

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JSW Renew Energy Three 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 period from October 08, 2021 to March 31, 2022, 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 loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period from October 08, 2021 to March 31, 2022.

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 period, 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position. – Refer Note. 16 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: 22038323AIHGPV8621

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2022



Annexure "A" referred to in "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report to the members of JSW Renew Energy Three 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. In respect of Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - A. The Company has maintained proper records, showing full including quantitative details and situation of property, plant & equipment and relevant details of right-to-use assets.
 - B. The Company has maintained proper records, showing full including quantitative details of intangible assets.
 - b. As explained to us, the Company has a phased program for physical verification of the property, plant & equipment for all locations once in three years. In our opinion and, the frequency of verification is reasonable, considering the size of the Company and nature of its property, plant and equipment. Pursuant to the program of the physical verification of property, plant and equipment, physical verification of the assets has been carried out during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements included under property, plant and equipment, other than properties where the company is lessee and lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company, are held in the name of the Company.
 - d. The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and equipment (including right- of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - e. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended, and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 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 period, 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the reporting requirements of clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv) The Company has not granted any loans or given any guarantees or provided any securities or made any investments to/in the parties covered under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 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 period 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 period 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 period and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the period 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 does not have any subsidiaries and accordingly, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- f. The Company has not raised any loans during the period 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 period 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 period, 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 period and upto the date of this report.
- c) No whistle blower complaints have been received during the period 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 17 to the financial statements.
- xiv) Being the first year after incorporation, internal audit is not applicable to the Company as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting requirements under paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 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) We have been informed by the management that as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016 there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is registered and three CICs which are not required to




be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.

- xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 49.36 lakhs during the current financial year. Being the first year of incorporation reporting for losses for preceding financial year is not applicable to the Company.
- 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) Being the first year of incorporation, provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the Company as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2022

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


A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323
UDIN: 22038323AIHGVPV8621



Annexure "B" referred to in "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report to the members of JSW Renew Energy Three 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 Renew Energy Three Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period from October 08, 2021 to March 31, 2022.

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.

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: April 30, 2022



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


A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323
UDIN: 22038323AIHGVPV8621

JSW Renew Energy Three Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2022
A ASSETS		
1 Non-current assets		
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4A	166.36
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4B	449.94
Total non-current assets		616.30
2 Current assets		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	381.26
Total current assets		381.26
Total Assets		997.56
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
1 EQUITY		
(a) Equity share capital	6A	976.00
(b) Other equity	6B	(49.36)
Total non-current liabilities		926.64
2 Liabilities		
I Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables	7	
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.59
(ii) Other financial liabilities	8	68.06
(b) Other current liabilities	9	2.27
Total current liabilities		70.92
Total equity and liabilities		997.56

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

Place: Mumbai

Date : 30th April, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Kishorekumar Mundra

Director

[DIN:03443171]



Abhay Yagnik

Director

[DIN: 09401313]

Place: Mumbai

Date : 30th April, 2022



JSW Renew Energy Three Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
1 Revenue from operations		-
2 Other income		-
3 Total income (1+2)		-
4 Expenses		
(a) Finance costs	10	0.01
(b) Other expenses	11	49.35
Total expenses		49.36
5 Loss before tax (3-4)		(49.36)
6 Tax expense		-
7 Loss after tax (5-6)		(49.36)
8 Other comprehensive income		-
9 Total comprehensive loss for the period (7+8)		(49.36)
10 Earnings per equity share of ₹10 each	14	
- Basic (₹)		(68.83)
- Diluted (₹)		(68.83)

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

Place: Mumbai

Date : 30th April, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Kishorekumar Mundra

Director

[DIN:03443171]



Abhay Yagnik

Director




[DIN: 09401313]

Place: Mumbai

Date : 30th April, 2022




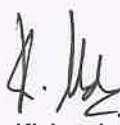

JSW Renew Energy Three Limited**Statement of changes in equity for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022**

[A] Equity share capital		
	(₹ in lakhs)	
Balance as at 8th October, 2021		-
Changes in equity share capital during the period		976.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2022		976.00
[B] Other equity		
	(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	Reserve and surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 8th October, 2021	-	-
Loss for the period	(49.36)	(49.36)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	(49.36)	(49.36)
See accompanying notes to the financial statements		
As per our attached report of even date		
For Lodha & Co.		For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Chartered Accountants		
Firm Registration No.: 301051E		
		
A. M. Hariharan		Kishorekumar Mundra
Partner		Director
Membership No. 38323		[DIN:03443171]
Place: Mumbai		
Date : 30th April, 2022		Abhay Yagnik
		Director
		[DIN: 09401313]
Place: Mumbai		Place: Mumbai
Date : 30th April, 2022		Date : 30th April, 2022



JSW Renew Energy Three Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Loss before tax	(49.36)
Adjusted for:	
Finance costs	0.01
Operating profit before working capital changes	(49.35)
Adjustment for movement in working capital :	
(Increase) / Decrease in current and non-current assets	-
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	70.91
Cash flow from operations	21.56
Direct taxes paid (net)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	21.56
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including Capital Work In Progress and capital advances)	(616.29)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(616.29)
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceed from issue of equity shares	976.00
Finance cost	(0.01)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	975.99
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	381.26
Cash and cash equivalents - at the beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents - at the end of the period	381.26
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	Kishorekumar Mundra
Partner	Director
Membership No. 38323	[DIN:03443171]
Place: Mumbai	Place: Mumbai
Date : 30th April, 2022	Date : 30th April, 2022
	
Abhay Yagnik	
Director	
[DIN: 09401313]	
Place: Mumbai	
Date : 30th April, 2022	



JSW Renew Energy Three Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

Note No. 1 - General information:

JSW Renew Energy Three Limited ("the Company") is a public limited Company incorporated on 8th October, 2021 under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company forms part of the JSW Energy group, and is a 100% subsidiary of JSW Neo Energy Limited. JSW Renew Energy Three Limited, inter alia, pursues business opportunity in the renewable energy space, energy storage system, micro grids etc.

Note No. 2.1 - Applicability of new Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'), amendments and interpretations:

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 in the process of 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 Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") to the extent notified, guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 30th April, 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 which are consistently followed except where a new accounting standard or amendment to the existing accounting standards requires a change in the policy hitherto applied. Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the Financial Statements have been followed. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Current and non-current classification

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



JSW Renew Energy Three Limited

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

- It is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.
- All other assets are classified as non-current.
- A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

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

Note No. 2.4 - Significant accounting policies:

I. Revenue recognition:

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

Where the final tariff rates are yet to be approved by the regulator, revenue is recognised based on the provisional rates as provided by the regulator adjusted by the truing up adjustments under the relevant tariff regulations and presented as 'truing up revenue adjustments' in the Balance Sheet. Any surplus or deficit is recognised when the final order is passed by the regulator.

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated having regard to various relevant factors including historical trend, and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Compensation towards shortfall in offtake are recognised on collection or earlier when there is a reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

II. Leases:

(a) The Company as lessee:

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. 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 (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company recognises 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.



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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 right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use 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.

(b) 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.

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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company regularly reviews the estimated unguaranteed residual value and applies the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109, recognising an allowance for expected credit losses on the lease receivables.

Finance lease income is calculated with reference to the gross carrying amount of the lease receivables, except for credit-impaired financial assets for which interest income is calculated with reference to their amortised cost (i.e. after a deduction of the loss allowance).

When a contract includes both lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

III. Taxation:

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

Current tax:

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.



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Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits (credit on account of Minimum Alternative Tax) is recognised only to the extent that the Company has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised by the Company.

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.

For operations carried out under tax holiday period (80IA benefits of Income Tax Act, 1961), deferred tax assets or liabilities, if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday ends.

Current tax 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.

In respect of regulated businesses where tariff is determined on cost plus return on equity and the income tax is a pass through, deferred tax recoverable from/ adjustable against future tariff, when and to the extent such deferred tax becomes current tax in future periods, is presented separately, and is not offset against deferred tax.

IV. Property, plant and equipment:

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning.



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Cost of major inspection/overhauling is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection/overhauling (as distinct from physical parts) is de-recognised.

Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss, as capital work in progress. Upon completion, such properties are transferred to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment and the 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 recognised.

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 the Statement of Profit and Loss.

V. Intangible assets (other than goodwill and service concession):

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.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no further economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gain/loss on de-recognition are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

VI. Depreciation and amortisation:

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land acquired by the Company, with an option in the lease deed, entitling the Company to purchase on outright basis after a certain period at no additional cost is not amortized.

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

Mineral rights are amortised on a Unit of Production basis over the economically recoverable reserves of the mine concerned.

Computer software is amortised over an estimated useful life of 3 years.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the 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 estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

VII. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill:

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication



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exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

VIII. Earnings per share:

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

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

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 an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable incremental costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfill it.



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A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is:

- (a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- (b) A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:
 - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

- (a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;
- (b) Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;
- (c) Funding related commitment to associate and joint venture companies; and
- (d) Other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

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

X. Financial instruments:

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

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

A. Financial assets:

(a) Recognition and initial measurement:

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

(b) Classification of financial assets:

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit and loss. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

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

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

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

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



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equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

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

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

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

The Company's right to receive the dividends is established;

- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends 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.

Perpetual debt instruments/loans, which provide it's holder with the contractual right to receive payments on account of interest at fixed dates extending into the indefinite future, either with no right to receive a return of principal or a right to a return of principal under terms that make it very unlikely or very far in the future, are considered as investment in equity instrument of the holder.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets:

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

(d) Impairment:

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

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



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For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

(e) Income from financial assets:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

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.

Delayed payment charges are recognised on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

(f) Effective interest method:

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

(a) 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.

(b) Equity instruments:

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

(c) Financial liabilities:

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

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

- 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 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.



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(d) 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 the Statement of Profit or Loss.

C. Derivative financial instruments:

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward foreign exchange contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are not considered as derivative instruments.

D. Offsetting of financial instruments:

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

E. Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

- i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
 - ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
- the principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

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

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



JSW Renew Energy Three Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

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

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

For 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.

F. Hedge accounting:

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives in respect of foreign currency, as either cash flow hedge or fair value hedge. Hedges of foreign currency risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to hedged risk

(i) Fair value hedges:

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to hedged risk are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to Statement of Profit and Loss from that date.

(ii) Cash flow hedges:

The effective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains or losses are transferred from equity (but not as a reclassification adjustment) and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

XI. Statement of cash flows:

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.



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Notes to the financial statements for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

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.

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.



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Notes to financial statements for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

Note No. 4A - Property, plant & equipment

(₹ in lakhs)

Description of Assets	Land
I. Gross carrying value	
Opening balance	-
Addition	166.36
Deduction	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	166.36
II. Accumulated depreciation	
Opening balance	-
Depreciation expense for the year	
Deductions	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	-
Net Carrying Value (I-II)	
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	166.36

Note No. 4B - Capital work-in-progress

Capital work in progress and pre operative expenditure during construction period (pending allocation) relating to property, plant and equipment

(₹ in lakhs)

At cost	As at 31st March, 2022
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	449.94

As at 31st March, 2022	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in progress	449.94	-	-	-	449.94
	449.94	-	-	-	449.94



JSW Renew Energy Three Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

Note No. 5 - Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at
	31st March, 2022
a) Balance with bank - In current account	381.26
Total	381.26

Note No. 6A - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of shares	₹ in lakhs
Authorised: Equity shares of Rs 10 each with voting rights	5,00,00,000	5,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid: Equity shares of Rs 10 each with voting rights	97,60,000	976.00
Total	97,60,000	976.00

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period:

Particulars	For the period ended
	31st March, 2022
	No. of shares
Balance as at the beginning of the period	-
Shares issued during the period	97,60,000
Balance as at the end of the period	97,60,000

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

- (i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.
- (ii) In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the shareholding.

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

Name of the Companies	As at	
	No. of shares	% of total shares
JSW Neo Energy Limited	97,60,000	100

d) Shares held by Promoters at the end of the period:

Name of the Promoter	As at		As at		% change during the period
	31st March, 2022		31st March, 2021		
	No. of Shares	% of total	No. of Shares	% of total	
JSW Neo Energy Limited	97,60,000	100	-	-	100

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at
	31st March, 2022
Balance as at 8th October, 2021	-
Loss for the year	(49.36)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	(49.36)



JSW Renew Energy Three Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

Note No. 7 - Trade payables

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)
	As at 31st March, 2022
	Current
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.59
Total	0.59

As at 31st March, 2022	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	-	-	-	-
Unbilled	-	0.59	-	-
	-	0.59	-	-

Note No. 8 - Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)
	As at 31st March, 2022
	Current
a) Creditors for capital suppliers / services	68.06
Total	68.06

Note No. 9 - Other liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)
	As at 31st March, 2022
	Current
a) Statutory dues	2.27
Total	2.27

Note No. 10 - Finance cost

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)
	For the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
a) Other borrowing costs	0.01
Total	0.01

Note No. 11 - Other expenses

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)
	For the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
a) Auditors' remuneration	0.59
b) Share issue expenses	48.76
Total	49.35



JSW Renew Energy Three Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

Note No. 12- Financial instruments

i) Financial instruments by category

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	381.26	381.26
	-	-	381.26	381.26
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	0.59	0.59
Other financial liabilities	-	-	68.06	68.06
	-	-	68.65	68.65

ii) Fair value hierarchy:

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are

(a) recognised and measured at fair value and

(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

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

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities as stated above is considered to be the same as its fair values.

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period.

(b) Risk management strategies

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/projects of the Company. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

I. Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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
Other financial liabilities	68.06			68.06
Trade payables	0.59	-	-	0.59
Total	68.65	-	-	68.65



JSW Renew Energy Three Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

Note No. 13 - Financial ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022		
		Numerator	Denominator	Ratios
1	Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	5.38
2	Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Total Borrowings	Net Worth	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
4	Return on equity ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Average Network	-5%
5	Inventory turnover (no. of days)	Average Inventory	Fuel Cost + Stores & Spares Consumed + Purchase of stock in trade	N/A
6	Debtors turnover (no. of days)	Average Trade Receivables including unbilled revenue	Revenue from operations	N/A
7	Payables turnover (no. of days)	Average Trade payables	Cost of goods sold	N/A
8	Net capital turnover (in times)	Annual turnover	Working Capital (excluding current maturities of long term debt)	N/A
9	Net profit margin (%)	Net profit for the year	Total Income	N/A
10	Return on capital employed (%)	Profit after tax plus Interest on long term loans and debentures	Average capital employed	-5%
11	Return on investment (%)	Profit generated on sale of investment	Cost of investment	N/A

Network : Equity + Other equity

Finance costs : Interest on long term loans and debentures

The Company does not have any borrowings, commercial operations or working capital. Hence, certain ratios are not applicable and no meaningful information can be derived from the ratios.



JSW Renew Energy Three Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

Note No. 14 - Earnings per share

Particulars	For the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
Loss attributable to equity holders of the company (₹ in lakhs) (A)	(49.36)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic & diluted EPS (B)	71,709
Earnings per share :	
- Basic (in ₹) (A/B)	(68.83)
- Diluted (in ₹) (A/B)	(68.83)

Note No. 15 - Commitments

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	3,196.06	-

Note No. 16 - Contingent liabilities

There are no legal cases by and against the company

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

Note No. 17 - Related party disclosure**A) List of related party**

I Ultimate Holding Company
1 JSW Energy Limited
II Holding Company
1 JSW Neo Energy Limited
III Key Managerial Personnel
1 Mr. Abhay Yagnik - Chairman (w.e.f. 25th November, 2021)
2 Mr. Perveen Kumar Puri - Non Executive Director (w.e.f. 08th October, 2021)
3 Mr. Raj Kumar Sharma - Non Executive Director (w.e.f. 08th October, 2021 upto 29th November, 2021)
4 Mr. Kishorekumar Mundra - Non Executive Director (w.e.f. 08th October, 2021)

B) Transaction with related parties during the year:

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No	Particulars	For the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
1	Infusion in share capital	
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	976.00
2	Loan received	
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	132.00
	JSW Energy Limited	828.00



JSW Renew Energy Three Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No	Particulars	For the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
3	Loan repaid	
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	132.00
	JSW Energy Limited	828.00
4	Interest paid on loan	
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	4.19
5	Service received from:	
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	5.90

C) Closing balances:

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022
1	Equity share capital	
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	976.00
2	Capital creditors	
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	5.40

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 Renew Energy Three Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period from 8th October, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

Note No. 18 - Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act

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

		(₹ in lakhs)
SI No	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022
1	Principal amount outstanding	-
2	Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-
3	Interest due on (2) above and the unpaid interest	-
4	Interest paid on all delayed payments under the MSMED Act.	-
5	Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-
6	Interest due and payable for the period of delay other than (4) above	-
7	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-
8	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-

Note No.19 - Remuneration to Auditors (inclusive of tax)

		(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars		As at 31st March, 2022
Services as statutory auditors (including quarterly limited reviews)		0.59
Total		0.59

Note No. 20 - Impact of COVID-19

The Company has been formed during the current financial period. Based on initial 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 & other assets 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.

Note No. 21 - 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 struck off companies.
- (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.

Note No. 22

The Company has been incorporated on 8th October, 2021. This being the first financial period previous year figures are not applicable

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kishorekumar Mundra
Director
[DIN:03443171]

Abhay Yagnik
Director
[DIN: 09401313]

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th April, 2022

