

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(In ₹)

Particulars		Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A	ASSETS			
1	Current assets			
	(a) Financial Assets			
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	4,28,898	5,04,799
	Total Current Assets		4,28,898	5,04,799
	Total Assets		4,28,898	5,04,799
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share capital	5a	26,00,000	26,00,000
	(b) Other Equity	5b	(22,03,030)	(21,27,973)
	Total Equity		3,96,970	4,72,027
2	Liabilities			
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Trade payables	6	-	-
	- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and			
	- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		31,928	32,772
	Total Current Liabilities		31,928	32,772
	Total Equity and Liabilities		4,28,898	5,04,799
	See accompanying notes to the financial statements			

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN No.: 109574W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Parth P. Patel

Partner

Membership No:172670

Monica Chopra

Director

[DIN:05241124]

Chittur Ramakrishnan Lakshman

Director

[DIN:08704945]

Place: Mumbai

Date : June 23, 2021

Place: Mumbai

Date : June 23, 2021

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(In ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
I Revenue			
(a) Other Income		-	-
Total Revenue		-	-
II Expenses			
(a) Finance costs	7	-	1,31,639
(b) Other expenses	8	75,057	56,402
Total Expenses		75,057	1,88,041
III Profit/(loss) before tax (I - II)		(75,057)	(1,88,041)
IV Tax Expense			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
V Profit / (loss) after tax (III - IV)		(75,057)	(1,88,041)
VI Other comprehensive income		-	-
VII Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (V + VI)		(75,057)	(1,88,041)
VIII Earnings per equity share:			
(1) Basic (₹)		(0.29)	(3.14)
(2) Diluted (₹)		(0.29)	(3.14)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN No.: 109574W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Parth P. Patel

Partner

Membership No:172670

Monica Chopra

Director

[DIN:05241124]

Chittur Ramakrishnan Lakshman

Director

[DIN:08704945]

Place: Mumbai

Date : June 23, 2021

Place: Mumbai

Date : June 23, 2021

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

[A] Equity share capital	(In ₹)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	25,00,000
Balance as at March 31, 2020	26,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	26,00,000

B] Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at April 1, 2019	(19,39,932)
Loss for the year	(1,88,041)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	(21,27,973)
Balance as at April 1, 2020	(21,27,973)
Loss for the year	(75,057)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(22,03,030)
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 109574W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Parth P. Patel
Partner
Membership No:172670

Monica Chopra
Director
[DIN:05241124]

Chittur Ramakrishnan Lakshman
Director
[DIN:08704945]

Place: Mumbai
Dated:

Place: Mumbai
Date : June 23, 2021

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

(In ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Loss before tax	(75,057)	(1,88,041)
Adjustments for:		
Finance Costs	-	1,31,639
	(75,057)	(56,402)
Adjustments for:		
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities and current liabilities	(844)	(3,28,054)
Cash generated from operations	(75,901)	(3,84,456)
Direct Taxes Paid (Net)	-	-
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(75,901)	(3,84,456)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	-	-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of Shares	-	25,00,000
Loan repaid	-	(16,50,000)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	8,50,000
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	(75,901)	4,65,544
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - OPENING BALANCE	5,04,799	39,255
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - CLOSING BALANCE	4,28,898	5,04,799

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Notes :

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared by using the indirect method as per Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash flows.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN No.: 109574W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Parth P. Patel

Partner

Membership No:172670

Monica Chopra

Director

[DIN:05241124]

Chittur Ramakrishnan Lakshman

Director

[DIN:08704945]

Place: Mumbai

Date : June 23, 2021

Place: Mumbai

Date : June 23, 2021

Note Particulars

1 General information

The financial statements of the company is prepared for the period ended March 31, 2021.

The Company is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. It forms part of JSW Energy group, and is a 100% subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051.

The Company has been engaged in electric vehicles segment.

2.1 Applicability of new Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'), amendments and interpretations:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2020, has notified the following major amendments, which became applicable with effect from 1st April, 2020.

Amendments to Ind AS 103- Business combinations

The Group has adopted the amendments to Ind AS 103 for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify that while businesses usually have outputs, outputs are not required for an integrated set of activities and assets to qualify as a business. To be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs. The amendments also introduce additional guidance that helps to determine whether a substantive process has been acquired.

The amendments introduce an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. Under the optional concentration test, the acquired set of activities and assets is not a business if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar assets. The amendments are applied prospectively to all business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after 1st April, 2020.

The adoption of these amendments has not had any impact on the disclosures or reported amounts in these financial statements

Amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases

The Group has adopted the amendments to Ind AS 116 for the first time in the current year. The amendments provide practical relief, subject to certain conditions, to lessees in accounting for rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19, by introducing a practical expedient to Ind AS 116. The practical expedient permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession the same way it would account for the change applying Ind AS 116 if the change were not a lease modification.

The adoption of this amendments has not had any impact on the disclosures or reported amounts in these financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

These amendments modify specific hedge accounting requirements to allow hedge accounting to continue for affected hedges during the period of uncertainty before the hedged items or hedging instruments affected by the current interest rate benchmarks are amended as a result of the on-going interest rate benchmark reforms.

The adoption of these amendments has not had material impact on the disclosures or reported amounts in these financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8 – Definition of "Material"

The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. The definition of material in Ind AS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in Ind AS 1. In addition, the MCA amended other Standards that contain the definition of 'material' or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency

The adoption of these amendments did not have any material impact on its evaluation of materiality in relation to the consolidated financial statements

New and revised Ind ASs in issue but not yet effective:

At the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised Ind ASs that have been issued but are not yet effective.

I. Amendment to Ind AS:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide Notification dated 18th June, 2021 has issued new Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules, 2021. These rules are applicable with immediate effect from the date of the said notification. Major amendments notified in the notification are provided below:

(a) Ind AS 116 | Leases – The amendment extends the benefits of the COVID 19 related rent concession that were introduced in the previous year (which allowed lessees to recognize COVID 19 related rent concessions as income rather than as lease modification) from 30th June, 2021 to 30th June, 2022.

(b) Ind AS 109 | Financial Instruments – The amendment provides a practical expedient for assessment of contractual cash flow test, which is one of the criteria for being eligible to measure a financial asset at amortized cost, for the changes in the financial assets that may arise as a result of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform. An additional temporary exception from applying hedge accounting is also added for Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.

(c) Ind AS 101 | Presentation of Financial Statements – The amendment substitutes the item (d) mentioned in paragraph B1 as 'Classification and measurement of financial instruments'. The term 'financial asset' has been replaced with 'financial instruments'.

(d) Ind AS 102 | Share-Based Payment – The amendments to this standard are made in reference to the Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting under Ind AS in terms of defining the term 'Equity Instrument' which shall be applicable for the annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2021.

(e) Ind AS 103 | Business Combinations – The amendment substitutes the definition of 'assets' and 'liabilities' in accordance with the definition given in the framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements in accordance with Ind AS for qualifying the recognition criteria as per acquisition method.

(f) Ind AS 104 | Insurance Contracts – The amendment covers the insertion of certain paragraphs in the standard in order to maintain consistency with IFRS 4 and also incorporates the guidance on accounting treatment for amendments due to Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.

(g) Ind AS 105 | Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations – The amendment substitutes the definition of – "fair value less costs to sell" with "fair value less costs of disposal".

(h) Ind AS 106 | Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources – The amendment has been made in reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards in respect of expenditures that shall not be recognized as exploration and evaluation assets.

(i) Ind AS 107 | Financial Instruments: Recognition, Presentation and Disclosure – The amendment clarifies the certain additional disclosures to be made on account of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform like the nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to interest rate benchmark reform; the entity's progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing the transition.

(j) Ind AS 111 | Joint Arrangements – In order to maintain consistency with the amendments made in Ind AS 103, respective changes have been made in Ind AS 111.

(k) Ind AS 114 | Regulatory Deferral Accounts – The amendment clarifies that an entity may only change its accounting policies for the recognition, measurement, and impairment & derecognition of regulatory deferral account balances if the change makes the financial statements more relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and no less reliable.

(l) Ind AS 115 | Revenue from Contracts with Customers – Certain amendments have been made in order to maintain consistency with number of paragraphs of IFRS 15.

(m) Ind AS 8 | Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – In order to maintain consistency with the amendments made in Ind AS 114 and to substitute the word 'Framework' with the 'Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting in Ind AS', respective changes have been made in the standard.

(n) Ind AS 16 | Property, Plant and Equipment – The amendment has been made by substituting the words "Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use" with "Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use".

(o) Ind AS 34 | Interim Financial Reporting – The amendments to this standard are made in reference to the conceptual framework of Financial Reporting in Ind AS.

(p) Ind AS 37 | Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – The amendment substitutes the definition of the term 'Liability' as provided in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards.

(q) Ind AS 38 | Intangible Assets – The amendment substitutes the definition of the term 'Asset' as provided in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards.

The Group is evaluating the impact of these amendments

II. Amendment to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013:

On 24th March, 2021, MCA through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, with effect from 1st April, 2021. Key amendments relevant for the Group are:

(a) Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.

(b) Current maturities of long-term borrowings should be disclosed separately within borrowings instead of earlier disclosure requirement under Other Financial Liabilities.

(c) Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.

(d) Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.

(e) Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in progress and intangible asset under development.

(f) Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility, undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency.

(g) Disclosure of specified ratios along with explanation for items included in numerator and denominator and explanation for change in any ratio is excess of 25% compared to preceding year.

(h) If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.

(i) Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties and details of benami property held.

The Group is evaluating the impact of these amendments

2.2 Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2021, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

2.3 The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 23, 2021.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements:

The Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the Financial Statements have been followed. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') which is functional currency of the Company.

3.2 Use of estimates & Judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements requires that the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The recognition, measurement, classification or disclosure of an item or information in the financial statements is made relying on these estimates.

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

The critical accounting judgements and key estimates followed by the company for preparation of financial statements is described in note 10.

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriated category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimate cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized. Revenue generated from production during the trial period is capitalised .

3.4 Intangible assets :-

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Certain computer software costs are capitalized and recognized as Intangible assets based on materiality, accounting prudence and significant benefits expected to flow therefrom for a period longer than one year.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

3.5 Depreciation & amortisation:

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Amortisation of intangible assets is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided as per the provisions of Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 based on useful life and residual value specified therein.

3.6 Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefit will flow to the Company and that the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from sale is recognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership is transferred to the buyer under the terms of the contract.

Interest income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.7 Taxation:

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax:

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Minimum Alternate Tax:

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income-tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss. The Group reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income-tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

3.8 Earnings per share:

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

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by 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.

3.9 Provisions , Contingencies and commitments:

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources or an obligation for which the future outcome cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting period.

3.10 Financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets other than trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets, other than equity instruments, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- (a) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

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

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

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the

Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and at FVOCI. The credit loss is difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. This is assessed on an individual or collective basis after considering all reasonable and supportable including that which is forward-looking.

The company's trade receivables or contract revenue receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall, being simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance.

Under simplified approach, the company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on the lifetime ECL 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 financial assets other than trade receivables, the company recognises 12-month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. For equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL, there is no requirement for impairment testing.

Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

3.11 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method or fair value through profit and loss. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the company, and commitments issued by the company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the profit or loss. However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the company that are designated by the company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3.12 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such change are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in the business model. The company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and the how they are accounted for:

Original Classification	Revised Classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in statement of profit and loss.
FVPTL	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FCTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to statement of profit and loss at the reclassification date.

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 categorisation (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.

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021****Note - 4: Cash and Cash Equivalents****(In ₹)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Current Account	4,28,898	5,04,799
Total	4,28,898	5,04,799

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note - 5a: Equity Share Capital

(In ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Authorised: Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up: Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	2,60,000	26,00,000	2,60,000	26,00,000
Total	2,60,000	26,00,000	2,60,000	26,00,000

1) The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance as at beginning of the year	2,60,000	10,000
Issued during the year	-	2,50,000
Balance as at end of the year	2,60,000	2,60,000

2) Details of shareholding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	No of Shares	No of Shares
a) Details of aggregate shareholding by Holding Company		
JSW Energy Limited, Holding company	2,60,000	2,60,000
b) Details of shareholding more than 5%		
JSW Energy Limited, Holding company	2,60,000	2,60,000

3) Terms & Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company the share holder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all the preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity share held by each share holder. No such preferential amount as at end of the period.

Note - 5b : Other Equity

(In ₹)

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at April 1, 2019	(19,39,932)
Loss for the year	(1,88,041)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	(21,27,973)
Balance as at April 1, 2020	(21,27,973)
Loss for the year	(75,057)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(22,03,030)

Note -Retained earnings

- Retained earnings comprises balance of accumulated (undistributed) profit & loss at each year end.

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note - 6: Trade Payables

(In ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	31,928	32,772
Total	31,928	32,772

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021****Note - 7: Finance Cost****(In ₹)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Interest expense	-	1,31,639
Total	-	1,31,639

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021****Note - 8: Other Expenses****(In ₹)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(i) Statutory Audit Fees	29,500	29,500
(ii) Demat charges	711	-
(iii) Bank Charges	590	118
(iv) Filing Fees	5,466	4,951
(v) Legal & Professional Charges	20,652	21,833
(vi) Annual Maintenance Charges	15,608	-
(vii) Stamp duty Charges	2,530	-
Total	75,057	56,402

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited

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

9 Note on going concern

Given higher than anticipated uncertainties associated with the Electric Vehicle Business, the company decided not to pursue the said business and accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared not following the going concern assumption basis.

10 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 3, the company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The management has not reviewed all the transactions and not found any material changes in preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind ASs notified.

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised.

Fair value measurements

Some of the company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The management determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

Tax

The company is subject to tax, principally in India. The amount of tax payable in respect of any period is dependent upon the interpretation of the relevant tax rules. Whilst an assessment must be made of deferred tax position of each entity within the company, these matters are inherently uncertain until the position of each entity is agreed with the relevant tax authorities.

11 Leases:

The Company as lessor:

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease classification is made at the inception date and is reassessed only if there is a lease modification. Changes in estimates (for example, changes in estimates of the economic life or of the residual value of the underlying asset), or changes in circumstances (for example, default by the lessee), do not give rise to a new classification of a lease for accounting purposes. For a modification to a finance lease, if the lease would have been classified as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, lease modification is accounted as a new lease from the effective date of modification and carrying amount of underlying asset is measured as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the lease modification.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

The Company as lessee:

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether : (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease, and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (i.e. below Rupees five lac). For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

For a contract that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited

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

12 Financial Instruments: Classifications and fair value measurements

This note provides information about how the company determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities (which are measured at fair value through profit or loss).

Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.
Level 2	Discounted cash flow at a discount rate that reflects the issuer's current borrowing rate at the end of the reporting period.
Level 3	Income approach – in this approach, the discounted cash flow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of these investees.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The management consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

(In ₹)

As at 31/03/21	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,28,898	-	-	-
	4,28,898	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Trade Payables	31,928	-	-	-
	31,928	-	-	-

As at 31/03/20	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,04,799	-	-	-
	5,04,799	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Trade Payables	32,772	-	-	-
	32,772	-	-	-

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited

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

13 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the company through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks.

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Note below sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

	(In ₹)			
31.03.2021	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
<u>Current Liabilities</u>				
Trade Payables	31,928	-	-	31,928
<u>Current assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,28,898	-	-	4,28,898

	(In ₹)			
31.03.2020	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
<u>Current Liabilities</u>				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	32,772	-	-	32,772
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
<u>Current assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,04,799	-	-	5,04,799

Capital management :

The Company being in a capital intensive industry, its objective is to maintain a strong credit rating healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.

The Company's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion, repayment of principal and interest on its borrowings and strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and align maturity profile of its debt commensurate with life of the asset and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk

14 **Earnings per share:**

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited

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

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

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company (₹)	(75,057)	(1,88,041)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	2,60,000	59,836
Earnings Per Share :		
- Basic (₹)	(0.29)	(3.14)
- Diluted (₹)	(0.29)	(3.14)

15 Commitments

There are no commitments to be disclosed by the company.

16 Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities to be disclosed by the company.

17 Related party disclosure

A) List of Related Parties

Related parties with whom the company has entered into transactions during the year:

I	Enterprises over which key management personnel and relatives of such personnel exercise significant influence
1	JSW Energy Limited (Holding Company)
II	Key Managerial Personnel
1	Ms. Monica Chopra - Non Executive Director
2	Mr. Kishorekumar Mundra - Non Executive Director (from 12th August, 2020 to 3rd November, 2020)
3	Mr. Chandraprakash Tated - Non Executive Director (upto 12th August, 2020)
4	Mr. Chittur Ramakrishnan Lakshman - Non Executive Director (from 2nd November, 2020)

(In ₹)

B	Transactions during the year	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Equity Share Capital / Share application money JSW Energy Limited	-	25,00,000
2	Unsecured Loan received / (repaid) JSW Energy Limited	-	(16,50,000)
3	Interest on unsecured loan JSW Energy Limited	-	1,31,639
4	Expenditure incurred on our behalf to be reimbursed JSW Energy Limited	-	24,408

(In ₹)

C	Closing Balances	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
1	Equity Share Capital / Share application money JSW Energy Limited	26,00,000	26,00,000

JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited

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

18 Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act:

The details of amounts outstanding to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), based on the available information with the Company are as under:

SI No	Particulars	As at 31/03/2021	As at 31/03/2020
1	Principal amount outstanding	-	-
2	Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-
3	Interest due on (2) above and the unpaid interest	-	-
4	Interest paid on all delayed payments under the MSMED Act.	-	-
5	Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
6	Interest due and payable for the period of delay other than (4) above	-	-
7	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
8	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

19 Operating segment :

The Company is yet to commence commercial operations. Hence the Company does not have any reportable Segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments".

20 (i) No significant events have occurred after the balance sheet date which may have material effect on the Company's financial statements

(ii) Comparative financial information has been regrouped and reclassified, wherever necessary, to correspond to the figures of the current year.

21 Given higher than anticipated uncertainties associated with the Electric Vehicle Business, the company decided not to pursue the said business and accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared not following the going concern assumption basis.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Monica Chopra
Director
[DIN:05241124]

Chittur Ramakrishnan Lakshman
Director
[DIN:08704945]

Place: Mumbai
Date : June 23, 2021