lease Liabilities	503.03	-	30.53	28.80	443.70
Trade payables	4,290.28	-	4,290.28	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	107.90	-	107.90	-	-

( ₹ in Million )

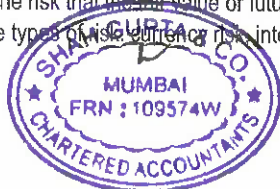
March 31, 2021	Total	On demand	Upto 6 Months	6-12 Months	More than 12 Months
Trade receivables *	1,225.21	-	470.41	19.05	735.75
Security deposit	47.65	-	-	-	47.65
Loans	1,102.39	1,102.39	-	-	-
Other financial assets **	592.70	-	43.08	204.67	344.95
Cash and cash equivalents	114.52	-	114.52	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents **	925.53	-	-	925.53	-

\* Trade receivables includes allowances for expected credit loss

\*\* For pledge information refer note 14

B.iv. Market risk

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.





WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Note 52 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

B.iv.a Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its operating and financing activities. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. Our exposure are mainly denominated in U.S. dollars and Euro. The Company's business model incorporates assumptions on currency risks and ensures any exposure is covered through the normal business operations. This intent has been achieved in all years presented. The Company has put in place a Financial Risk Management Policy to identify the most effective and efficient ways of managing the currency risks.

Exposure to currency risk

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as below:

	( In Million )					
March 31, 2022	₹	EUR	₹	USD	₹	CHF
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Trade Receivables	-	-	122.50	1.62	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	79.03	1.04	-	-
<b>Net exposure for assets</b>			<b>201.53</b>	<b>2.66</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Trade Payables	-	-	1,965.20	25.92	0.05	0.00
<b>Net exposure for liabilities</b>			<b>1,965.20</b>	<b>25.92</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Net exposure (Assets - Liabilities)</b>			<b>(1,763.67)</b>	<b>(23.26)</b>	<b>(0.05)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>
<b>March 31, 2021</b>						
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Trade Receivables	-	-	149.31	2.04	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-	-
<b>Net exposure for assets</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>149.32</b>	<b>2.04</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Trade Payables	-	-	1,762.07	24.12	-	-
<b>Net exposure for liabilities</b>			<b>1,762.07</b>	<b>24.12</b>		
<b>Net exposure (Assets - Liabilities)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>(1,612.75)</b>	<b>(22.08)</b>		



WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening / (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against US dollars, Euro and Swiss franc at 31st March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in US dollars and affected profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases. In cases where the related foreign exchange fluctuation is capitalised to fixed assets or recognised directly in reserves, the impact indicated below may affect the Company's income statement over the remaining life of the related fixed assets or the remaining tenure of the borrowing respectively.

Impact of movement on Profit or (loss) and Equity :

Effect in INR (before tax)	Profit or (loss) and Equity	
	Strengthening	Weakening
( ₹ in Million )		
For the Year ended March 31, 2022		
1% movement		
USD	17.64	(17.64)
EUR	-	-
CHF	0.00	(0.00)
	17.64	(17.64)

Effect in INR (before tax)	Profit or (loss) and Equity	
	Strengthening	Weakening
For the Year ended March 31, 2021		
1% movement		
USD	16.13	(16.13)
EUR	(0.00)	0.00
CHF	-	-
	16.13	(16.13)

Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counter party for this contracts is generally a bank or exchange. This derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the market place.

The details in respect of outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts are as follows.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	No.of Contracts	USD	₹ in Million	No.of Contracts	USD	₹ in Million
Forward contracts through Banks - Import	3	11.23	851.62	6	2.72	198.40
Forward contracts through Banks - Export	5	9.30	705.01		4.31	314.81
Option Contracts through Exchange - Import	12	8.00	606.46	8	3.50	255.64
Option Contracts through Exchange - Export	3	3.00	227.42		5.00	365.20
		31.53	2,390.51		15.53	1,134.06



WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

Note 52 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

B.iv.b Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest-bearing liabilities and assets. The Company manages its interest rate risk by monitoring the movements in the market interest rates closely.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Company's interest rate risk arises primarily from borrowings. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows.

Particulars	(₹ in Million)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Variable rate borrowings	2,204.30	900.76
Fixed rate borrowings	503.60	750.72
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>2,707.90</b>	<b>1,651.48</b>

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at the end of the reporting year and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period in the case of instruments that have floating rates. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates :

Cash flow sensitivity (net)	(₹ in Million)	
	50 bp increase	50 bp decrease
<b>INR</b>		
<b>As at March 31,2022</b>		
Variable-rate loan instruments	(11.02)	11.02
<b>Cash flow sensitivity (net)</b>	<b>(11.02)</b>	<b>11.02</b>
<b>As at March 31,2021</b>		
Variable-rate loan instruments	(4.50)	4.50
<b>Cash flow sensitivity (net)</b>	<b>(4.50)</b>	<b>4.50</b>

B.iv.c Other price risk

The Company invests its surplus funds in various Equity and debt instruments . These comprise of mainly liquid schemes of mutual funds (liquid investments), Equity shares, Debentures and fixed deposits. This investments are susceptible to market price risk, mainly arising from changes in the interest rates or market yields which may impact the return and value of such investments. However due to the very short tenor of the underlying portfolio in the liquid schemes, these do not pose any significant price risk.

Note 53 : Capital Management

The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to its shareholders Management monitors the return on capital as well as the debt equity ratio and make necessary adjustments in the capital structure for the development of the business. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day - to - day needs. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Particulars	(₹ in Million)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total debts	2,707.90	1,651.48
Total equity	4,220.66	3,510.49
<b>Total debts to equity ratio (Gearing ratio)</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.47</b>

Note : For the purpose of computing debt to equity ratio, equity includes Equity share capital and Other Equity and Debt includes Non-current borrowings and Current borrowings.





**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 54 :** The information regarding Micro Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined on the basis of information available with the Company .

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	As at March 31 2022	As at 31-March-2021
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	115.55	115.54
The interest due and remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	0.29	0.44
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	0.29	0.44
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

Interest paid / payable by the Company on the aforesaid principal amount has been waived by the concerned supplier.

Refer note 26 & 27

**Note 55 : Note on service concession arrangement :**

	Haet Energies (solar power plant, bid pipliya)	Indraprastha Power Generation Co., Ltd
Parties	M/s Haet Energies MP Power Management Company Limited West Discom Central Discom	1) Waaree Energies Limited 2) Ramesh Nagar -SBV (Indraprastha Power Generation company Ltd) Government Organisation.
Period	25 Years	25 Years
Commission date	7th October 2014	22nd January 2019
Tariff	As mutually Agreed between the Company and Third Party with written Intimation to MPPMCL and Commission	As mutually Agreed between the Company and Indraprastha Power Generation Co. Ltd - A govt og NCT of Delhi Undertking
Option to purchase free power	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Obligation for overhaul:**

Operation & maintenance of solar photovoltaic power plant would include wear, tear, overhauling, machine breakdown, insurance, and replacement of defective modules, invertors/ power conditioning unit (PCU), spares, consumables & other parts.

Renewal /Termination options: NA

Operation & maintenance of rooftop solar PV system for 25 years

**Classification of service concession arrangement in the consolidated financial statements:**

( ₹ in Million )

Particulars	As at March, 31 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Gross carrying amount	59.41	58.62
Net carrying amount	45.85	47.49



**WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED**

**Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022**

**Note 56 - Other Additional Regulatory Information :**

1. During the Year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company has not announced any dividend.
2. No proceeding has been initiated, nor any case is pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
3. The Company has not been declared by any bank or financial institution or any other lender as wilful defaulter.
4. No charges or satisfaction is pending to be registered with ROC beyond its statutory period.
5. During the period/year ended Company has received Assessment orders for AY 2013-14 to AY 2019-20 and Company has not been assessed for any undisclosed income under Income Tax Act, 1961.
6. The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) rules, 2017.
7. The Company has not traded, nor invested in any Crypto currency or virtual currency during the Year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
8. There is no Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the Year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
9. The Company has no outstanding balances with any struck off company.

**Note 57 :** The resolution plan submitted by the company for takeover of Indosolar Limited, a listed company having its registered office at C-12 Friends Colony (East) NewDelhi110065, is approved by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Delhi, vide its order dated 21st April 2022.

As per Resolution Plan the total outlay towards acquisition of Indosolar Limited is Rs.1897.90 millions (Rs.945.80 millions payable towards CIRP cost, financial creditors, operational creditors, workmen & employees and others and Rs.952.10 millions is payable as fresh infusion towards capex and working capital for stabilizing and improving operations) payable over a period of 24 months. As per resolution plan the company had made upfront payment of Rs.422.30 millions. The nominee directors of the company are appointed on the Board of Indosolar Limited. The capital reduction as per resolution plan is in process and upon capital reduction allotment of shares to the company shall take place.

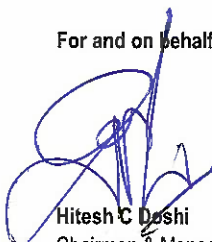
**Note 58 :** The company has implemented Waaree Employee Stock Option Plan 2021 ("ESOP 2021"/ "Plan") for all the eligible employee(s) pursuant to the resolution passed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC") and Board of Directors at its meeting dated August 30, 2021 and pursuant to the special resolution passed by the shareholder in the extra-ordinary general meeting dated September 1, 2021. This plan provides for issuance up to 1,00,00,000 (ten million) options to the eligible employee(s) of the company as recommended by NRC Committee.

Further amendment to the Plan was considered and approved pursuant to the resolution passed by the NRC and Board of Directors at its meeting dated March 30, 2022 and by special resolution passed by the shareholder in the extra-ordinary general meeting dated March 31, 2022, whereby the limit of maximum number of options that may be granted to any employee(s) in any year and in aggregate under the Plan, was enhanced upto 15,00,000 options for the financial year 2022-23.

Further the grant of options under the plan was considered and approved pursuant to the resolution passed by the NRC at its meeting dated April 1, 2022 and May 05, 2022.

**Note 59 :** Figures of the previous year have been regrouped, reclassified and/or rearranged wherever necessary.

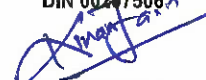
**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**



**Hitesh C Doshi**  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN 00293668

  
**Vivek Srivastava**  
Chief Executive Officer

**Hitesh P Mehta**  
Director & CFO  
DIN 00207506

  
**Kirankumar Jain**  
Company Secretary  
ACS-35444

Place: Mumbai  
Date: July 06, 2022

