



CA Ramya Ganapathy
M.Com, F.C.A
Chartered Accountant

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **SWELECT HHV SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAICS PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SWELECT HHV SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAICS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, and statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and a summary of significant accounting policies other explanatory information.

In my opinion and to the best of the information and according to the explanations given to me, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit/loss, and its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.
- My opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with my audit of the Ind AS financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements, or my knowledge obtained during the course of my audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(I) of the Act, I am also responsible for expressing my opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS financial statements may be influenced. I consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of my audit work and in

evaluating the results of my work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on my audit, I report that:

- a) I have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of my audit.
- b) In my opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from my examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- d) In my opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the Directors as on 31 March 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the Company being a Private Company, Section 197 of the Act related to the Managerial remuneration is not applicable.

- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company did not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- h) Based on my examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of my audit I did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit

trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, I give in "Annexure" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.



CA Ramya Ganapathy

Membership Number: 232849

Place of Signature: Chennai

Date: May 23, 2024

UDIN: 24232849BKETYQ7440



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Chartered Accountant

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Annexure referred to in my report of even date

Re: SWELECT HHV SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAICS PRIVATE LIMITED (“the Company”)

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details.
(b) Property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management at regular intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
(c) All the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence not commented upon.
(e) There are no proceedings being initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the “Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to me, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs.5 Crore at points of time during year from Bank on the basis of security given.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to me, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investments made and Guarantee given as applicable. However, the Company has not given any loan and security under sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to me, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (viii) Based on my audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, I am of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to bank.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management,
 - (a) the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
 - (b) The company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
 - (c) The company has not diverted any loans to other purpose than to which it was sought.
 - (d) No funds were raised on short term basis have been utilized to long term purposes.
 - (e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures; hence this clause is not applicable;
 - (f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies; hence this clause is not applicable.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given by the management,

- (a) there was no money raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year;
- (b) the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.
- (xi) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management,
- a. I report that no fraud by the company or no fraud / material fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b. There is no report under sub-Section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 with the Central Government.
- c. the auditor has not raised any whistle-blower complaints, if any, received during the year by the Company.
- (xii) In my opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of this clause of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of sec 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under this clause insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiv) (a) The Central Government has not prescribed to appoint internal auditor under section 138 of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company;
- (b) This clause is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to me and based on my examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as restricted in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013; hence this clause is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to me, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the Financial Year and in the immediately preceding FY.
- (xviii) There is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to me and based on my examination of the records of the Company and financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, I were in the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report. There was no any liability in the books of the company for those payable within one year from the date of balance sheet date.
- (xx) (a) The company has not carried out any projects, therefore provision of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company;
- (b) This clause is not applicable to the company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report




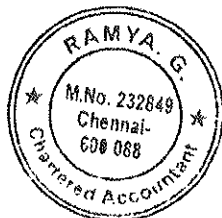
CA Ramya Ganapathy
Membership Number: 232849
Place of Signature: Chennai
Date: May 23, 2024
UDIN: 24232849BKETYQ7440

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
CIN:U40100TN2021PTC143219
Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2024
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
A) Assets			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	10,443.06	8,592.90
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	28.36	1,979.96
(c) Right of use assets	3A(a)	126.61	-
(d) Other Intangible assets	4	3.27	-
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	18.10	-
(ii) Other financial assets	6	23.57	23.82
(f) Income Tax Asset (Net)		27.73	4.74
(g) Other non-current assets	8	151.60	41.51
Total Non-current assets		10,822.30	10,642.93
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	7,100.47	5,769.89
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	7	0.09	0.09
(ii) Trade receivables	10	194.68	15.98
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	51.70	124.96
(iv) Other bank balances		-	-
(v) Other financial assets	6	1,688.71	1,396.39
(b) Other Current assets	12	1,054.20	1,397.99
Total Current assets		10,089.85	8,705.30
Total Assets		20,912.15	19,348.23
(B) Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	14	(738.16)	(190.31)
Total Equity		(737.16)	(189.31)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	8,857.49	11,749.17
(ii) Lease liabilities	3A(b)	121.42	-
(b) Provisions	18	35.36	4.39
Total Non-Current liabilities		9,014.27	11,753.56
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	3,219.48	-
(ii) Lease liabilities		10.60	-
(iii) Trade payables	16		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		36.69	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		8,497.27	6,640.27
(iv) Other financial liabilities	17	467.21	1,104.05
(b) Provisions	18	-	0.22
(c) Other current liabilities	19	403.79	39.44
Total Current liabilities		12,635.04	7,783.98
Total Liabilities		21,649.31	19,537.54
Total Equity and Liabilities		20,912.15	19,348.23

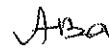
See accompanying notes forming part of Financial Statements.
 In terms of our report attached


Ramya Ganapathy
 Chartered Accountant
 ICAI Membership no.: 232849
 UDIN:24232849BKETYQ7440



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited


R. Chellappan
 Director
 DIN:00016958


A. Balan
 Director
 DIN:00017091


Indira S
 Chief Financials Officer

Place: Chennai
 Date: 23rd May 2024

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited

CIN:U40100TN2021PTC143219

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2024

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

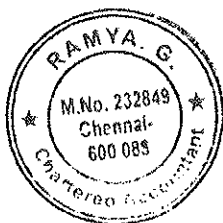
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	19,266.50	268.24
Other Income	21	99.55	92.51
Total income		19,366.05	360.75
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	22	19,720.37	499.26
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories of work-in-progress, traded goods and finished goods	23	(3,912.82)	(173.55)
Employee benefits expense	24	310.26	35.34
Finance costs	25	1,062.99	10.20
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	1,281.63	102.64
Other expenses	27	1,449.34	54.23
Total expenses		19,911.77	528.12
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(545.72)	(167.37)
Tax Expense			
Current tax		-	-
MAT credit (entitlement)		-	-
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(545.72)	(167.37)
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		(2.13)	-
Tax on remeasurement benefits		-	-
Other comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		(2.13)	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		(547.85)	(167.37)
Earnings per share (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)			
2. Diluted (in INR)	28	(5,457.20)	(1,673.70)

See accompanying notes forming part of Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached



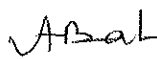
Ramya Ganapathy
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited



R.Chellappan
Director
DIN:00016958



A.Balan
Director
DIN:00017091



Indra S
Chief Financials Officer


Place: Chennai

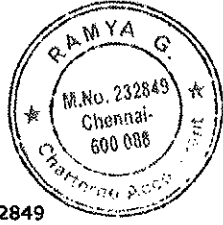
Date: 23rd May 2024

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
CIN:U40100TN2021PTC143219
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)


Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	(547.85)	(167.37)
Adjustments to reconcile profit after tax to net cash flows:	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation	1,281.63	102.64
Interest expense	1,062.99	0.24
Operating profit before working capital / other changes	1,796.77	(64.49)
Movement in working capital / Others :		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(178.70)	(15.98)
(Increase) / Decrease in current and non-current assets	243.72	(7,912.31)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(1,330.58)	-
Increase in trade payables, other current and long term liabilities	1,631.80	7,757.21
Increase in provisions	30.75	-
Cash flow generated from operations	2,193.76	(235.57)
Taxes paid, net	(22.99)	(4.39)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	2,170.77	(239.96)
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Net Capital expenditure	(1,183.46)	(9,621.31)
Investment in entities	(18.10)	-
Bank Deposits	(302.09)	-
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(1,503.65)	(9,621.31)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds / (Repayment) of Borrowings	(1,786.39)	9,975.39
Lease Liabilities	(5.19)	-
Interest paid	(1,062.99)	(0.24)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	(2,854.57)	9,975.15
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(2,187.45)	113.88
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	124.96	11.08
Closing cash and cash equivalents	(2,062.49)	124.96
Cash and Cash equivalents (Refer Note 11(a))	(2,062.49)	124.96

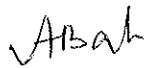
See accompanying notes forming part of Financial Statements.
In terms of our report attached


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ICAI Membership no.: 232849
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For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors**
Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited


R.Chellappan
Director
DIN:00016958


A.Balan
Director
DIN:00017091

Place: Chennai
Date: 23rd May 2024


Indira S
Chief Financials Officer

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited

CIN:U40100TN2021PTC143219

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2024

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital

As at 1 April 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year (Refer Note 12)	Balance as at 31 March, 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March, 2024
1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00

b. Other Equity

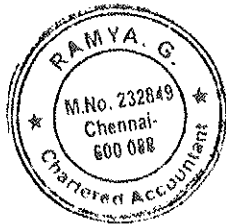
Reserves and Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 1 April 2022	(22.94)	(22.94)
Loss for the period	(167.37)	(167.37)
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of tax)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	(190.31)	(190.31)
Profit for the period	(545.72)	(545.72)
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of tax)	(2.13)	(2.13)
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	(738.16)	(738.16)

See accompanying notes forming part of Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached



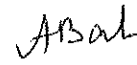
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Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited



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Director
DIN:00016958



A.Balan
Director
DIN:00017091



Indira S
Chief Financials Officer

Place: Chennai

Date: 23rd May 2024

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

1 Corporate information:

Swelect HHV Photovoltaics Private Limited ('SHPV or the Company') was incorporated in India as a Private Limited Company under the Companies Act, 2013 on May 03, 2021. The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture of the solar modules. It is a 700MW capacity plant with international certifications.

2 Basis of preparation:

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR/ Rs.), which is the Company's functional currency. All the financial information have been presented in Indian Rupees lakhs except for share data and as otherwise stated.

(c) Basis of measurement

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

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, the Management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2024 is included in the following notes:

Note 3 - Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment

Note 18 - Provision for Warranty and the underlying projections / assumptions / judgements etc.

Note 29 - Measurement of Defined Benefit Obligations: Key actuarial assumptions

(e) Measurement of fair values

A number of Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values whereby the valuation is obtained from an external independent valuer, which is then reviewed by the Chief Financial Officer for the underlying assumptions used in the valuation.

The Chief Financial Officer regularly reviews the significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used by the valuer to measure fair values, then the Chief Financial Officer assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

Note 32 - Financial Instruments

2(a) Summary of material accounting policies:

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification which is determined based on the operating cycle.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods, its accessories and other traded/manufactured goods are recognised when control of ownership is passed to the buyer, which generally coincides with dispatch of goods. Revenues under composite contracts comprising supply, installation and commissioning are recognised on dispatch as such services are generally considered insignificant to the contract.

Sales Tax/Value Added Tax (VAT), Goods and Service Tax is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the Government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Income from service

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a periodic basis over the period of the contract according to the terms and conditions of the agreements. Income from installation contracts is recognised when the certificate of installation is received from the customer.

Interest income

Revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Interest income is included in 'Other Income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividend

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right as a shareholder/unit holder to receive payment is established by the reporting date.

c. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials, stores and spares	Lower of cost and net realisable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost, if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.
Work-in-progress, Finished goods	Lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.
Traded goods	Traded goods - Lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs to make the sale.

d. Taxes

Current income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current Tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year and is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company. The carrying amount of MAT is reviewed at each reporting date and the asset is written down to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and written off to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. 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 the Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

In the situations where the Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India or tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where it operates, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of timing differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of timing differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the timing differences originate.

e. Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

Provident Fund

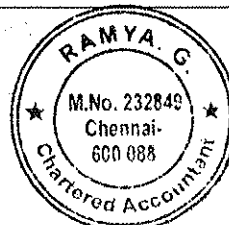
Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent of the pre-payment.

Employee State Insurance

Contributions to Employees State Insurance Scheme are recognised as expense in the year in which the services are rendered.

Gratuity

The Company makes annual contribution to a Gratuity Fund administered by trustees and managed by LIC. The Company accounts its liability for future gratuity benefits based on actuarial valuation, as at the Balance Sheet date, determined every year using the Projected Unit Credit method. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately recognised in Retained Earnings through Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not re-classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The defined benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation less the Fair Value of Plan Assets out of which the obligations are expected to be settled.



Long Term Compensated Absences

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the Balance Sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

Short Term Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits includes short term compensated absences which is recognised based on the eligible leave at credit on the Balance Sheet date and the estimated cost is based on the terms of the employment contract.

f. Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Initial Recognition

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction or at the average rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Treatment of Exchange Differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year or reported in previous financial statements are recognised as income or as expense in the year in which they arise.

Forward exchange contracts entered into to hedge foreign currency risk of an existing Asset/Liability

The premium or discount arising at the inception of forward exchange contracts is amortised as expense or income over the life of the contract. Exchange differences on such contracts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the exchange rates change. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of forward exchange contract is recognised as income or as expense for the year.

g. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / loss after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

h. Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets

Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Other Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value, only if it increases the future benefits from the existing Property, Plant and Equipment beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains and losses arising from derecognition of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

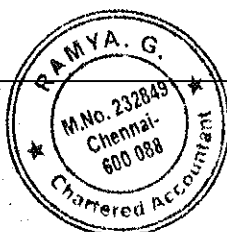
The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/part of the Property, Plant and Equipment separately, if the component/part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the Property, Plant and Equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining Property, Plant and Equipment.

Capital Work-in-Progress: Projects under which Property, Plant and Equipment is not ready for their intended use and other capital work-in-progress are carried at cost, comprising direct cost and attributable interest. Once it has become available for use, their cost is re-classified to appropriate caption and subjected to depreciation.

i. Depreciation and amortisation:

Depreciation is provided using the straight line method as per the useful lives of the assets estimated by the Management as follows:

Building	30 years
Plant and Machinery (other than Windmills & Solar Plant)	15 years
Solar Plant	25 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Electrical Equipment	10 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture and Fittings	10 years
Vehicles (Motor cars/Motor Vehicles)	8 years / 10 years



j. Useful lives/depreciation rates

Considering the applicability of Schedule II, the Management has estimated the useful lives and residual values of all its Property, Plant and Machinery. The Management believes that the depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful life and residual values of Property, Plant and Machinery, though these rates in certain cases are different from the lives prescribed under schedule II.

The Management has estimated, supported by independent assessment by professionals, the useful lives of the following classes of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The useful lives of certain Solar Plant and Machinery is 25 years. These lives are higher than those indicated in Schedule II.

Leasehold improvements are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives (5 years) or the remainder of primary lease period, whichever is lower.

Other Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over a period of five years.

k. Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an Property, Plant and Equipment exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the Property, Plant and Equipment. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the Property, Plant and Equipment over its remaining useful life.

l. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

m. Leases

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

Leases where, the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased term, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

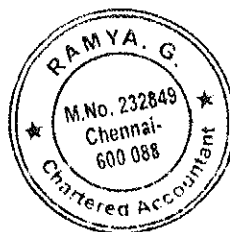
Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in fixed assets. Lease income on an operating lease is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

n. Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.



o. Provision for Warranty

The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and Management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claims will arise, being typically up to twenty five years.

The estimates used for accounting of warranty liability/recoveries are reviewed periodically and revisions are made as required.

p. Financial instruments:

Financial Assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

- Financial assets at fair value
- Financial assets at amortised cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

• **Business model test:** The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).

• **Cash flow characteristics test:** 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 financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

• **Business model test:** The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

• **Cash flow characteristics test:** 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.

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All equity investments are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for those equity investments for which the entity has elected to present value changes in 'other comprehensive income'.

If an equity investment is not held for trading, an irrevocable election is made at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income with only dividend income recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Investment in Subsidiaries

The Company has accounted for its investment in Subsidiaries at cost. The Company has elected to account for its equity investments in subsidiaries under Ind AS 27 on Separate Financial Statements, at cost. At the end of each reporting period the Company assesses whether there are indicators of diminution in the value of its investments and provides for impairment loss, where necessary.



Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- the 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables

Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-months ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.
- Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments:

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

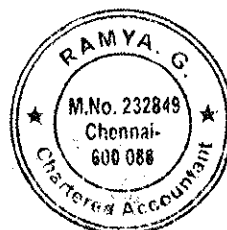
r. Fair value measurement

The Company measures specific financial instruments of certain investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.



The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarizes the accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in relevant notes.

s. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise Cash at Banks and on hand including cheques on hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

t. Cash dividend

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

Dividends paid/payable are recognised in the year in which the related dividends are approved by the Shareholders or Board of Directors as appropriate.

u. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are presented using indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company is segregated based on the available information.

v. Business combinations

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Company had elected to apply Ind AS accounting for business combinations prospectively from 1 April 2015. As such, Indian GAAP balances relating to business combinations entered into before that date, have been carried forward.

Business combinations involving entities under the common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The only adjustments that are made are to harmonise accounting policies.

The identity of the reserves shall be preserved and shall appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor. Any consideration in excess of the net worth of the acquire Company is adjusted against the reserves of the acquiring Company.

w. Exceptional items

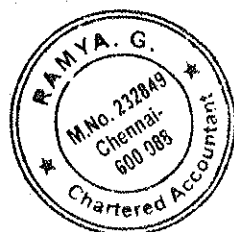
Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

x. Segment Reporting

Operating segments reflect the Company's Management structure and the way the financial information is regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The CEO considers the business from both business and product perspective based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and Management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit / loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the executive Management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities.



Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Office & Electrical Equipment	Computers	Furniture and Fittings	Total
Cost						
As At April 1 2022	-	-	1.45	-	0.63	2.08
Additions	2,704.86	5,961.03	27.65	-	-	8,693.54
Deletions (Refer Note (i) below)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31 2023	2,704.86	5,961.03	29.10	-	0.63	8,695.62
Additions	2,463.64	203.85	302.36	24.41	131.96	3,126.22
Deletions (Refer Note (i) below)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31 2024	5,168.50	6,164.88	331.46	24.41	132.59	11,821.84
Depreciation						
As At April 1 2022	-	-	0.06	-	0.03	0.09
Charge for the year	7.58	92.97	1.51	-	0.57	102.63
Deletions (Refer Note (i) below)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31 2023	7.58	92.97	1.57	-	0.60	102.72
Charge for the year	139.61	1,111.50	18.06	2.05	4.84	1,276.06
Deletions (Refer Note (i) below)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31 2024	147.19	1,204.47	19.63	2.05	5.44	1,378.78
Net Block						
Balance as at March 31 2023	2,697.28	5,868.06	27.53	-	0.03	8,592.90
Balance as at March 31 2024	5,021.31	4,960.41	311.83	22.36	127.15	10,443.06

Notes:

(i) The Company's obligations are secured by the hypothecation of building and plant and machinery, which has a carrying amount of Rs.8,897.96 lakhs (31 March 2023-Rs.10,149.07 lakhs)

(ii) a) Capital Work In progress Ageing Schedule

Period	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Mar-24	28.36	-	-	28.36
Mar-23	1,979.96	-	-	1,979.96

b) Capital-work-in progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan - Nil

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3A Leases

The company has a lease for Land.

(a) Right of Use Asset "ROU"

The following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended

Particulars	Amount
As at 31 March, 2023	-
Additions	131.35
Deletions	-
Depreciation*	4.74
As at 31 March, 2024	126.61

*The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense

(b) Lease Liabilities

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during year ended

Particulars	Amount
As at 31 March, 2023	-
Additions	131.35
Finance Cost accrued during the year	11.27
Deletions	-
Payment of Lease liabilities	10.60
As at 31 March, 2024	132.02

The following is the break-up of current and non current liabilities as on

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Current lease liabilities	3.31	-
Non Current lease liabilities	128.71	10.00

(c) Amounts recognized in Profit and Loss were as follows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Depreciation Expenditure	3.31	-
Finance cost on Lease liabilities	11.27	-

(d) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at December 31st 2021 on an undiscounted basis :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Not later than 1 year	10.60	
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	11.00	
Later than 5 years	41.80	

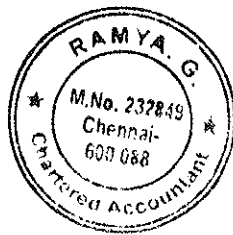
Note : The company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regards to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due

Swelect HHV Photovoltaics Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Other Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Balance as at March 31 2023	-	-
Additions	4.08	4.08
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at March 31 2024	4.09	4.09
Amortisation		
Balance as at March 31 2023	-	-
Charge for the year	0.83	0.83
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at March 31 2024	0.82	0.82
Net block		
Balance as at March 31 2023	-	-
Balance as at March 31 2024	3.27	3.27



Swelect HHV Photovoltaics Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

5 Investments

1,80,000 Shares of Swelect Clean Energy Systems Private Limited at Rs.10 per share

18.00

-

950 Shares of Yajur Energy Private Limited at Rs.11 per share

0.10

-

18.10**-****6 Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated) carried at amortised cost****Particulars****As at 31 March, 2024****As at 31 March, 2023****(i) Non-Current**

Security deposit

-

0.21

Total**-****0.21****(ii) Current**

Interest accrued on fixed deposits

17.40

27.17

Deposits with original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months #

1,672.09

1,370.00

Total**1,689.49****1,397.17****7 Financial assets carried at Amortised cost****Particulars****As at 31 March, 2024****As at 31 March, 2023****(i) Non-Current**

Security deposit

-

0.21

Total**-****0.21****(i) Current**

Loans to employees

0.09

0.09

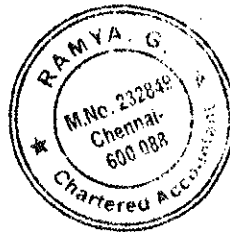
Other Financial Assets**

23.57

23.61

Total**23.66****23.70****Total****23.66****23.91**

* Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets which generate an effective interest income at % for the Company.



Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8 Other Non-current assets (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Capital advances	62.84	13.88
Prepaid expenses	88.76	27.63
Others	-	-
Total	151.60	41.51

9 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Raw materials and components	3,014.10	5,596.34
Raw materials In Transit	-	-
Work-in-progress	316.23	132.32
Finished goods	3,751.03	8.12
Traded goods	19.11	33.11
Total	7,100.47	5,769.89

Note:

Work-in Progress comprises of Solar Photo Voltaic Panels, mechanical and electrical Items.

Inventories have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings, details relating to which has been described in note

10 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Current		
(a) Receivables considered good	194.68	15.98
(b) Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
(c) Receivables - credit Impaired	-	-
	194.68	15.98
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	-
Total	194.68	15.98

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31 March 2023					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	194.68	-	-	-	-	194.68
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31 March 2022					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	15.98	-	-	-	-	15.98
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	Outstanding as on 31 March 2023	Outstanding as on 31 March 2022
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	-

Unbilled revenue (Unsecured, unless other wise stated)	Outstanding as on 31 March 2023	Outstanding as on 31 March 2022
Unbilled revenue -Considered Good	-	-

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Balances with Banks:		
On current accounts	51.31	124.94
Total	51.70	124.96

11 (a) For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Balances with Banks:		
On current accounts	51.31	124.94
Cash on hand	0.39	0.02
	51.70	124.96
Less : Bank overdrafts (Refer Note 15 (b))	(2,114.19)	-
Total	(2,062.49)	124.96

12 Other Current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Unsecured and considered good:		
Supplier advances	136.51	745.44
Balances with Government authorities	916.35	650.74
Prepaid expenses	1.34	1.81
Total	1,054.20	1,397.99

Swelect HHV Solar PhotoVoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13 Equity Share capital

Particulars	Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	
	No.	Amount
Authorised Share Capital		
As at 1 April 2023	2,00,00,000	2,000.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year		
As at 31 March, 2024	2,00,00,000	2,000
Issued, Subscribed & Fully paid up		
As at 1 April 2023	10,000	1.00
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-
As at 31 March, 2024	10,000	1.00

a. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

b. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid	As at 31 March, 2024		31 March, 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding in the class	Number of shares	% holding in the class
Swelect Energy Systems Limited Pte	10,000	100.000%	10,000	100.000%
No. of Share held by the Promoters	As at 31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Swelect Energy Systems Limited Pte	9,990	9,990	99.99%	99.99%
V.C. Raghunath (Nominee Shareholders)	10.00	10.00	0.01%	0.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholder regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

14 Other Equity

Other Equity movement during the year 2023-24:-

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2022	(22.94)	(22.94)
Profit for the year	(167.37)	(167.37)
Other Comprehensive income	-	-
Balance as on 31 March, 2023	(190.31)	(190.31)
Profit for the year	(545.72)	(545.72)
Other Comprehensive income	(2.13)	(2.13)
Balance as on 31 March, 2024	(738.16)	(738.16)

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15 Borrowings
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost

	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(a) Non-Current		
Term loan from Banks	3,574.38	5,499.17
Loan from Related Party	5,283.11	6,250.00
Total Non-Current Borrowings	8,857.49	11,749.17
Secured loans	3,574.38	-
Unsecured loans	5,283.11	11,749.17

Details of long term borrowings are given below:

Particulars	Amount	Effective Interest Rate	Currency	Repayment Terms	Security
Term loan 1	4,679.67	9.00%	INR	Repayable in 5 years	Land, Building Plant and Machinery
Sub Total	4,679.67				
Less: Current Portion	1,105.29				
Non-Current Borrowings	3,574.38				

(ii) Current (Secured)

	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Bank overdrafts	2,114.19	-
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,105.29	-
Total Current Borrowings	3,219.48	-

Details of Short Term Borrowings are given below:

Particulars	Amount	Effective Interest Rate	Currency	Repayment Terms	Security
Bank overdraft	2,114.19	8.50%	INR	Repayable on demand	Current Assets
Total Short Term Borrowings	2,114.19				

16 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Trade payables		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note below regarding dues to micro, small and medium enterprises)	36.69	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
- to others	1,064.15	886.03
- to related parties (Refer Note 31)	7,433.12	5,754.24
Total	8,533.96	6,640.27

Note:

There is no overdue amount payable to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under "The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006". Further, the Company has not paid any interest to any Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during the year.

Particulars for the year ended March 31, 2024	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Total
(i)MSME	36.69			36.69
(ii)Others	5,339.12	3,157.02	1.13	8,497.27

Particulars for the year ended March 31, 2023	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Total
(i)MSME				-
(ii)Others	6,640.27			6,640.27

17 Other Financial Liabilities		As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(I) Non Current			
Rental deposits		-	-
Total		-	-
(I) Current			
Interest accrued		48.61	43.18
Capital creditors		418.60	1,060.87
Total		467.21	1,104.05
18 Provisions			
Particulars		31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
(I) Non- current			
Provision for warranties		17.48	-
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 29a)		1.81	3.32
Provision for compensated absences		16.07	1.07
Total		35.36	4.39
(I) Current			
Provision for warranties (Refer Note below)		-	-
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 29a)		-	0.22
Provision for compensated absences		-	-
Total		-	0.22
Total Provisions [(I)+(II)]		35.36	4.61
19 Other liabilities			
		As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(I) Current			
Advance from customers		385.77	20.30
Statutory dues payable		18.02	19.14
Total		403.79	39.44

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations		
Sale of products		
Manufactured goods		
Solar Photovoltaic Panels	19,237.41	263.38
Sale of service	3.75	-
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sales	25.34	4.86
Revenue from operations	19,266.50	268.24

21 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	98.97	36.77
Other non-operating income	0.58	-
Exchange Differences	-	55.74
	99.55	92.51

22 Cost of Raw Material and Components Consumed

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Inventories at the beginning of the year	5,596.34	-
Add: Purchases	17,138.13	6,095.60
	22,734.47	6,095.60
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	3,014.10	5,596.34
Total	19,720.37	499.26

23 Decrease / (Increase) in inventories of Work-In-Progress, Traded Goods and Finished Goods

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Inventories at the end of the year		
Traded goods	19.11	33.11
Work-in-progress	316.23	132.32
Finished goods	3,751.03	8.12
	4,086.37	173.55
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Traded goods	33.11	-
Work-in-progress	132.32	-
Finished goods	8.12	-
	173.55	-
Total	(3,912.82)	(173.55)

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
(a) Sale of Products (Refer Note 20.1 (i) below)	19,237.41	263.38
(b) Sale of Services (Refer Note 20.1 (ii) below)	3.75	-
(c) Other Operating Revenue (Refer Note 20.1 (iii) below)	25.34	4.86
Total	19,266.50	268.24

20.1 Disaggregation of the revenue information

The tables below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended 31 March 2024 by offerings. The Group believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

(i) Sale of Products comprises the following:-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Manufactured goods		
Solar Photovoltaic Panels	19,237.41	263.38
Total	19,237.41	263.38

(ii) Other operating revenue comprises the following:-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Scrap Sales	25.34	4.86
Total	25.34	4.86

No other single customers contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue during the financial years 2023-24 and 2022-23

Revenue by Geography (Revenue from Operations)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
India	19,266.50	268.24
Outside India	-	-
Total	19,266.50	268.24

20.2 Trade Receivables and Contract Balances

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as receivable.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue is recognised as and when the related goods are delivered to the customer.

Trade receivables are presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet.

Contract liabilities include payments received in advance of performance under the contract, and are realised with the associated revenue recognised under the contract.

20.3 Performance Obligations and remaining performance

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS-115, the company has not disclosed information about the remaining performance obligations in contracts where the original contract duration is one year or less or where the entity has the right to consideration that corresponds directly with the value of entity's performance completed to date.

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2024	March 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	262.38	21.72
Contribution to provident and other funds	13.22	3.99
Gratuity expense (Refer note 29)	3.91	3.54
Staff welfare expenses	30.75	6.09
Total	310.26	35.34

25 Finance Costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2024	March 2023
Interest on borrowings	1,016.90	0.24
Bank and other charges	46.09	9.96
Total	1,062.99	10.20

26 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2024	March 2023
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	1,280.81	102.64
Amortisation of Other Intangible assets	0.82	-
Total	1,281.63	102.64

27 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2024	March 2023
Sub-contracting and processing expenses	471.45	0.51
Consumption of stores and spares	2.48	-
Power and fuel	379.94	-
Freight and forwarding charges	33.81	3.74
Rent	1.88	3.98
Rates and taxes	24.56	0.35
Insurance	11.35	3.45
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant & Machinery	11.24	0.57
- Buildings	4.61	-
- Others	50.27	3.99
Sales promotion	24.58	11.03
Advertisement	3.58	-
Security charges	47.78	-
Travelling and conveyance	49.18	10.16
Communication costs	5.18	0.88
Printing and stationery	5.96	1.35
Exchange differences (net)	121.29	-
Legal and professional fees	63.08	3.62
Payment to auditor (Refer Note (i) below)	0.09	0.12
Provision for warranties (net of reversals)(Refer Note 18)	17.48	-
Miscellaneous expenses	19.55	10.48
Commission expenses	100.00	-
Total	1,449.34	54.23

(i) Payment to auditor

Particulars	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2024	March 2023
Audit fee	0.09	0.12
Certification	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total	0.09	0.12

28 Earnings price per share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2024	March 2023
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Group (A)	(545.72)	(167.37)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS (B)	10,000.00	10,000.00
Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	(5,457.20)	(1,673.70)
Diluted Earnings per share (A/B)	(5,457.20)	(1,673.70)

* The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in equity share transactions during the year. There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

29 A Defined Contribution Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Scheme is funded with an Insurance Company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds	13.22	3.99

29 a Defined Benefits Plan

Gratuity Plan (funded)

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligation

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Defined Benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	3.54	-
Current Service Cost	3.66	1.08
Interest Cost	0.26	0.13
Past Service Cost	-	-
Actuarial loss	2.43	2.33
Benefits paid	-	-
Defined Benefit obligation as at the end of the year	9.89	3.54

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of plan assets

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial gain / loss	0.31	-
Employer's contribution	7.78	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	8.09	-

Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Fair value of plan assets	8.09	-
Present value of obligation	9.89	3.54
Net Obligation disclosed as:		
- Current	-	0.22
- Non - Current	1.81	3.32

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Recognised in profit or loss:		
Current Service Cost	3.66	1.08
Interest Cost	0.26	0.13
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial loss / (gain)	2.13	2.33
Net Cost	6.05	3.54

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
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 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

30 The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

Gratuity plan	
For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Fund with LIC	8.09
Total	8.09

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

	2023-24	2022-23
Discount rate:	-	7.45%
Future salary increases:	-	7.50%
Contribution Expected to be paid during the next year	0.00	0.00

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at 31 March 2024 is as shown below:

Gratuity plan:

For the year ended 31 March 2024		
Sensitivity Level	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
1% increase	1% decrease	Amount
1.00%	-1.00%	8.89
1.00%	-1.00%	11.04
		11.08
		8.88

Discount rate:
 Future salary increases:
 Expected Return on Plan Assets:
 Employee turnover:

Assumptions - Sensitivity Level

Discount rate:
 Future salary increases:

For the year ended 31 March 2023		
Sensitivity Level	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
1% increase	1% decrease	Amount
-9.18%	10.65%	3.22
10.54%	-9.26%	3.92
		3.22

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is (March 2023: 9.87 years)

Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

31 Related party transactions

Holding Company	Swelect Energy Systems Pte. Limited
Ultimate Holding Company	Swelect Energy Systems Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Swelect Clean Energy Private Limited Amex Alloys Pvt Ltd Swelect Green energy Solutions Pvt Ltd

Particulars			Total	
	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
<u>Swelect Energy Systems Pte Ltd</u>				
Purchase of goods	9,918.20	5,442.86	9,918.20	5,442.86
<u>Balance outstanding as at the year end:</u>				
Creditors	7,007.8		7,007.81	
<u>Swelect Energy Systems Limited</u>				
Purchase of goods	24.52	206.24	24.52	206.24
Sale of goods	14,441.37	44.30	14,441.37	44.30
Sale of Power	21.33	-	21.33	-
Rental expenditure	11.45	5.37	11.45	5.37
Interest on unsecured loan	580.16	276.85	580.16	276.85
Management fees - expense	4.56	4.86	4.56	4.86
Commission	100.00	-	100.00	-
Advance borrowed	9,012.65	7,567.89	9,012.65	7,567.89
Advance repaid	9,980.49	3,090.73	9,980.49	3,090.73
<u>Balance outstanding as at the year end:</u>				
Creditors	395.44	-	395.44	-
Unsecured loan	5,283.11	6,250.95	5,283.11	6,250.95
<u>Amex Alloys Pvt Ltd</u>				
Sale of goods or materials	8.00	-	8.00	-
MEIS License purchase	34.91	116.95	34.91	116.95
<u>Swelect Green energy Solutions Pvt Ltd</u>				
Purchase of Power	24.00		24.00	
Creditors	24.00		24.00	
<u>Swelect Clean energy Pvt Ltd</u>				
Purchase of Power	0.06		0.06	
Creditors	5.87		5.87	

Swelect HHV Solar PhotoVoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

32 Financial Instruments

Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

Financial instruments by category

	31 March, 2024		31 March, 2023			
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets						
Investments	-	18.10	18.10	-	15.98	15.98
Trade receivables	-	194.68	194.68	-	124.96	124.96
Cash and cash equivalents	-	51.70	51.70	-	23.61	23.61
Security deposits	-	23.57	23.57	-	1,369.22	1,369.22
Other Current Financial assets	-	1,671.31	1,671.31	-	27.17	27.17
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	17.40	17.40	-	0.09	0.09
Advances	-	0.09	0.09	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	1,976.85	1,976.85	-	1,561.03	1,561.03
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings - Term loans	-	8,857.49	8,857.49	-	11,749.17	11,749.17
Borrowings - Others	-	3,219.48	3,219.48	-	-	-
Lease liability	-	132.02	132.02	-	6,640.27	6,640.27
Trade Payables	-	8,533.96	8,533.96	-	1,104.05	1,104.05
Other Financials Liabilities	-	467.21	467.21	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	21,210.16	21,078.14	-	19,493.49	19,493.49

Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The Company has not disclosed fair values of financial instruments such as trade receivables and related cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, capital creditors and Statutory dues payable (that are short term in nature), because their carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

Swelect HHV Photovoltaics Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, accompanying disclosures, and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

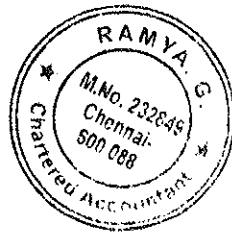
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, Management has not made any significant judgements as the company has just started its operations.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.



Swelect HHV Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

34 Financial Risk Management Objectives & Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of short and long tenured borrowings, trade and other payables. Most of these liabilities relate to financing Company's working capital cycle. The Company has trade and other receivables, loans and advances that arise directly from its operations.

The Company is accordingly exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's senior management oversees management of these risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks for the Company are accountable to the Board of Directors. This process provides assurance that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company's policies and overall risk appetite. In addition, independent views from bankers and currency market experts are obtained periodically to validate risk mitigation decisions.

The Management reviews and agree policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the interest rate movement.

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Variable rate borrowings	8,857.49	11,749.17
Total	8,857.49	11,749.17

i) Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on Profit before tax
31 March, 2024		
31 March, 2023		

ii) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table presents the recognised financial Instruments that are offset or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and other similar agreements but not offset as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017. The column 'Net amount' shows the net exposure which is not offset.

Financial liabilities

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables and from its financing activities. The same is not applicable in the current year as the operations are yet to start.

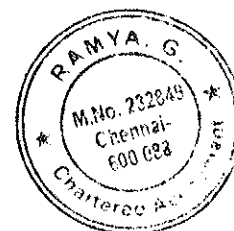
i) Trade and other receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms in line with respective industry norms. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	Past due but not impaired		Total
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	
Trade Receivables as of 31 March, 2024	194.68	-	194.68
Trade Receivables as of 31 March, 2023	15.98	-	15.98

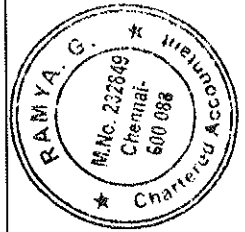
The requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting date and provision is based on the Expected Credit Loss Method.



Swelect HHV Photovoltaics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

36 Ratios
The following are ratios disclosed:

RATIOS	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.80	1.12
(b) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	Net profit after tax plus interest cost minus nonoperating income	Interest & lease payments +Principal payments	(0.14)	-
(c) Return on Equity Ratio,	Profit after Tax	Shareholder's Equity	0.74	88.78
(d) Inventory turnover ratio,	COGS or Sales	Average inventory	0.75	-
(e) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Net credit sales (net of sales returns)	Average accounts receivable	45.73	8.39
(f) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Net credit purchases (net of purchase returns)	Average trade payables	0.70	0.04
(g) Net capital turnover ratio,	Revenue from Operations	Working capital	(7.57)	0.29
(h) Net profit ratio,	Profit after Tax	Revenue from Operations	(0.03)	(0.62)
(i) Return on Capital employed,	Profit before interest and Tax	Capital employed(Tangible net worth + Total debt + DTL) (Tangible net worth = Total assets-Intangible assets Total liabilities)	0.06	0.83
(j) Return on investment	Computed using Time Weighted Rate of Return		(737.38)	(189.53)



Swelect HHV Photovoltaics Private Limited


Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2024

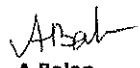
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

37 Additional Information:

- (a) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (b) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year
- (c) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (d) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (e) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (f) To the best of its knowledge, The Company has not had any transaction with any struck-off companies.
- (g) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with the ROC beyond the statutory period as at the year ended 31 March 2024.
- 38** Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary.
- 39** The Board duly taking into account all the relevant disclosures made, has approved these standalone financial statements in its meeting held on 23 May 2024 in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.
- 40** Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended 31 March 2024, MCA had not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors**
Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited


R.Chellappan
Director
DIN:00016958


A.Balan
Director
DIN:00017091


Indira S
Chief Financials Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 23rd May 2024

