

Independent Auditor's Report**To The Members of
JSW Future Energy Limited
Report on the Audit of Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JSW Future Energy Limited** ("the Company"), which comprises of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (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 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 31st March 2022, and its profits, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* Section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The Other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report, but does not include the financial statement and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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



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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, the 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the



Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial control 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

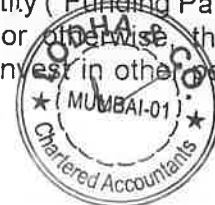
1. Pursuant to the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-Section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and records.



- (c) The Balance sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Account) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on records by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a Directors in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure "B".
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

During the year, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors, except for sitting fees.

- (h) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with the Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements. – Refer Note 29 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons



or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as provided under (a) and (b) above, contains any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the financial year 2021-22. Accordingly, reporting under Rule 11 (f) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.

For **LODHA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. – 301051E



A.M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323
UDIN: 22038323AIGVFP7535

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 02, 2022



Annexure "A" referred to in "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report to the members of JSW Future Energy Limited of even date:

On the basis of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we state that:

- i) a) The Company does not have any Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(i)(a),(b), (c) & (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii) a) The Company does not hold any inventory and accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii) a. The Company has made investments, provided guarantee and granted loans, or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured and the details of which are given below :

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Investments	Loans	Guarantees
A. Aggregate amount granted provided during the year:			
- Subsidiaries (wholly owned)	93,295.00	48,505.00	2,295.00
- Others	-	-	-
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:			
- Subsidiaries (wholly owned)	100,312.00	36,944.00	2,295.00
- Others	-	-	-
Refer note no. 12 and 30 to the financial statements			

- b. We are of the opinion that the terms and conditions of the above mentioned loans granted and guarantees provided are, *prima facie*, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- c. During the year, the Company has granted loans aggregating Rs. 48,505.00 lakhs to a wholly owned subsidiaries and the balance outstanding as at the year end is Rs. 36,944.00 lakhs. The said loan is interest free and repayable on demand. (Refer note no. 12 and 30 to the financial statements)



- d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given.
- e. There is no loan given falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans given to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same party.
- f. The Company has granted interest free loan to its wholly owned subsidiaries which are repayable on demand and details are as follows:

Particulars	Rs. in lakhs
Aggregate amount of loans granted during the year*	48,505.00
Percentage of loans granted to the total loans granted during the year	100%

* Balance outstanding as at the year end is Rs. 36,944.00 lakhs

- iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act to the extent applicable, with respect to the loans given, investments made and security provided.
- v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no deposits within the meaning of directives issued by RBI (Reserve Bank of India) and Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder have been accepted by the Company. Accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st March, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b) According to the information and explanations give to us and the records of the Company, there are no dues of income tax or goods and services tax or sales tax or wealth tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute,
- viii) According to the records maintained by the Company and information and explanations given to us, there were no transactions relating previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.



- ix) a. The Company has not taken any loan or other borrowings from any lender during the year and accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ix)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b. The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c. The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- d. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not raised any funds on a short-term basis and accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- e. The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, if so, details thereof with nature of such transactions and the amount in each case.
- f. The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.
- x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(x) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xi) a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- b) No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- c) No whistle blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Refer Note 30 to the financial statements.
- xiv) a) In our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate to the size of the Company and nature of its business.
- b) We have considered, the report of the internal auditors for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.



- xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non- cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as per the provisions of Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting requirements under paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities which require a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) There is one registered Core Investment Company (CIC) and three unregistered CICs forming part of the Group.
- xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the current financial year. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 71.53 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting requirements under paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing as at the date of the balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) requiring a transfer to a fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with the second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said act. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For **LODHA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. – 301051E



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 02, 2022

[Signature]
A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323
UDIN: 22038323AIGVFP7535

Annexure "B" referred to in "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report to the members of JSW Future Energy Limited of even date:

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of



financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements and (4) also provide us reasonable assurance by the internal auditors through their internal audit reports given to the Company from time to time.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, broadly in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential Component of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 02, 2022

For **LODHA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. – 301051E



A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323
UDIN: 22038323AIGVFP7535



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31 st March, 2022	As at 31 st March, 2021
A.	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
	(a) Investments in subsidiaries	4	1,00,312.00	9,058.00
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Other financial assets	5	700.00	100.00
	(c) Income tax assets (net)	6	155.37	-
	(d) Other non-current assets	7	-	45.00
	Total non-current assets		1,01,167.37	9,203.00
2	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	8	2,534.46	-
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	9	3,073.80	243.10
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	202.86	8.83
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	2,295.00	-
	(iv) Loans	12	36,944.00	99,500.00
	(v) Other financial assets	5	496.83	623.21
	(c) Other current assets	7	7,258.63	121.59
	Total current assets		52,805.58	1,00,496.73
	Total assets		1,53,972.95	1,09,699.73
B.	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	13	33,168.38	19,704.38
	(b) Perpetual securities	14	47,000.00	89,500.00
	(c) Other equity	15	739.57	403.93
	Total equity		80,907.95	1,09,608.31
	LIABILITIES			
2	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Provisions	16	35.62	-
	Total non-current liabilities		35.62	-
3	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	17	70,635.00	-
	(ii) Trade payables	18		
	- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		12.71	1.21
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,799.91	16.15
	(b) Other current liabilities	19	577.96	74.06
	(c) Provisions	16	3.80	-
	Total current liabilities		73,029.38	91.42
	Total equity and liabilities		1,53,972.95	1,09,699.73

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Lodha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 301051E

A. M. Hariharan

Partner

Membership No. 38323



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Monica Chopra

Monica Chopra

Director

[DIN: 05341124]

Prashant Jain

Prashant Jain

Chairman

[DIN:01281621]

R. S. Punamiya

Rakesh Punamiya
Company Secretary

Kishorekumar Mundra

Kishorekumar Mundra
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: 2nd May, 2022

Place: Mumbai

Date: 2nd May, 2022

JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
I Revenue from operations	20	2,608.09	220.00
II Other income	21	2,282.65	212.98
III Total income (I + II)		4,890.74	432.98
IV EXPENSES			
(a) Cost of goods sold		2,557.03	-
(b) Employee benefits expense	22	465.90	-
(c) Finance costs	23	449.79	-
(d) Other expenses	24	197.69	504.51
Total expenses (IV)		3,670.41	504.51
V Profit / (Loss) before tax (III-IV)		1,220.33	(71.53)
VI Tax expense	25		
Current tax		364.70	-
VII Profit / (Loss) after tax (V-VI)		855.63	(71.53)
VIII Other comprehensive income		-	-
IX Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (VII + VIII)		855.63	(71.53)
X Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each	27		
(1) Basic (₹)		0.32	(0.30)
(2) Diluted (₹)		0.32	(0.30)
See accompanying notes to the financial statements			

As per our attached report of even date

For Lodha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 301051E

A. M. Hariharan

Partner

Membership No. 38323

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Monica Chopra

Director

[DIN: 05341124]



Prashant Jain

Chairman

[DIN:01281621]



Rakesh Punamiya

Company Secretary



Kishorekumar Mundra

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: 2nd May, 2022





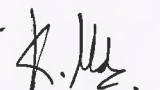
Place: Mumbai

Date: 2nd May, 2022



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

[A] Equity share capital			
Balance as at 01st April, 2020			12.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year			19,692.38
Balance as at 31st March, 2021			19,704.38
Changes in equity share capital during the year			13,464.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2022			33,168.38
[B] Instruments entirely equity in nature			
Balance as at 01st April, 2020			-
Changes in unsecured perpetual debt during the year			89,500.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2021			89,500.00
Changes in unsecured perpetual debt during the year			(42,500.00)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022			47,000.00
[C] Other equity			
Particulars	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Reserve and surplus	Total
		Retained earnings	
Balance as at 01st April, 2020	-	(44.53)	(44.53)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	(71.53)	(71.53)
Movement in share application money pending allotment	520.00	-	520.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	520.00	(116.07)	403.93
Balance as at 01st April, 2021	520.00	(116.07)	403.93
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	855.63	855.63
Movement in share application money pending allotment	(520.00)	-	(520.00)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	-	739.57	739.57
See accompanying notes to the financial statements			
As per our attached report of even date For Lodha & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No. 301051E		For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
 A. M. Hariharan Partner Membership No. 38323		 Monica Chopra Director [DIN: 05341124]	
		 Prashant Jain Chairman [DIN:01281621]	
		 Rakesh Punamiya Company Secretary	
		 Kishorekumar Mundra Chief Financial Officer	
Place: Mumbai Date: 2nd May, 2022		Place: Mumbai Date: 2nd May, 2022	



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	1,220.33	(71.53)
Adjusted for:		
Finance costs	449.79	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,670.12	(71.53)
Adjustment for movement in working capital:		
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(2,534.46)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(2,830.70)	(243.10)
(Increase) / Decrease in current assets and non-current assets	(7,665.65)	(768.37)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	2,338.58	36.76
Cash flow from operations	(9,022.11)	(1,046.24)
Income taxes paid (net)	(520.07)	-
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(9,542.18)	(1,046.24)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in equity share capital of subsidiaries	(91,254.00)	(9,058.00)
Equity share application money pending allotment by a subsidiary	100.00	(100.00)
Loans given / (repaid) net	62,556.00	(99,500.00)
Bank deposits not considered as cash & cash equivalents	(2,295.00)	-
Net cash used in investment activities (B)	(30,893.00)	(1,08,658.00)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceed from current borrowings	70,635.00	-
Proceed from fresh issue of equity shares	13,464.00	19,692.38
Equity share application money paid to a subsidiary pending allotment	(520.00)	520.00
Proceeds from issue of perpetual securities	(42,500.00)	89,500.00
Finance costs paid	(449.79)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	40,629.21	1,09,712.38
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	194.03	8.13
Cash and cash equivalents - at the beginning of the year	8.83	0.70
Cash and cash equivalents - at the end of the year	202.86	8.83

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Lodha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 301051E

A. M. Hariharan

Partner

Membership No. 38323

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Monica Chopra

Director

[DIN: 05341124]

Prashant Jain

Chairman

[DIN:01281621]

R. S. Punamiya

Rakesh Punamiya
Company Secretary

Kishorekumar Mundra

Kishorekumar Mundra
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: 2nd May, 2022

Place: Mumbai

Date: 2nd May, 2022



JSW Future Energy Limited (formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 1 - General information:

JSW Future Energy Limited (formerly known as JSW Solar Limited) ("the Company") is a public limited incorporated on 1st January, 2018 under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company forms part of the JSW Energy Company, and is a 100% subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited.

The name of the Company has been changed from JSW Solar Limited to JSW Future Energy Limited with effect from 9th February, 2021.

JSW Future Energy Limited, inter alia, pursues business opportunity in the renewable energy space, energy storage systems, micro grids etc. The registered office of the Company is located at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra

Note No. 2.1 - Recent accounting pronouncements:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards / amendments under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23rd March, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below:

- (a) Ind AS 16 | Property, plant and equipment – The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2022.
- (b) Ind AS 37 | Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2022, although early adoption is permitted.
- (c) Ind AS 103 | Business combinations – The amendment adds a new exception in Ind AS 103 for liabilities and contingent liabilities.
- (d) Ind AS 109 | Financial instruments – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10%' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

The Company is evaluating the impact of these amendments.

Note No. 2.2 - Statement of compliance:

The Financial Statements of the Company which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022, 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.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 2nd May, 2022.

Note No. 2.3 - 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



JSW Future Energy Limited (formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

been followed. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') which is functional currency of the Company.

Note No. 2.4 - Significant accounting policies:

I. 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 capitalized 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 statement of profit or loss.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized 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 estimated 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 capitalized.

II. 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.

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.

III. 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.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

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.

IV. Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.



JSW Future Energy Limited (formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

V. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

VI. Revenue recognition:

(i) Dividend and interest income:

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

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

(ii) Income from sale of equipments / services is accounted on an accrual basis as and when the right to receive arises.

VII. 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:

The tax currently payable is based on 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.

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.

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.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Minimum Alternative 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 Company 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.



JSW Future Energy Limited (formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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.

VIII. Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax 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.

IX. 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 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.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

X. Foreign currency transactions and foreign operation:

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

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and



JSW Future Energy Limited (formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

• exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

XI. 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 statement of 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 statement of 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 statement of 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 statement of profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.



JSW Future Energy Limited (formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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 statement of profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of 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 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.

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.



JSW Future Energy Limited (formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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.

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 statement of 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 statement of profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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 statement of profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in statement of 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 statement of 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 capitalized 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 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 statement of profit or loss.

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.



JSW Future Energy Limited (formerly known as JSW Solar Limited) Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

The following table shows various reclassifications 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. Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on new gross carrying amount.
FVPTL	Amortised cost	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.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	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.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	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.
FCTOCI	FVTPL	

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.

XII. 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.



JSW Future Energy Limited (formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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 contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

XIII. Statement of cash flows:

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

- i. changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables, transactions of a non-cash nature;
- ii. non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, and unrealised foreign currency gains and losses etc.; and
- iii. all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and liquid investments, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Note No. 3 - Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements:

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.



JSW Future Energy Limited (formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment:

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, anticipated technological changes, historical trend of plant load factor, historical planned and scheduled maintenance etc.

It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different to the actual outcomes within the next financial periods and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

Provisions and 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. Potential liabilities that are remote are neither recognized nor disclosed as contingent liability. The management decides whether the matters needs to be classified as 'remote,' 'possible' or 'probable' based on expert advice, past judgements, terms of the contract, regulatory provisions etc.

Fair value measurements:

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



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 4 - Investments in subsidiaries:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2022	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2021
			Non current		Non current
A. Unquoted Investments					
I. Investment at cost					
a) Investments in equity instruments					
Investments in subsidiary companies					
(i) JSW Renew Energy Limited	10	43,54,80,000	43,548.00	7,47,30,000	7,473.00
(ii) JSW Renewable Energy (Vijaynagar) Limited	10	21,76,10,000	21,761.00	15,77,000	1,577.00
(iii) JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited	10	-	-	80,000	8.00
(iv) JSW Renew Energy Two Limited	10	22,99,30,000	22,993.00	-	-
(v) JSW Renew Energy (RAJ) Limited	10	24,00,000	240.00	-	-
b) Investments in unsecured optionally convertible debentures					
(i) JSW Renew Energy Limited*	10	11,77,00,000	11,770.00	-	-
Total			1,00,312.00		9,058.00

* Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs) are redeemable at par on or after 31st December 2041. The coupon on the OCDs is 0.01% up to 31st March, 2023 and 8% per annum from 1 st June, 2023 to 31st December, 2041.



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 5 - Other financial assets:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
a) Equity share application money pending allotment by a subsidiary	-	-	-	100.00
b) Interest receivables	18.93	-	193.43	-
c) Other receivables	477.90	-	429.78	-
d) Other bank balances In deposit accounts (maturity more than 12 months)	-	700.00	-	-
Total	496.83	700.00	623.21	100.00



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 6 - Income tax assets (net):

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Advance tax and tax deducted at source [Net of provision ₹ 364.70 lakhs]	155.37	-
Total	155.37	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 7 - Other assets:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
Advance to vendors	6,407.93	-	0.56	45.00
Prepayments	5.57	-	-	-
Balances with Government authorities	845.13	-	121.03	-
Total	7,258.63	-	121.59	45.00



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 8 - Inventories:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Stores & spares	2,534.46	-
Total	2,534.46	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 9 - Trade receivables:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Trade receivables from related parties		
- Unsecured, considered good	3,073.80	-
Trade receivables from others		
- Unsecured, considered good	-	243.10
Total	3,073.80	243.10

Ageing of trade receivables as at 31st March, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Undisputed Trade		Disputed Trade	
	considered good	considered doubtful	considered good	considered doubtful
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 6 months	3,073.80	-	-	-
6 months-1 year	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
	3,073.80	-	-	-

Ageing of trade receivables as at 31st March, 2021

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Undisputed Trade		Disputed Trade	
	considered doubtful	considered doubtful	considered good	considered doubtful
Outstanding for following periods from due date of				
Less than 6 months	243.10	-	-	-
6 months-1 year	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
	243.10	-	-	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 10 - Cash and cash equivalents:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balances with banks - In current accounts	202.86	8.83
Total	202.86	8.83



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 11 - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balances with banks		
- In deposit accounts (maturity more than 3 months at the date of inception)	2,295.00	-
Total	2,295.00	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 12 - Loans:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Total	Current	Total	Current
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
1. Unsecured, considered good				
-Loans to others	-	-	99,500.00	-
-Loans to subsidiary (on demand)				
(i) JSW Renewable Energy (Vijaynagar) Limited	36,944.00	-	-	-
Total	36,944.00	-	99,500.00	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non Current
	Details of interest-free loans repayable on demand given for business purpose			
Type of Borrower	Loan outstanding	% to the total loans	Loan outstanding	% to the total loans
1) Subsidiaries				
JSW Renewable Energy (Vijaynagar) Limited (Maximum outstanding balance)	36,944.00	100	-	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 13 - Equity share capital:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of shares	₹ in lakhs	No. of shares	₹ in lakhs
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	75,00,00,000	75,000.00	75,00,00,000	75,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	33,16,83,800	33,168.38	19,70,43,800	19,704.38
Total	33,16,83,800	33,168.38	19,70,43,800	19,704.38

1] Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	19,70,43,800	1,20,000
Shares issued during the year	13,46,40,000	19,69,23,800
Balance as at the end of the year	33,16,83,800	19,70,43,800

2] Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company are set out below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022		For the year ended 31st March, 2021	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
JSW Energy Limited	33,16,83,800	100	19,70,43,800	100

3] Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 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 entitle to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all the preferential amount. However, no such preferential amount as at end of the period.

4) Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year:

Name of the Promoter	As at		As at		% change during the year
	31st March, 2022		31st March, 2021		
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
JSW Energy Limited	33,16,83,800	100	19,70,43,800	100	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 14 - Perpetual securities:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Unsecured perpetual debt - related parties	47,000.00	89,500.00
Total	47,000.00	89,500.00

During the previous financial year, the Company has issued Unsecured Perpetual Securities ("Securities") of ₹ 89,500 lakhs to related parties i.e. JSW Energy Limited of ₹ 59,500 lakhs and JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited of ₹ 30,000 lakhs. In the current financial year, securities amounting to ₹ 42,500 lakhs of JSW Energy Limited have been redeemed. These Securities are perpetual in nature with no maturity or redemption and are repayable only at the option of the Company. The distributions on these Securities are non-cumulative at the rate at which dividend has been declared by the Company on its equity shares for the respective financial year. As these securities are perpetual in nature and repayment shall rank senior to its obligations to make payments / distribution in relation to its preference and equity share capital and any other securities at par with preference and equity share capital of the Company and the Company does not have any redemption obligation, these are considered to be in the nature of equity instruments.

Note No. 15 - Other equity:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Opening Balance	403.93	(44.53)
Share application money pending allotment	(520.00)	520.00
Retained earnings	855.63	(71.53)
Total	739.57	403.93



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 16 - Provision:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 31)	0.06	7.75	-	-
Provision for compensated absences (Refer Note 31)	3.74	27.87	-	-
Total	3.80	35.62	-	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 17 - Borrowings:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Non-current borrowings:				
Unsecured:				
Loan repayable on demand from related parties*				
- JSW Energy Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)	63,787.00	-	-	-
- JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Group Company)	6,848.00	-	-	-
Total	70,635.00	-	-	-

* Loans taken from Holding Company (JSW Energy Limited) and fellow subsidiary (JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited) are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 18 - Trade payables:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
a) Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12.71	1.21
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,799.91	16.15
	1,812.62	17.36

Ageing of trade payables as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Undisputed		Disputed	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 1 year	-	793.46	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Not due	12.71	998.52	-	-
Unbilled	-	7.93	-	-
	12.71	1,799.91	-	-

Ageing of trade payables as at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Undisputed		Disputed	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Not due	1.21	16.15	-	-
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
	1.21	16.15	-	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 19 - Other liabilities:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Statutory dues	577.96	-	74.06	-
Total	577.96	-	74.06	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 20 - Revenue from operations:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Sale of goods	2,608.09	-
Sale of services	-	220.00
Total	2,608.09	220.00



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 21 - Other income:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL		
a) On bank deposits and other financial assets	1,809.96	209.71
Other non-operating income		
b) Net gain on sale of current investments	470.89	-
c) Miscellaneous income	1.80	3.27
Total	2,282.65	212.98



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 22 - Employee benefits expense:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(i) Salaries and wages	437.38	-
(ii) Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 31)	22.39	-
(iii) Staff welfare expenses	6.13	-
Total	465.90	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 23 - Finance costs:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Interest expense	3.00	-
Other borrowing costs	446.79	-
Total	449.79	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 24 - Other expenses:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(i) Auditors' remuneration	4.47	1.77
(ii) Legal and other professional charges	140.48	19.68
(iii) Filing fees	7.31	178.16
(iv) Share issue expenses	12.67	226.21
(v) Bidding fees	29.35	78.18
(vi) Director fees	1.80	-
(vii) Traveling expenses	1.13	-
(viii) Miscellaneous expenses	0.48	0.51
Total	197.69	504.51



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 25 - Tax expense:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Current tax	364.70	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	364.70	-

(b) A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profits before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit / (Loss) before tax	1,220.33	(71.53)
Enacted tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	307.16	-
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	3.94	-
Tax effect of prior years	53.60	-
Tax expense for the year	364.70	-



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 26 - Financial ratios:

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022			For the year ended 31st March, 2021	Variance (%)	Reason for variance over 25%
		Numerator	Denominator	Ratios	Ratios		
1	Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.72	1,099	100%	Increase was primarily on account of increase in borrowings and repayment of loans given
2	Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Total Borrowings	Net Worth	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation, Finance Charges	Finance Charges + Long Term Borrowings scheduled Principal repayments (excluding prepayments + refinancing) during the year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Return on equity ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Average Net Worth	1.1%	-0.1%	1720%	Increase was primarily on account of increase in net profit
5	Inventory turnover (no. of days)	Average Inventory	Fuel Cost + Stores & Spares Consumed + Purchase of stock in trade	0.50	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Debtors turnover (no. of days)	Average Trade Receivables including unbilled revenue	Revenue from operations	232	403	42%	Increase was primarily on account of increase in net profit
7	Payables turnover (no. of days)	Average Trade payables	Cost of goods sold	131	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Net capital turnover (in times)	Annual turnover	Working Capital (excluding current maturities of long term debt)	(0)	0	5986%	Increase was primarily on account of increase in turnover
9	Net profit margin (%)	Net profit for the year	Total Income	17%	-17%	206%	Increase was primarily on account of increase in net profit
10	Return on capital employed (%)	Profit after tax plus Interest on long term loans and debentures	Average capital employed	1%	0%	788%	Increase was primarily on account of increase in net profit
11	Return on investment (%)	Profit generated on sale of investment	Cost of investment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Net worth : Equity + Other equity

Finance charges : Interest on long term loans and debentures



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 27 - Earnings per share (EPS):

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity holders of the company: (₹ in lakhs)	855.63	(71.53)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic & diluted EPS	26,95,08,293	2,40,81,072
Earnings Per Share :		
- Basic earnings per share (₹)	0.32	(0.30)
- Diluted earnings per share (₹)	0.32	(0.30)

Note No. 28 - Commitments:

There are no commitments to be disclosed by the Company.

Note No. 29 - Contingent liabilities:

The Company has issued collateral securities to third parties on behalf of and in respect of performance of related parties. The following is the amount of collateral so provided:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Collateral securities provided on behalf of related parties (Refer Note 30)	2,295.00	-

Note No. 30 - Related party disclosures:

A) List of related parties:

I Holding Company	
1 JSW Energy Limited	
II Subsidiary	
1 JSW Renew Energy Limited	
2 JSW Renewable Energy (Vijaynagar) Limited	
3 JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited (Transferred to JSW Neo Energy Limited w.e.f. 3rd December, 2021)	
4 JSW Renew Energy Two Limited (w.e.f. 26th March, 2021)	
5 JSW Renewable Energy (RAJ) Limited (w.e.f. 20th May, 2021)	
6 JSW Renewable Energy (KAR) Limited (Transferred to JSW Neo Energy Limited w.e.f. 3rd December, 2021)	
III Key Managerial Personnel	
1 Mr. Prashant Jain - Chairman (From 23rd June, 2021)	
2 Mr. Pritesh Vinay - Non-Executive Director (From 23rd June, 2021)	
3 Mr. Raaj Kumar - Independent Director (From 23rd June, 2021)	
4 Mr. Aditya Agarwal - Whole time Director (From 04th September, 2020)	
5 Ms. Monica Chopra - Non Executive Director (From 01st January, 2018)	
6 Mr. Kishorekumar Mundra - Chief Financial Officer (From 19th November, 2020)	
7 Mr. Rakesh Punamiya - Company Secretary (From 19th November, 2020)	
8 Mr. Chittur R. Lakshman - Director (Till 22nd June, 2021)	
9 Mr Anoop vaish - Director (Till 22nd June, 2021)	
IV Other related parties with whom the Company has entered into transactions:	
1 JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	
2 JSW Neo Energy Limited	
3 Jindal Steel & Power Limited	
4 JSW Steel Limited	
5 JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited - (From 3rd December, 2021)	
6 JSW Renew Energy (Kar) Limited - (From 3rd December, 2021)	



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

B) Transaction with related Parties during the year:

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
1	Infusion in share capital JSW Energy Limited	13,464.00	19,692.38
2	Equity investment in subsidiaries JSW Renew Energy Limited JSW Renewable Energy (Vijaynagar) Limited JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited JSW Renew Energy Two Limited JSW Renew Energy (Raj) Limited JSW Renew Energy (Kar) Limited	36,075.00 20,084.00 2,202.00 22,993.00 1.00 240.00	7,473.00 1,577.00 8.00 - - -
3	Equity share application money paid and pending allotment by a subsidiary JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	-	100.00
4	Equity share application money received and pending allotment to parent company JSW Energy Limited	(520.00)	520.00
5	Loan taken JSW Energy Limited JSW Energy Barmer Limited	64,087.00 91,849.00	- -
6	Perpetual securities JSW Energy Limited JSW Energy Barmer Limited	(42,500.00) -	59,500.00 30,000.00
7	Optionally convertible debentures JSW Renew Energy Limited	11,770.00	-
8	Loan repaid JSW Energy Limited JSW Energy Barmer Limited	300.00 85,000.00	- -
9	Loans given JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited JSW Renew Energy Limited JSW Renew Energy Two Limited JSW Renew Energy (Kar) Limited JSW Renew Energy (Raj) Limited	200.00 41,947.00 - 6,155.00 73.00 230.00	25.00 50.00 10.62 - - -
10	Loans given - repaid JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited JSW Renew Energy Limited JSW Renew Energy Two Limited JSW Renew Energy (Kar) Limited JSW Renew Energy (Raj) Limited	200.00 5,003.00 - 6,155.00 73.00 230.00	25.00 50.00 10.62 - - -
11	Sale of investment JSW Neo Energy Limited	2,211.00	-
12	Interest received on loan JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited JSW Renew Energy Limited JSW Renew Energy Two Limited JSW Renew Energy (Kar) Limited JSW Renew Energy (Raj) Limited	2.14 107.42 - 74.71 3.44 9.82	0.51 0.07 0.02 - - -



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
13	Sale of services JSW Renew Energy Limited	-	220.00
14	Sale of material JSW Renew Energy Limited JSW Renew Energy Two Limited	1,531.56 1,076.53	- -
15	Purchase of material Jindal Steel & Power Limited	1,716.99	-
16	Reimbursement received from / (paid to) JSW Energy Limited JSW Renew Energy Limited JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited JSW Renew Energy Two Limited JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	(14.14) (0.24) 0.02 405.00 20.02	- 86.19 0.05 - -
17	Security and collateral provided by / (released): JSW Energy Limited	2,137.00	-
18	Security and collateral provided to / (released): JSW Renew Energy Two Limited	2,295.00	-

C) Closing balances:

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
1	Equity share capital JSW Energy Limited	33,168.38	19,704.38
2	Equity share application money received and pending allotment to parent company JSW Energy Limited	-	520.00
3	Equity share application money pending allotment by a subsidiary JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	-	100.00
4	Trade receivables JSW Renew Energy Limited JSW Renew Energy Two Limited	1,808.35 1,265.45	243.10 -
5	Perpetual securities JSW Energy Limited JSW Energy Barmer Limited	17,000.00 30,000.00	59,500.00 30,000.00
6	Optionally convertible debentures JSW Renew Energy Limited	11,770.00	-
7	Investment in subsidiaries JSW Renew Energy Limited JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited JSW Renew Energy Two Limited JSW Renew Energy (Raj) Limited	43,548.00 21,761.00 - 22,993.00 240.00	7,473.00 1,577.00 8.00 - -



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
8	Borrowings (unsecured)		
	JSW Energy Limited	63,787.00	-
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	6,848.00	-
9	Other assets		
	JSW Steel Limited	5,090.01	-
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	1.98	-
10	Trade payable		
	JSW Energy Limited	14.14	-
11	Security and collateral provided by / (released):		
	JSW Energy Limited	2,137.00	-
12	Security and collateral provided to / (released):		
	JSW Renew Energy Two Limited	2,295.00	-
13	Reimbursement of expense receivables / (payable)		
	JSW Renew Energy Limited	-	24.63
14	Loan given		
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijaynagar) Limited	36,944.00	-

Note :

- i) No amounts in respect of related parties have been written off / written back during the year, nor has any provision been made for doubtful debts / receivables during the year, except as discussed above.
- ii) Related party relationships have been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.
- iii) Related party relationships have been disclosed on basis of value of transactions in terms of the respective contracts.



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 31 - Employee benefits expense:

1] Defined contribution plans:

Retirement Benefits in the form of Provident Fund and National Pension Scheme which are defined contribution schemes are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue as per relevant rules / statutes.

A] Provident fund:

The Company's contribution to provident fund recognized in the statement of profit and loss of ₹ 13.88 lakhs (Included in note 20).

B] National pension scheme:

The Company's contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) recognized in standalone statement of profit and loss of ₹ 0.70 lakhs (included in note 20).

2] Defined benefits plans:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The amount of gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of employment after rendering continuous service for not less than five years, or on their superannuation or resignation. However, in case of death of an employee, the minimum period of five years shall not be required. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employee's last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by the number of years of service completed. The gratuity plan is a funded plan administered by a separate fund that is legally separated from the entity and the Company makes contributions to the insurer (LIC). The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains the funding from time to time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment upto a maximum accumulation of 120 days is payable to all eligible employees on separation from the Company due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation, at the rate of daily salary.

These plans typically expose the Company to the following actuarial risks:

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.
Interest risk	A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the Government Security Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.
Asset Liability matching risk	The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cashflow. Entity has to manage pay-out based on pay as you go basis from own funds.
Mortality risk	Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for lifetime and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31st March, 2022 by M/S K. A. Pandit Consultants & Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

A. Gratuity

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2022:

Particulars		(₹ in lakhs)		
		Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability
Opening balance as on 1 st April, 2021		-	-	-
Gratuity cost charged to the statement of profit and loss	Service cost	7.81	-	7.81
	Net interest expense	-	-	-
	Sub-total included in profit and loss	7.81	-	7.81
Net Asset/Liability Transferred In/(Out)		-	-	-
Benefits paid		-	-	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-	-
	Experience adjustments	-	-	-
	Sub-total included in OCI	-	-	-
Contributions by employer		-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31st March, 2022 (Refer note 22)		7.81	-	7.81



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022
Insurer managed funds	100%

In the absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with Insurance Companies, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount for each category to the fair value of plan assets has not been disclosed.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022
Discount rate	7.23%
Future salary increases	8.00%
Rate of employee turnover	4.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) (Urban)

Sensitivity analysis:

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation at discounted rate, expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(0.73)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	0.83
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	0.82
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(0.73)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.24)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.25

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that change in assumption would occur in isolation of the another as some of the assumptions may be co-related.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

The following are the maturity analysis of projected benefit obligations:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022
Projected benefits payable in future years	
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.06
Between 2 and 5 years	0.64
Between 5 and 10 years	3.90
Above 10 years	13.00
Total expected payments	17.60

Each year an asset-liability-matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in terms of risk and return profiles.

The Company expects to contribute ₹ Nil to its gratuity plan for the next year. The weighted average duration of the plan is 10 years.

There were no employees on the rolls of the Company during the year ended 31st March, 2021. Accordingly, comparative information for the year ended 31st March, 2021 is not applicable.

B. Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences with provisions on accumulation and encashment by the employees during employment or on separation from the Company due to death, retirement or resignation. The expected cost of compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at the balance sheet date using projected unit credit method.

2] Code on Social Security, 2020:

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('the Code') received presidential assent on 28th September, 2020. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not yet been notified. The Company will assess and record the financial impact of the Code in the period(s) when it becomes effective.



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 32 - Financial instruments:

1] Financial instruments by category

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31st March, 2022	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets		
Investments in subsidiaries	-	88,542.00
Investments in optionally convertible debentures	11,770.00	-
Interest receivable	-	18.93
Trade receivables	-	3,073.80
Loans	-	36,944.00
Cash and cash equivalents	-	202.86
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	-	1,812.62

As at 31st March, 2021	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets		
Investments in subsidiaries	-	9,058.00
Equity share application money pending allotment by a subsidiary	-	100.00
Interest receivable	-	193.43
Other receivables	-	429.78
Trade receivables	-	243.10
Loans	-	99,500.00
Cash and cash equivalents	-	8.83
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	-	17.36

2] Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	Level	Level
Optionally convertible debentures	11,770.00	-	3	Discounted cash flow method- Future cash flows are based on terms of preference shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risk.

Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.
Level 2	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.
Level 3	Discounted cash flow at a discount rate that reflects the issuer's current borrowing rate at the end of the reporting period.



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

3] 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. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures, wherever required. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

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 liabilities.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on reporting date.

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31st March, 2022	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	1,812.62	-	-	1,812.62
Total	1,812.62	-	-	1,812.62

As at 31st March, 2021	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	17.36	-	-	17.36
Total	17.36	-	-	17.36

Note No. 33 - Other statutory information:

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.
- (iii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.
- (iv) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (v) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (vi) 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
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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 period 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).
- (ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (x) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.



JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly known as JSW Solar Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 34 - 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:

(₹ in lakhs)

SI No	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
1	Principal amount outstanding	12.71	1.21
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	-	-

Note No. 35 - Remuneration to auditors (inclusive of tax):

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Services as statutory auditors (including quarterly reviews)	4.47	1.77
Total	4.47	1.77

Note No. 36

Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification.

Note No. 37 - Impact of COVID-19:

The Company has continued its project during lockdown due to outbreak of COVID-19. Based on assessment, the Management does not expect any medium to long-term impact on the business of the Company. The Company has evaluated the possible effects on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment & loans on the basis of internal and external sources of information and determined, exercising reasonable estimates and judgements, that the carrying amounts of these assets are recoverable. Having regard to above, and the Company's liquidity position, there is no uncertainty in meeting financial obligations over the foreseeable future.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Monica Chopra
 Director
 [DIN: 05341124]



Prashant Jain
 Chairman
 [DIN:01281621]



Rakesh Punamiya
 Company Secretary



Kishorekumar Mundra
 Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 2nd May, 2022

