S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditors' Examination Report on the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements of Assets and Liabilities as at June 30, 2024, June 30, 2023, March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 and Restated Consolidated Summary Statements of Profits and Losses (including other comprehensive income), Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of Cash Flows and Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of Changes in Equity, the Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and other explanatory information for the three month period ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 and each of the years ended March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 of Waaree Energies Limited (collectively, the "Restated Consolidated Summary Statements")

To
The Board of Directors
Waaree Energies Limited,
602, Western Edge-1
Western Express Highway,
Borivali (E), Mumbai, 400 066

Dear Sirs:

1. We, S R B C & CO LLP, Chartered Accountants ("we" or "us" or "SRBC") have examined the attached Restated Consolidated Summary Statements of Waaree Energies Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (the Company, its subsidiaries together referred as "the Group") as at and for the three months period ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 and for each of the years ended March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 annexed to this report and prepared by the Company for the purpose of inclusion in the Red Herring Prospectus ("RHP") and Prospectus (collectively referred to as "Offer Documents"), proposed to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (collectively, the "Stock Exchanges") and the Registrar of Companies, in connection with its proposed Initial Public Offer of equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each of the Company (the "Offering"). The Restated Consolidated Summary Statements, which have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on October 03, 2024, have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of:

   a) Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act 2013 (the "Act");

   b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended ("ICDR Regulations"); and

   c) The Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"), (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements

2. The preparation of the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements, which are to be included in the Offer Documents is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. The Restated Consolidated Summary Statements have been prepared by the management of the Company on the basis of preparation stated in Note B(I) of Annexure V to the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements. The Management's responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining

S R B C & CO LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS adequate internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements. The Management is also responsible for identifying and ensuring that the Company complies with the Act, ICDR Regulations and Guidance Note. The Board of Directors of the respective subsidiaries are also responsible for identifying and ensuring that those subsidiaries complies with the Act, ICDR Regulations and Guidance Note, as may be applicable.

Auditors' Responsibilities

3. We have examined such Restated Consolidated Summary Statements taking into consideration:

   a) the terms of reference and terms of our engagement agreed with you vide our engagement letter dated September 18, 2024, requesting us to carry out the assignment, in connection with the proposed Offering of the Company;

   b) the Guidance Note. The Guidance Note also requires that we comply with ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI;

   c) concepts of test checks and materiality to obtain reasonable assurance based on the verification of evidence supporting the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements; and

   d) the requirements of Section 26 of the Act and the ICDR Regulations.

   Our work was performed solely to assist you in meeting your responsibilities in relation to your compliance with the Act, the ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note in connection with the Offering.

Restated Consolidated Summary Statements

4. These Restated Consolidated Summary Statements have been compiled by the management of the Company from:

   a) Audited interim consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the three month period ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on October 03, 2024 and December 04, 2023, respectively.

   b) Audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on June 20, 2024 and July 15, 2023, respectively.

   c) Audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022 prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on July 06, 2022.

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5. For the purpose of our examination, we have relied on:

a) Auditors' reports issued by us dated October 03, 2024 and December 04, 2023 on the interim consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the three month period ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively as referred in Paragraph 4(a) above.

b) Auditors' report issued by us dated June 20, 2024 and July 15, 2023 on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively as referred to in Paragraph 4(b) above.

c) As indicated in our audit reports mentioned in the para 5 (a) above, we did not audit the financial statements of the subsidiaries as at and for the three month period ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 whose financial statements reflect total assets, total revenues and net cash inflow/ (outflow), as tabulated below:

(Rs. In millions)

Particulars	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Number of subsidiaries	11 (including 1 stepdown subsidiary)	13 (including 4 stepdown subsidiaries)
Total assets	14,093.49	4,636.19
Total revenue	2,364.70	1,309.61
Net cash inflow / (outflow)	639.47	(4.26)

These financial statements have been audited by other firms of Chartered Accountants as listed in Annexure 1, whose reports have been furnished to us by the Company's management and our opinion on the historical interim consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures in respect of such subsidiaries as referred in Paragraph 4(a) above are based solely on the report of the other auditors.

d) As indicated in our audit reports mentioned in the para 5 (b) above, we did not audit the financial statements of the subsidiaries as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 whose financial statements reflect total assets, total revenues and net cash inflow / (outflow), as tabulated below:

(Rs. In millions)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Number of subsidiaries	14 (including 4 stepdown subsidiaries)	13 (including 4 stepdown subsidiaries)
Total assets	11,553.75	4,109.23
Total revenue	9,278.68	3,580.90
Net cash inflow / (outflow)	432.75	(90.81)

These financial statements have been audited by other firms of Chartered Accountants as listed in Annexure 1, whose reports have been furnished to us by the Company's management and our opinion on the historical consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures in respect of such subsidiaries as referred in Paragraph 4(b) above are based solely on the report of the other auditors.

e) As indicated in our audit reports mentioned in the para 5 (a) above, the consolidated financial statements include unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information in respect of subsidiaries (listed in Annexure 2) for the three month period ended June 30,

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2024 and June 30, 2023, whose financial statements reflect total assets, total revenues and net cash inflow / (outflow), as tabulated below:

(Rs. In millions)

Particulars	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Number of subsidiaries	1	2
Total assets	0.00	19.56
Total revenue	0.00	269.18
Net cash inflow / (outflow)	0.00	(3.57)

These unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub section 3 of section 143 of the Act in so far as it related to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and other financial information are not material to the Group.

f) As indicated in our audit reports mentioned in the para 5 (b) above, the consolidated financial statements include unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information in respect of subsidiaries (listed in Annexure 2) for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, whose financial statements reflect total assets, total revenues and net cash inflow / (outflow), as tabulated below:

(Rs. In millions)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Number of subsidiaries	1	2
Total assets	0.00	60.62
Total revenue	0.00	67.24
Net cash inflow / (outflow)	0.00	3.91

g) Examination reports issued by the Shah Gupta & Co, ("Predecessor Auditor") dated October 03, 2024 on the restated consolidated financial information of the Group as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022 are as referred to in paragraph 4(c) above. The Predecessor Auditor in their examination report have stated following other matters:

As at and for the year ended March 31, 2022:

"We did not audit financial statements and other financial information, in respect of thirteen subsidiaries (including four stepdown subsidiaries) whose financial statements include total assets of Rs. 2,290.17 millions as at March 31, 2022, and total revenue of Rs. 1,841.62 millions and net cash inflows of Rs. 121.47 millions for the year ended on that date. These financial statements and other financial information and auditors' reports have been furnished to us by the management.

The consolidated financial statements include unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information in respect of two subsidiary (including one stepdown subsidiary), whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of Rs. 0.00 millions as at March 31, 2022, and total revenues of Rs. 30.71 millions and net cash outflows of Rs. 0.64 millions for the year ended on that date. These unaudited financial

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statements and other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management.

6. The auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements of the Group issued by us for the year ended March 31, 2023 included an Emphasis of Matter paragraph, which does not require any corrective adjustment in the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements, and is reproduced below:

"We draw attention to Note 59 to the consolidated financial statements (Note 4 (ii) to Annexure VII) of the Restated consolidated summary statements which describes the impact of the adjustment related to accounting for government grant in earlier years leading to restatement of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022 and as at April 1, 2021. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter."

7. The audit for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 of the Group was conducted by the Company's Predecessor Auditor and accordingly reliance has been placed on the examination report dated October 03, 2024 on the restated consolidated statement of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022 and the restated consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), restated consolidated statement of changes in equity and restated consolidated statement of cash flow for the financial year ended March 31, 2022, the summary statement of material accounting policies, and other explanatory information (the "2022 Restated Consolidated Summary Statements") and examined by Shah Gupta & Co for the said year.

Our examination report included for the said period is based solely on the examination report submitted by the Predecessor Auditor. The Predecessor Auditor has also confirmed that the 2022 Restated Consolidated Summary Statements:

a) have been prepared after incorporating adjustments for the changes in accounting policies, material errors and regrouping/reclassifications retrospectively in the financial year ended March 31, 2022 to reflect the same accounting treatment as per the accounting policies and grouping/classifications followed for the three month period ended June 30, 2024;

b) do not contain any qualifications requiring adjustments; and

c) have been prepared in accordance with the Act, ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note.

8. As mentioned in Paragraph 5(c) and 5(d) above;

(i) the audit of the Company's subsidiaries for the three month period ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 and for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 was conducted by other auditors as listed in Annexure 1(A) and accordingly reliance have been placed on the examination report on restated statement of consolidated assets and liabilities and the restated statements of consolidated profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), restated statement of consolidated cash flow and restated statements of consolidated changes in equity, the summary statement of material accounting policies and other explanatory information of the subsidiaries examined by them for the said periods;

The examination report issued by other auditors listed in Annexure 1(A) includes an Emphasis of Matter paragraph, which does not require any corrective adjustment in the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements, and is reproduced below:

"We draw attention to Note 50 of the restated consolidated financial statements of the subsidiary referred in annexure 1(A), narrating the approval of the amalgamation of the Company and its subsidiaries namely Sangam Rooftop Private Limited ("SRPL"), Waaree PV Technologies Private Limited ("WPTPL") and Waasang Solar Private Limited ("WSPL") by Hon'ble NCLT effective from 11 June 2024 with appointed date 1 April 2022 as per Ind AS 103 - "Business Combinations" by way of common control entities. The numbers and disclosures pertaining to the Company and its subsidiaries SRPL, WPTPL and WSPL for the financial year ended 31 March 2023 have been collated with the numbers of the Company from the respective financial statements for that year. These financial statements were audited by other auditors whose audit report expressed an unmodified opinion thereon. We have examined the adjustments/restatements with respect to consolidation of these entities as per the scheme of arrangement. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter."

(ii) the audit of the Company's subsidiaries for the three month period ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 and for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 was conducted by other auditors as listed in Annexure 1(B) and accordingly reliance has been placed on the examination report on restated statement of assets and liabilities and the restated statements of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), restated statement of cash flow and restated statements of changes in equity, the summary statement of material accounting policies and other explanatory information, (together referred as the "Restated Summary Statements") of the subsidiaries examined by them for the said periods.

Our opinion on the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements, in so far it relates to the amounts and disclosure included in respect of said subsidiaries is based solely on the examination reports submitted by the other auditors, referred in Annexure 1(A) and 1(B) above. The other auditors, referred in Annexure 1(A) and 1(B) above have also confirmed that Restated Summary Statements:

a) have been prepared after incorporating adjustments for the changes in accounting policies, material errors and regrouping/reclassifications retrospectively in the three month period ended June 30, 2023 and the financial years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 to reflect the same accounting treatment as per the accounting policies and grouping/classifications followed as at and for the three-month period ended June 30, 2024;

b) do not contain any qualifications requiring adjustments; and

c) have been prepared in accordance with the Act, ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note.

9. Based on our examination and according to the information and explanations given to us, and also as per the reliance placed on the examination report submitted by the Predecessor Auditor and Other Auditors, referred in Annexure 1(A) and 1(B) above for respective years, we report that the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements of the Group:

a) have been prepared after incorporating adjustments for the changes in accounting policies, material errors and regrouping/reclassifications retrospectively in the three month period ended

June 30, 2023 and financial years ended March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 to reflect the same accounting treatment as per the accounting policies and grouping/classifications followed as at and for the three month period ended June 30, 2024;

b) there are no qualifications in the auditors' reports on the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the three month period ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, and for the years ended March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 which require any adjustments to the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements. However, qualifications in Annexures to the auditors' report issued under Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 as applicable to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, which do not require any adjustments in the Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of the Group, have been disclosed in Part C of Annexure VII to the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements of the Group.

c) have been prepared in accordance with the Act, ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note.

10. We have not audited or reviewed any financial statements of the Group as of any date or for any period subsequent to June 30, 2024. Accordingly, we express no opinion on the financial position, results of operations, cash flows and changes in equity of the Group as of any date or for any period subsequent to June 30, 2024.

11. The Restated Consolidated Summary Statements do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the respective dates of reports on the audited consolidated financial statements mentioned in paragraph 4 (a), 4(b) and 4(c) above.

12. This report should not in any way be construed as a reissuance or re-dating of any of the previous audit reports issued by us, nor should this report be construed as a new opinion on any of the financial statements referred to herein.

13. We have no responsibility to update our report for events and circumstances occurring after the date of the report.

14. Our report is intended solely for use of the Board of Directors of the Company for inclusion in Offer Documents to be filed with Securities and Exchange Board of India, National Stock Exchange of India Limited, BSE Limited and the Registrar of Companies in connection with the proposed Offering. Our report should not be used, referred to, or distributed for any other purpose. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come.

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

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

per Pritesh Maheshwari
Partner
Membership No: 118746
UDIN : 24118746BKFZWN2768
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Annexure 1 (A)

Sr. No.	Name	Independent Auditor	Date of Examination report
1	Waaree Renewables Technologies Limited (Consolidated*)	KKC & Associates LLP	September 27, 2024

* consolidated for following Stepdown subsidiaries;

(i) for the period ended June 30, 2024, June 30, 2023 and for the year ended March 31, 2024;

a. Waasang Solar One Private Limited

(ii) for the year ended March 31, 2023;

a. Waasang Solar One Private Limited
b. Sangam Rooftop Private Limited
c. Waaree PV Technologies Private Limited
d. Waasang Solar Private Limited

Annexure 1 (B)

Sr. No.	Name	Independent Auditor	Date of Examination report
1	Waaree Power Private Limited	Vishal Surti & Associates	September 27, 2024
2	Waaneep Solar One Private Limited	Vishal Surti & Associates	September 20, 2024
3	Sangam Solar One Private Limited	M. N. Sheth & Associates	September 27, 2024
4	Waaree Energy Storage Solutions Private Limited (Sangam Solar Two Private Limited)	M. N. Sheth & Associates	September 18, 2024
5	Waaree Clean Energy Solutions Private Limited (Sangam Solar Three Private Limited)	M. N. Sheth & Associates	September 21, 2024
6	Waaree Forever Energy Solutions Private Limited (Sangam Solar Four Private Limited)	M. N. Sheth & Associates	September 27, 2024
7	Waaree Green Aluminium Pvt Ltd (Blue Rays Solar Private limited)	M. N. Sheth & Associates	September 27, 2024
8	Indosolar Limited	S G C O & Co. LLP	September 28, 2024
9	Waaree Solar Americas Inc.	M. N. Sheth & Associates	September 28, 2024

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Annexure 2

a. In the three month period ended June 30, 2023 and the year ended March 31, 2023

Sr. No.	Name
1	Rasila International Pte. Ltd.
2	Waaree Solar Americas Inc.

b. In the three month period ended June 30, 2024 and the year ended March 31, 2024

Sr. No.	Name
1	Rasila International Pte. Ltd.

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WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED
CIN No. U29248MH1990PLC059463
Annexure I :- Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of Assets and Liabilities
Amount in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Annexure VI Note No.	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assets						
Non-current assets						
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2 (a)	11,453.87	11,913.48	11,493.50	9,912.15	5,649.32
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2 (b)	16,101.71	5,712.47	13,412.90	5,370.43	1,226.64
(c) Right of use assets	2 (c)	4,431.66	976.09	2,870.32	1,001.90	465.19
(d) Investment property	2 (d)	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48
(e) Intangible assets	2 (e)	66.64	70.56	67.75	71.69	65.78
(f) Intangible assets under development	2 (f)	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.47	10.96
(g) Goodwill on consolidation	2 (g)	63.43	63.43	63.43	63.43	63.43
(h) Financial assets						
(i) Current Investments	3	-	-	-	-	100.00
(ii) Trade receivables	4	-	-	-	-	44.85
(iii) Security deposit	5	218.44	101.29	231.11	98.98	54.18
(iv) Other financial assets	6	1,873.42	2,023.16	908.76	1,574.07	360.50
(i) Deferred tax assets	24	787.58	502.64	832.07	142.77	180.25
(j) Income tax assets (net)	7	1.49	1.14	0.94	0.70	14.81
(k) Other non-current assets	8	2,095.03	1,643.86	3,120.72	1,128.71	693.95
Total non-current assets		**37,096.23**	**23,013.67**	**33,006.46**	**19,369.79**	**8,932.33**
Current assets						
(a) Inventories	9	28,638.82	22,736.55	25,855.31	27,068.67	5,391.66
(b) Financial assets						
(i) Current investments	10	120.58	5,557.63	711.48	310.59	1,331.56
(ii) Trade receivables	11	10,905.28	5,159.38	9,713.89	3,128.13	925.24
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,956.62	1,073.45	1,213.85	2,536.53	1,391.86
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (iii) above	13	35,900.00	18,975.49	36,577.84	14,827.84	2,271.81
(v) Loans	14	207.80	133.97	246.56	136.67	160.60
(vi) Other financial assets	15	558.23	691.47	763.79	534.91	456.09
(c) Other current assets	16	6,511.22	4,284.37	5,043.40	6,200.30	1,522.84
(d) Assets held for Sale	17	-	67.97	4.69	67.97	-
Total current assets		**82,798.55**	**58,879.28**	**80,130.81**	**54,829.41**	**13,441.66**
Total Assets		**1,19,894.78**	**81,892.35**	**1,13,137.27**	**74,199.20**	**22,373.99**
Equity and liabilities						
Equity						
(a) Equity share capital	18	2,631.39	2,532.24	2,629.62	2,433.66	1,971.38
(b) Other equity	19	42,216.07	24,645.65	38,248.50	15,950.44	2,305.10
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company		**44,847.46**	**27,177.89**	**40,878.12**	**18,384.10**	**4,276.48**
(c) Non controlling interest		676.57	256.24	606.76	234.44	122.06
Total equity		**45,524.03**	**27,434.13**	**41,484.88**	**18,618.54**	**4,398.54**
Liabilities						
Non-current liabilities						
(a) Financial liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	20	934.82	1,299.42	1,025.97	1,458.27	1,889.71
(ii) Lease liabilities	21	2,242.86	358.74	2,074.72	380.50	426.97
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	487.90	-	513.33	-	-
(b) Long-term provisions	23	1,203.65	842.91	1,081.01	692.62	414.25
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	24	368.42	797.39	371.03	479.44	264.09
(d) Other non-current liabilities	25	9,640.16	894.98	12,354.93	3,277.47	4.10
Total non-current liabilities		**14,877.81**	**4,193.44**	**17,420.99**	**6,288.30**	**2,999.12**
Current liabilities						
(a) Financial liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	26	1,677.55	1,033.64	2,147.22	1,276.53	1,241.12
(ii) Lease Liabilities	27	277.20	88.06	285.85	87.42	76.26
(iii) Trade payables						
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	28	591.55	563.58	966.86	657.13	96.18
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		18,030.46	10,041.15	13,785.42	13,659.11	5,251.43
(iv) Supplier's credit / Letter of credit - Acceptances	28 (a)	3,881.79	6,346.84	5,385.90	5,857.90	577.14
(v) Other financial liabilities	29	4,901.41	3,634.91	5,093.07	2,986.64	881.10
(b) Provisions	30	2,079.72	1,782.11	2,245.10	278.97	16.45
(c) Other current liabilities	31	24,252.50	25,141.26	21,423.74	23,634.71	6,639.37
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	32	3,800.76	1,413.23	2,898.24	854.05	197.26
Total current liabilities		**59,492.94**	**50,264.78**	**54,231.40**	**49,292.36**	**14,976.33**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,19,894.78**	**81,892.35**	**1,13,137.27**	**74,199.20**	**22,373.99**

Summary of Material accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements — Annexure V

See accompanying notes to the restated consolidated summary statements — Annexure VI

As per our report of even date attached

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

per Pritesh Maheshwari
Partner
Membership No. 118746
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Waaree Energies Limited

Hitesh C Doshi
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00293668
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Sonal Shrivastava
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Rajesh Gaur
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS-A34629
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Amit Paithankar
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Delhi
Date: October 03, 2024

Waaree Energies Limited

WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED

CIN No. U29248MH1990PLC059463

Annexure II- Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of Profit and Loss

Amount in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Annexure VI Note No.	Period ended June 30, 2024	Period ended June 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
1) Income						
(a) Revenue from operations	33	34,089.01	33,282.92	1,13,976.09	67,508.73	28,542.65
(b) Other income	34	875.12	867.06	2,351.54	1,094.91	915.86
Total Income		34,964.13	34,149.98	1,16,327.63	68,603.64	29,458.51
2) Expenses						
(a) Cost of materials consumed	35	17,962.75	25,354.47	83,564.85	58,973.24	17,938.54
(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade	36	2,065.72	711.59	9,653.07	2,606.68	4,592.38
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	37	5,102.60	362.95	(5,619.86)	(10,069.01)	635.95
(d) Other manufacturing and Engineering, Procurement and construction project expenses	38	692.40	619.55	2,540.47	1,652.58	717.33
(e) Employee benefits expense	39	633.25	322.83	1,771.53	1,237.88	559.05
(f) Sales, administration and other expenses	40	2,107.32	1,235.63	6,321.80	4,760.95	2,979.94
(g) Finance costs	41	336.95	400.67	1,399.08	822.70	408.85
(h) Depreciation and amortization expense	42	757.65	568.67	2,768.10	1,641.34	432.74
Total expenses		29,658.84	29,576.36	1,02,399.04	61,626.34	28,274.78
3) Restated profit before tax and Exceptional items (1-2)		5,305.29	4,573.62	13,928.59	6,977.30	1,183.73
4) Add/(less) : Exceptional items	43	-	-	3,413.42	(205.80)	-
5) Restated profit before tax (3+4)		5,305.29	4,573.62	17,342.01	6,771.50	1,183.73
6) Tax expense	24					
(i) Current tax		1,374.03	1,231.00	5,394.73	1,677.07	338.95
(ii) Tax for earlier years		(120.28)	-	(0.01)	(2.62)	0.45
(iii) Deferred tax		40.29	(40.11)	(796.48)	94.28	47.83
Total tax expense		1,294.04	1,190.89	4,598.24	1,768.73	387.23
7) Restated profit for the period / year (5-6)		4,011.25	3,382.73	12,743.77	5,002.77	796.50
8) Restated Other comprehensive Income						
Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit or loss						
(i) Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)		(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.22)	0.20	-
(ii) Income tax effect on (i) above*		-	0.00	-	(0.05)	-
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss						
(i) Remeasurement gain / (loss) on net defined benefit liability / asset		1.27	(9.68)	(7.81)	(11.19)	2.95
(ii) Income tax effect on (i) above		(0.32)	2.43	1.97	2.82	(0.74)
Restated total other comprehensive income		0.89	(7.24)	(6.06)	(8.22)	2.21
9) Restated total comprehensive income for the period / year (after tax) (7+8)		4,012.14	3,375.49	12,737.71	4,994.55	798.71
10) Restated net profit for the year attributable to						
(a) Owners of the parent company		3,941.40	3,360.27	12,371.76	4,827.60	756.39
(b) Non-controlling interest		69.85	22.46	372.01	175.17	40.11
		4,011.25	3,382.73	12,743.77	5,002.77	796.50
11) Restated other comprehensive income for the period / year attributable to						
(a) Owners of the parent company		0.93	(6.76)	(5.65)	(8.26)	1.93
(b) Non-controlling interest		(0.04)	(0.48)	(0.41)	0.04	0.28
		0.89	(7.24)	(6.06)	(8.22)	2.21
12) Restated total comprehensive income for the period / year attributable to (10 +11)						
(a) Owners of the parent company		3,942.33	3,353.51	12,366.11	4,819.34	758.32
(b) Non-controlling interest		69.81	21.98	371.60	175.21	40.39
		4,012.14	3,375.49	12,737.71	4,994.55	798.71
Restated Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10/- each : (EPS for the three months ended June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024 are not annualised)						
(i) Basic	44	14.98	13.78	48.05	21.82	3.84
(ii) Diluted		14.93	13.64	47.86	21.57	3.84

* Value 0.00 represent value below ₹ 0.01

Summary of Material accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements — Annexure V
See accompanying notes to the restated consolidated summary statements — Annexure VI
As per our report of even date attached

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

per Pritesh Maheshwari
Partner
Membership No. 118746

Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Waaree Energies Limited

Hitesh C Doshi
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00293668
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Sonal Shrivastava
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Rajesh Gaur
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS-A34629
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Amit Paithankar
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Delhi
Date: October 03, 2024

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Waaree Energies Limited

WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED
CIN No. U29248MH1990PLC059463
Annexure III : Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of Cashflows
Amount in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Period ended June 30, 2024	Period ended June 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities :					
Restated Profit before tax after exceptional items	5,305.29	4,573.62	17,342.01	6,771.50	1,183.73
Add / (Less) : adjustments for					
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	757.65	568.67	2,768.10	1,641.34	432.74
Interest expense (including interest expense on lease liability)	225.32	337.36	933.37	579.94	336.24
Interest on income tax	29.14	9.09	306.76	114.48	24.59
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	2.95
Interest income	(637.29)	(312.30)	(1,500.82)	(509.04)	(93.35)
Interest received on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(5.72)	(1.04)	(5.03)	-	-
Employee ESOP expenses	14.84	27.97	98.29	366.81	-
(Gain) / loss on unrealised foreign exchange	34.13	(121.53)	87.25	(17.35)	(19.56)
(Gain) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1.90	1.80	3.87	11.69	0.03
Profit on sale of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(104.17)
(Gain) / loss on disposal of current investment	(15.33)	(10.86)	(312.54)	(66.16)	(5.46)
(Gain) / loss on change in fair value of investment	(2.22)	(22.09)	(10.90)	(4.66)	(0.95)
Loss on impairment of Non Current Assets held for sale	-	-	24.82	-	-
Provision for doubtful debt	-	53.78	(6.17)	6.74	-
Provision for doubtful deposits and other receivables	-	-	-	2.81	-
Provision for doubtful advances	-	-	50.34	42.76	-
Provision for warranty	158.39	164.40	543.66	286.22	136.69
Allowance for expected credit loss	(45.06)	49.99	162.27	(23.32)	30.10
Provision for diminution in investment	-	-	-	100.00	-
Provision for raw materials	-	-	-	105.80	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**5,821.04**	**5,318.86**	**20,485.28**	**9,409.56**	**1,923.58**
Add / (Less) : adjustments for change in working capital					
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(781.51)	4,353.13	1,233.36	(21,707.02)	(1,701.64)
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(1,203.18)	(2,076.60)	(6,695.70)	(2,145.09)	214.75
(Increase) / decrease in other current financial assets	165.22	(130.57)	40.99	49.33	(204.04)
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets & non current assets	(1,459.90)	1,916.92	1,075.63	(5,680.75)	(856.59)
(Increase) / decrease in security deposits	18.39	(2.31)	(127.10)	-	(6.66)
Increase / (decrease) in provision	(200.16)	1,478.54	1,797.32	(5.25)	(33.32)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	3,809.81	(3,593.06)	484.58	10,730.98	1,806.66
Increase/(decrease) in suppliers credit / LC- Acceptances	(1,448.39)	384.69	(549.16)	5,280.61	(188.19)
Increase in other current and non current financial liabilities	98.50	-	-	-	-
Increase in other current and non current liabilities	113.96	369.37	1,789.31	524.39	797.41
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	-	(875.97)	6,866.49	20,149.06	5,515.75
Cash generated from operations	**4,933.80**	**7,143.00**	**26,401.00**	**18,605.82**	**7,267.71**
Add / (Less):-Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(351.78)	(669.82)	(3,350.79)	(1,003.54)	(259.15)
Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) from operating activities	**4,582.02**	**6,473.18**	**23,050.21**	**15,602.28**	**7,008.56**
B. Cash flow from investing activities :					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital advances given).	(4,016.66)	(3,124.71)	(13,423.36)	(8,654.35)	(4,964.66)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4.70	-	49.86	36.53	7.85
Loans received back during the period / year	37.50	5.56	-	268.60	367.70
Loan granted during the period / year	(3.61)	(2.86)	(109.90)	(244.67)	(48.99)
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	416.14
Fixed deposits opened	(15,009.22)	(15,551.03)	(60,271.47)	(36,446.27)	(5,915.32)
Fixed deposits matured	14,743.86	10,986.32	39,181.14	22,714.96	4,594.78
Proceeds from sale of current investment	2,308.45	3,205.06	19,056.59	1,091.79	306.31
Purchase of Current Investment	(1,700.00)	(8,419.16)	(19,134.04)	-	(1,605.71)
Interest received	656.17	255.14	1,248.66	295.19	93.35
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities	**(2,978.81)**	**(12,645.68)**	**(33,402.52)**	**(20,938.22)**	**(6,748.55)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities :					
Repayment of borrowings	(554.68)	(986.37)	(7,377.12)	(1,671.95)	(312.65)
Proceeds from borrowings	-	584.58	7,793.49	163.95	1,719.68
Proceeds from issue of equity share	12.39	5,421.76	10,044.26	10,401.21	-
Acquisition of Non Controlling Interest	-	-	(0.57)	(1,486.92)	-
Share application money pending allotment	0.67	-	-	-	-
Equity share issue expenses	-	(9.60)	(9.60)	(207.61)	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(101.98)	(26.66)	(146.24)	(116.54)	(138.15)
Dividend paid	-	-	(5.32)	(2.65)	(4.76)
Interest paid	(266.91)	(337.92)	(1,171.48)	(654.71)	(278.93)
Interest paid on lease liability	(18.34)	-	(35.60)	-	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities	**(928.85)**	**4,645.79**	**9,091.82**	**6,424.78**	**985.19**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A +B + C)	**674.37**	**(1,526.71)**	**(1,260.49)**	**1,088.84**	**1,245.20**
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	1,213.85	2,536.53	2,536.53	1,391.86	128.20
Add/(less): on acquisition / (cessation) of subsidiary	-	-	-	(0.23)	(1.10)
Less : Effect of Foreign Exchange in Cash and Cash Equivalent	68.41	63.63	(62.19)	56.06	19.56
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period / year	**1,956.62**	**1,073.45**	**1,213.85**	**2,536.53**	**1,391.86**

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Waaree Energies Limited

WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED
CIN No. U29248MH1990PLC059463
Annexure III : Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of Cashflows
Amount in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated

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

Particulars	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with banks	1,954.28	1,073.25	1,213.60	1,972.50	477.42
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	1.84	-	0.06	563.81	914.29
Cash on hand	0.50	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.15
Cash and cash equivalents (closing) (refer note 12)	**1,956.62**	**1,073.45**	**1,213.85**	**2,536.53**	**1,391.86**

Non cash financing activities

Particulars	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Acquisition of Right of use assets	1,666.79	-	2,088.22	687.88	66.82

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at April 1, 2021	New leases	Cash flows	Other	As at March 31, 2022
Current borrowings	924.42	-	316.70	-	1,241.12
Current lease liability	59.33	7.02	(102.38)	112.31	76.28
Non-current borrowings	1,887.86	-	1.85	-	1,889.71
Non-current lease liabilities	443.70	59.82	-	(76.55)	426.97
Total liabilities from financing activities	**3,315.31**	**66.84**	**216.17**	**35.76**	**3,634.08**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at April 1, 2022	New leases	Cash flows	Other	As at March 31, 2023
Current borrowings	1,241.12	-	35.41	-	1,276.53
Current lease liability	76.28	0.63	(116.55)	127.06	87.42
Non-current borrowings	1,889.71	-	(431.44)	-	1,458.27
Non-current lease liabilities	426.97	44.61	-	(91.08)	380.50
Total liabilities from financing activities	**3,634.08**	**45.24**	**(512.58)**	**35.98**	**3,202.72**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	New leases	Cash flows	Other	As at March 31, 2024
Current borrowings	1,276.53	-	870.69	-	2,147.22
Current lease liability	87.42	32.43	(181.84)	347.84	285.85
Non-current borrowings	1,458.27	-	(432.30)	-	1,025.97
Non-current lease liabilities	380.50	1,955.27	-	(261.05)	2,074.72
Total liabilities from financing activities	**3,202.72**	**1,987.70**	**256.55**	**86.79**	**5,533.76**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	New leases	Cash flows	Other	As at June 30, 2023
Current borrowings	1,276.53	(242.89)	-	-	1,033.64
Current lease liability	87.42	(26.66)	-	27.30	88.06
Non-current borrowings	1,458.27	(158.85)	-	-	1,299.42
Non-current lease liabilities	380.50	-	-	(21.76)	358.74
Total liabilities from financing activities	**3,202.72**	**(428.40)**	**-**	**5.54**	**2,779.86**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at April 1, 2024	New leases	Cash flows	Other	As at June 30, 2024
Current borrowings	2,147.22	-	(463.53)	(6.14)	1,677.55
Current lease liability	285.85	-	(120.32)	111.67	277.20
Non-current borrowings	1,025.97	-	(91.15)	-	934.82
Non-current lease liabilities	2,074.72	312.72	-	(144.58)	2,242.86
Total liabilities from financing activities	**5,533.76**	**312.72**	**(675.00)**	**(39.05)**	**5,132.43**

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,

Summary of Material accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements — Annexure V
See accompanying notes to the restated consolidated summary statements — Annexure VI
As per our attached report of even date

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

per Pritesh Maheshwari
Partner
Membership No. 118746

Place : Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Waaree Energies Limited

Hitesh C Doshi
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00293668

Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Sonal Shrivastava
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Rajesh Gaur
Company Secretary
& Compliance Officer
ACS-A34629

Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Amit Paithankar
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED
CIN No. U29248MH1990PLC059463
Annexure IV :- Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of changes in Equity
Amount in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated

Equity share capital :-

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Balance As at April 1, 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year (Refer note 18)	Balance As at March 31, 2022
Equity share capital (equity shares of ₹ 10/- each issued subscribed and fully paid up)	1,971.38	-	1,971.38

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Balance As at April 1, 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year (Refer note 18)	Balance As at March 31, 2023
Equity share capital (equity shares of ₹ 10/- each issued subscribed and fully paid up)	1,971.38	462.28	2,433.66

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Balance As at April 1, 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year (Refer note 18)	Balance As at March 31, 2024
Equity share capital (equity shares of ₹ 10/- each issued subscribed and fully paid up)	2,433.66	195.96	2,629.62

As at June 30, 2023

Particulars	Balance As at April 1, 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year (Refer note 18)	Balance As at June 30, 2023
Equity share capital (equity shares of ₹ 10/- each issued subscribed and fully paid up)	2,433.66	98.58	2,532.24

As at June 30, 2024

Particulars	Balance As at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year (Refer note 18)	Balance As at June 30, 2024
Equity share capital (equity shares of ₹ 10/- each issued subscribed and fully paid up)	2,629.62	1.77	2,631.39

S R B C & CO LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Waaree Energies Limited

WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED
CIN No. U29248MH1990PLC059463
Annexure IV :- Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of changes in Equity
Amount in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated
Other equity
As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Share application money pending allotment	Other Comprehensive Income/Loss	Attributable to Owners of the parent	Non controlling interest	Total
	Debenture redemption reserve	Capital reserve on bargain purchase	Retained earnings	Share based payment reserve	Securities Premium		Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance as at April 1, 2021	187.50	4.40	1,363.92	-	-	-	(1.43)	1,554.39	401.72	1,956.11
Transfer to retained earnings on redemption of debentures	(137.50)	-	137.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	(4.76)	-	-	-	-	(4.76)	-	(4.76)
Adjustment of NCI profit	-	-	(2.85)	-	-	-	-	(2.85)	2.85	-
Impact of loss of control in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(322.90)	(322.90)
Other Comprehensive income for the year - Remeasurement gain / (loss) on net defined benefit liability / asset	-	-	1.93	-	-	-	-	1.93		1.93
Restated profit for the year	-	-	756.39	-	-	-	-	756.39	40.39	796.78
Balance at the March 31, 2022	50.00	4.40	2,252.13	-	-	-	(1.43)	2,305.10	122.06	2,427.16

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Share application money pending allotment	Other Comprehensive Income/Loss	Attributable to Owners of the parent	Non controlling interest	Total
	Debenture redemption reserve	Capital reserve on bargain purchase	Retained earnings	Share based payment reserve	Securities Premium		Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance as at April 1, 2022	50.00	4.40	2,252.13	-	-	-	(1.43)	2,305.10	122.06	2,427.16
Transfer to retained earnings	(50.00)	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of Business (Refer note 60)	-	126.80	-	-	-	-	-	126.80	27.58	154.38
Net share premium received during the year *	-	-	-	-	9,731.31	-	-	9,731.31	-	9,731.31
Creation of Share based payment reserve during the year	-	-	-	366.81	-	-	-	366.81	-	366.81
Acquisition of stake from NCI	-	-	(1,397.40)	-	-	-	-	(1,397.40)	-	(1,397.40)
Dividend paid during the period	-	-	(2.62)	-	-	-	-	(2.62)	-	(2.62)
Adjustment of NCI profit	-	-	0.90	-	-	-	-	0.90	(0.90)	-
Other Comprehensive income for the year - Remeasurement gain / (loss) on net defined benefit liability / asset	-	-	(8.26)	-	-	-	0.20	(8.06)	-	(8.06)
Cessation of NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(89.51)	(89.51)
Restated profit for the year	-	-	4,827.60	-	-	-	-	4,827.60	175.21	5,002.81
Balance at the March 31, 2023	-	131.20	5,722.35	366.81	9,731.31	-	(1.23)	15,950.44	234.44	16,184.88

* Expenses of ₹ 207.61 Million for issue of shares through private placement have been netted off against the share premium.

S R B C & CO LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Waaree Energies Limited

WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED
CIN No. U29248MH1990PLC059463
Annexure IV :- Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of changes in Equity
Amount in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Share application money pending allotment	Other Comprehensive Income/Loss	Attributable to Owners of the parent	Non controlling interest	Total
	Debenture redemption reserve	Capital reserve on bargain purchase	Retained earnings	Share based payment reserve	Securities Premium		Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance as at April 1, 2023	-	131.20	5,722.35	366.81	9,731.31	-	(1.23)	15,950.44	234.44	16,184.88
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	(5.32)	-	-	-	-	(5.32)	-	(5.32)
Net share premium received during the year **	-	-	-	-	9,838.71	-	-	9,838.71	-	9,838.71
Other Comprehensive income for the year - Remeasurement gain / (loss) on net defined benefit liability / asset	-	-	(5.43)	-	-	-	(0.22)	(5.65)	(0.41)	(6.06)
Addition of NCI	-	-	(0.57)	-	-	-	-	(0.57)	0.72	0.15
Transferred to Retained earning on ESOP lapsed during the year	-	-	0.84	-	-	-	-	0.84	-	0.84
Creation of Share based payment reserve during the year	-	-	-	102.32	-	-	-	102.32	-	102.32
Options lapsed during the year	-	-	-	(4.03)	-	-	-	(4.03)	-	(4.03)
Restated profit for the year	-	-	12,371.76	-	-	-	-	12,371.76	372.01	12,743.77
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	131.20	18,083.63	465.10	19,570.02	-	(1.45)	38,248.50	606.76	38,855.26

** Expenses of ₹ 9.60 Million for issue of shares through private placement have been netted off against the share premium.

As at June 30, 2023

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Share application money pending allotment	Other Comprehensive Income/Loss	Attributable to Owners of the parent	Non controlling interest	Total
	Debenture redemption reserve	Capital reserve on bargain purchase	Retained earnings	Share based payment reserve	Securities Premium		Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance as at April 1, 2023	-	131.20	5,722.35	366.81	9,731.31	-	(1.23)	15,950.44	234.44	16,184.88
Net share premium received during the period ***	-	-	-	-	5,313.58	-	-	5,313.58	-	5,313.58
Other Comprehensive income for the year - Remeasurement gain / (loss) on net defined benefit liability / asset	-	-	(6.76)	-	-	-	(0.01)	(6.77)	-	(6.77)
Transferred to Retained earning on ESOP lapsed during the period	-	-	0.88	-	-	-	-	0.88	-	0.88
Creation of Share based payment reserve during the period	-	-	-	27.97	-	-	-	27.97	-	27.97
Adjustment of NCI profit	-	-	0.16	-	-	-	-	0.16	(0.18)	(0.02)
Options lapsed during the period	-	-	-	(0.88)	-	-	-	(0.88)	-	(0.88)
Restated profit for the period	-	-	3,360.27	-	-	-	-	3,360.27	21.98	3,382.25
Balance as at June 30, 2023	-	131.20	9,076.90	393.90	15,044.89	-	(1.24)	24,645.65	256.24	24,901.89

*** Expenses of ₹ 9.60 Million for issue of shares through private placement have been netted off against the share premium.

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Waaree Energies Limited

WAAREE ENERGIES LIMITED
CIN No. U29248MH1990PLC059463
Annexure IV :- Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of changes in Equity
Amount in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated

As at June 30, 2024

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Share application money pending allotment	Other Comprehensive Income/Loss	Attributable to Owners of the parent	Non controlling interest	Total
	Debenture redemption reserve	Capital reserve on bargain purchase	Retained earnings	Share based payment reserve	Securities Premium		Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance as at April 1, 2024	-	131.20	18,083.63	465.10	19,570.02	-	(1.45)	38,248.51	606.76	38,855.27
Net share premium received during the period	-	-	-	-	10.62	-	-	10.62	-	10.62
Money received on exercise of stock options by employees	-	-	-	-	-	0.67	-	0.67	-	0.67
Other Comprehensive income for the year - Remeasurement gain / (loss) on net defined benefit liability / asset	-	-	0.99	-	-	-	(0.06)	0.93	(0.04)	0.89
Creation of Share based payment reserve during the period	-	-	-	14.84	-	-	-	14.84	-	14.84
Adjustment of NCI profit	-	-	(0.89)	-	-	-	-	(0.89)	-	(0.89)
Restated profit for the period	-	-	3,941.40	-	-	-	-	3,941.40	69.85	4,011.25
Balance as at June 30, 2024	-	131.20	22,025.13	479.94	19,580.64	0.67	(1.51)	42,216.07	676.57	42,892.64

Summary of Material accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements — Annexure V
See accompanying notes to the restated consolidated summary statements — Annexure VI
As per our report of even date attached

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

per Pritash Maheshwari
Partner
Membership No. 118746
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Waaree Energies Limited

Hitesh C Doshi
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00293668
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Sonal Shrivastava
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Rajesh Gaur
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS-A34629
Place: Mumbai
Date: October 03, 2024

Amit Paithankar
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Delhi
Date: October 03, 2024

Annexure V

Notes to the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements– Summary of Material accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements

A. Corporate Information

Waaree Energies Limited (the "Company" or the "Parent Company") registered in India under Companies Act 1956, was incorporated in January 1990. The Parent 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 Parent 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 of India.

B. Material Accounting Policies

I. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Restated Consolidated Summary statements of the group comprises of the Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at June 30, 2024, June 30, 2023, March 31, 2024 , March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022 the Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of Cash Flows, the Restated Consolidated Summary Statement of Changes in Equity and Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and other explanatory information (Consolidated Summary Statement of notes and other Explanatory Information forming part of Restated Consolidated Summary Statements) for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, June 30, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Restated Consolidated Summary Statements" or "financial statements").

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Group in preparation of the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements.

These Statements have been prepared by the Management for the purpose of preparation of the restated consolidated summary statements for filling by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), BSE limited and National Stock exchange of India Limited (collectively the stock exchanges) and the registrar of companies in connection with its proposed Initial Public Offering (IPO) of equity shares of face value of INR 10 each of the Company comprising a fresh issue of equity shares and an offer for sale of equity shares held by the selling shareholders (collectively, the "Offering")

These Restated Consolidated Summary Statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the requirements of

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Waaree Energies Limited

a) Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act");

b) Relevant provisions of The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended ("the SEBI ICDR Regulations") issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") on September 11, 2018 as amended from time to time in pursuance of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

c) The Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"), as amended from time to time (the "Guidance Note").

The Restated Consolidated Summary Statements have been compiled by the Management from:

a) Audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the three month ended June 30, 2024, June 30, 2023 prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "IND AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to Consolidated Financial Statements and other accounting principles generally accepted in India (hereafter referred as "Consolidated Financial Statements"), which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meetings held on October 03, 2024, December 04, 2023.

b) Audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the years ended March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022 which were prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (referred to as "IND AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015,as amended, other accounting principles generally accepted in India, and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on June 20, 2024, July 15, 2023, July 6, 2022 respectively.

c) The Restated Ind AS Consolidated Summary Statement were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on October 03, 2024.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Group in preparation of the Restated Consolidated Summary Statements and are consistent with those adopted in the preparation of restated Consolidated Summary Statements for the period ended June 30, 2024.

These Restated Consolidated Summary Statements do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the respective dates of board meeting on the Audited interim consolidated financial statements / Audited consolidated financial statements mentioned above.

The Group has prepared its consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

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The Restated Consolidated Summary Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest millions except when otherwise indicated.

II. Basis of Consolidation

The Restated Consolidated Summary Statements incorporate the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved where the Company:

a) has power over the investee

b) is exposed to, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

c) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns

The Company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidation procedure:

Subsidiary

a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

b) In case of foreign subsidiaries, being non-integral foreign operations, revenue items are consolidated at the average rate prevailing during the year. All assets and liabilities are converted at rates prevailing at the end of the year. Any exchange difference arising on consolidation is recognised in the Foreign Currency Translation Reserve.

c) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

d) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

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Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

The Restated Consolidated Summary Statements of the Group include subsidiaries as stated in Note 56.

III. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

The Restated Consolidated Summary Statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis except for certain assets and liabilities (financial instruments and share based payment) are measured at fair valued as explained in the accounting policies below.

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 Group 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.

Current & Non-Current Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the financial statement based on current / non-current classification.

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 Group'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 Group'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 Group 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 Group has identified its operating cycle as 12 months.

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

IV. Business Combination

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition related costs are recognised in Restated Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

a) deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;

b) liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date; and

c) assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

If the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess, after reassessment, is recognised in capital reserve through other comprehensive income or directly depending on whether there exists clear evidence of the underlying reason for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against Goodwill/capital reserve. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the "measurement period" (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed off.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method.

V. Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized in the Restated Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate is described in consolidation procedure above.

VI. Revenue Recognition

A. Sale of Goods

The Group recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer at transaction price that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group 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 generally adjusted for variable consideration such as discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, liquidated damages or other similar deductions in a contract except when it is highly probable it will not provided. The amount of revenue excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Group 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 Group 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 Group accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately

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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.

There is no significant financing component in revenue recognition. In case of any such financing component is there in revenue arrangements, the Group adjusts the transaction price for financing component, if any and the adjustment is accounted in finance cost.

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.

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.

There is no significant financing component in revenue recognition. In case of any such financing component is there in revenue arrangements, the Group adjusts the transaction price for financing component, if any and the adjustment is accounted in finance cost.

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 Group 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.

D. Contract balances

i. Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group 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.

ii. Trade receivables

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A receivable is recognised at transaction price when the performance obligations are satisfied 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).

iii. Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group 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.

iv. 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 Group ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer including volume rebates and discounts. The Group updates its estimates of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

E. Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group 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.

VII. 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), cost relating to trial run any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets if recognition criteria are met 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 if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

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.

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Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under Capital work in progress net of accumulated impairment loss if any. 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 present value of any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised in the asset when the recognition criteria for provisions are satisfied. 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 consolidated financial statement at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The Group has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the consolidated 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.

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 live has been assessed based on technical assessment, 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.

The useful lives adopted by the Group is given below:

Asset	Useful lives
Computer and Printers	3 Years
Building	30 Years
Plant and Machinery	3 to 10 Years
Electrical Installations	10 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Leasehold Improvements	5 to 9 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Vehicles	8 to 10 Years
Solar Power Plant	25 Years

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group 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.

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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 Group 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.

VIII. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The Group 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.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of Assets	Years
Service concession arrangement	25 Years
Computer Software	4 Years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

IX. 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 derecognition from the derecognition of investment properties the Group 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.

X. Assets classified as held for Sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.
They are measured at lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.
This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are not depreciated and are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Such assets and disposal groups are presented separately on the face of the consolidated balance sheet.

XI. Inventories

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

a) Cost of raw materials include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

b) 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 is determined on weighted average basis.

c) Cost of traded goods include purchase cost and inward freight. Costs is 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.

XII. Service Concession arrangements

Service Concession arrangements are based on the nature of consideration and arising from the power generation business.

Revenue

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The Group recognises revenue when services are provided to the customer at transaction price that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to receive in exchange for those services. 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 Group.

Financial assets

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

Intangible assets

The Group 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 service concession arrangement projects are reasonable.

Determination of fair value

The fair value of intangible assets is determined by contract price paid for construction of service concession arrangement.

XIII. Leases

The Group 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 Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group 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 Group 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

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direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are subject to impairment. Refer accounting policy related to Impairment of Non-Financial Asset. 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:

Class of Assets	Years
Leasehold Land	80 Years
Factory Premises	As per Lease term
Office Premises	As per Lease term

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group 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. The lease payments includes fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments less any incentives receivable variable lease payments and amount payable under residual value guarantees). 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 leases of low value assets

The Group 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.

XIV. Employee Benefit Expenses

a) Short term employee benefits:

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages, salaries and annual leaves 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:

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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 Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

The Group operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

i) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
ii) The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

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

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

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. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

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

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the Group'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 consolidated financial statement represents the deficit or surplus in the Group'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 Group pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Group 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.

XV. Share-based payments

Share based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 63.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting year, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Statement of profit and loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of options, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an options, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an option and lead to an immediate expensing of an option unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

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No expense is recognised for options that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where options include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled options are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified option, provided the original vesting terms of the option are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an option is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the option is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

XVI. Government Grant

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

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

Government grants and subsidies whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet which is disclosed as deferred grant receivable and transferred to the Statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the related assets. Government grants and subsidies related to the income are deferred which is disclosed as deferred revenue arising from government grant in the balance sheet and recognized in the statement of profit and loss as an income in the period in which related obligations are met.

XVII. 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 except Trade Receivables, which are recognised at transaction price. 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. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

1. **Financial assets**

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a) Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

b) Classification and measurement 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;

iii. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

iv. 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 Group recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Consolidated 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 Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by -instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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If the Group 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in consolidated 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 Group'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.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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 Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group 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 Group 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.

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The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Group 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.

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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 consolidated 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 a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group'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 Group 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 Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the Consolidated 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 Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group'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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans, Borrowings and Trade and Other payables) After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

d) Other financial liabilities:

The Group enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Group at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. These are normally settled within twelve months. The economic substance of the transaction is determined to be operating in nature and these are recognised as supplier's credit / letter of credit - acceptances and disclosed on the face of the balance sheet. Interest expense on these are recognised in the finance cost. Payments made by banks and financial institutions to the operating vendors are treated as a non cash item and settlement of due to supplier's credit / letter of credit - acceptances by the Group is treated as an operating cash outflow reflecting the substance of the payment.

e) Derecognition of financial liabilities:

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group'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

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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.

XVIII. 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.

XIX. 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.

XX. 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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

a) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill

b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that

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

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

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.

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.

XXI. Foreign Currency

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

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 transalated using the exchange rate at the date of initial recognition.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

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Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity (e.g., consolidated financial statements when the foreign operation is a subsidiary), such exchange differences are recognised initially in OCI. These exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

According to Appendix B of Ind AS 21 "Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration", purchase or sale transactions must be translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the date the asset or liability is initially recognized. In practice, this is usually the date on which the advance payment is paid or received. In the case of multiple advances, the exchange rate must be determined for each payment and collection transaction.

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

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit and loss.

XXII. Derivative instruments and Hedge Accounting

i. Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments such as forward and option contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rates. The Group 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 Group 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.

XXIII. 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.

The Group gives a warranty between 25 to 30 years on solar modules designed, manufactured and supplied by the Group. In order to meet the expected outflow of resources against future warranty claims, the Group makes a provision for warranty. This provision for warranty represents the expected future outflow of resources against claims for performance shortfall on account of manufacturing deficiencies over the assured warranty life.

XXIV. 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).

XXV. 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.

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XXVI. 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. <u>Significant judgements and estimates:</u>

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section b above, the Group 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.

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. 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. Refer note 2(a)

ii) Provisions and Contingencies:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. Refer note 23 and 30.

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. Refer note 45.

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iii) 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. Refer note 7.

iv) 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. Refer note 46.

v) 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. Refer note 2(g).

vi) Impairment of non-financial assets:

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group.

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