

## **Independent Auditors' Report**

### **To the Members of JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of other comprehensive income, the cash flows statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

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"), as amended, in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under sub-section (10) of Section 143 of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules 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 Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report but does not include the financial statements 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

#### **Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in sub-section (5) of Section 134 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, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 and Board of Directors are 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 the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes 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 clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of managements and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statement and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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 Company 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.

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. As required by 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, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 143 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 except for the matters stated in paragraph (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended.
- c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.
- g. The Company has not paid / not provided for managerial remuneration in the books of accounts. Accordingly, provisions of Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- h. The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above and paragraph (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended.
- i. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule (11) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in 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 in financial statement - Refer Note 25 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; and
  - 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, no funds 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 persons or entities, 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.  
  
(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are either material either individually or in 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and



- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate on 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), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared and paid dividend during the year.
- vi. As more fully described in note 28 to the financial statements, based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data in the underlying database. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 109574W



**Parth P Patel**  
M. No. 172670  
UDIN: 24172670BKBIYE3947  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: May 02, 2024

## ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited of even date

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of property, plant and equipment in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company has project inventory of Rs. 2,705.99 lakhs in the custody of the contractor/third party. The physical verification of the project inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of project inventory by the management, as compared to book records were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of project inventory were noticed in respect of such physical verification.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the products or services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a year of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, goods and service tax, income tax, duty of excise, duty of excise, value added tax, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	19.60	A.Y. 2022-23	Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeals)



- viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender.  
 (b) The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.  
 (c) The money raised by way of the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purpose for which it was raised.  
 (d) No funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.  
 (e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the Company taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures does not arise.  
 (f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise.
- (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (x) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.  
 (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (x) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) No material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.  
 (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.  
 (c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- (xi) The Company is not a Nidhi company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3 (xii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 “Related Party Disclosures” specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3 (xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) (a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion, the Company’s internal audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.  
 (b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the year under audit have been considered by us.
- (xiv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.  
 (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.  
 (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.  
 (d) 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 four CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.
- (xvi) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 13.55 lakhs in the financial year and cash losses of Rs. 18.20 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.



- (xvii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable to the Company.
- (xviii) On the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Notes to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a year 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 year of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xix) (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (a) of Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (b) of Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xx) The reporting under clause 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said paragraph has been included in this report.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 109574W

*Parth P Patel*



**Parth P Patel**  
M. No. 172670  
UDIN: 24172670BKBIYE3947  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: May 02, 2024

## **ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

### **Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements 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 Energy (Kutehr) Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under sub-section (10) of Section 143 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, 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 judgement, 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

#### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Financial Statements**

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

#### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Financial Statements**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, 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 with reference to these



financial statements 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components 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.

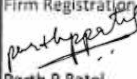


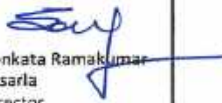
For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 109574W



**Parth P Patel**  
M. No. 172670  
UDIN: 24172670BKBIYE3947  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: May 02, 2024

**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**  
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
<b>A</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>			
1	<b>Non-current assets</b>			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4A	4,277.68	2,355.57
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	4B	186,781.73	128,994.11
	(c) Other intangible assets	4C	12.95	17.00
	(d) Financial assets			
	(i) Other financial assets	5	2,669.33	2,826.73
	(e) Income tax assets (net)	6	43.48	20.45
	(f) Other non-current assets	7	16,164.78	23,502.66
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>209,949.95</b>	<b>157,716.52</b>
2	<b>Current assets</b>			
	(a) Financial assets			
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	8A	6,356.19	10,006.43
	(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	8B	221.82	-
	(ii) Other financial assets	5	319.43	150.24
	(b) Other current assets	7	334.59	285.86
	<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>7,232.03</b>	<b>10,442.53</b>
	<b>Total Assets (1+2)</b>		<b>217,181.98</b>	<b>168,159.05</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
1	<b>Equity</b>			
	(a) Equity share capital	9A	91,677.00	87,271.00
	(b) Other equity	9B	(856.36)	(752.71)
	<b>Total equity</b>		<b>90,820.64</b>	<b>86,518.29</b>
	<b>Liabilities</b>			
2	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	10	116,183.14	72,053.39
	<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>116,183.14</b>	<b>72,053.39</b>
3	<b>Current liabilities</b>			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	10	2,500.00	-
	(ii) Trade payables			
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	11A	47.86	21.53
	(b) Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises	11A	10.07	16.52
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	11B	7,167.55	9,171.64
	(b) Other current liabilities	12	452.72	377.68
	<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>10,178.20</b>	<b>9,587.37</b>
	<b>Total liabilities (2+3)</b>		<b>126,361.34</b>	<b>81,640.76</b>
	<b>Total Equity and Liabilities (1+2+3)</b>		<b>217,181.98</b>	<b>168,159.05</b>
See accompanying notes to the financial statements				
As per our attached report of even date				
For Shah Gupta & Co.		For and on behalf of Board of Directors		
Chartered Accountants				
Firm Registration No.: 109574W				
				
Parth P. Patel		Perveen Puri		
				
Partner		Whole Time Director		
M No. 172670		[DIN: 07532075]		
Place: Mumbai		[DIN: 08236325]		
Date: 2nd May, 2024				

**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024**

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars		Note No.	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
I	Revenue from operations		-	-
II	Other income	13	1.07	191.65
III	<b>Total income (I + II)</b>		<b>1.07</b>	<b>191.65</b>
IV	<b>Expenses</b>			
(a)	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4A & 4C	85.08	56.71
(b)	Other expenses	14	14.62	18.85
	<b>Total expenses (IV)</b>		<b>99.70</b>	<b>75.56</b>
V	<b>Profit / (Loss) before tax (III-IV)</b>		<b>(98.63)</b>	<b>116.09</b>
VI	Tax Expense			
	Current tax	15	5.02	0.23
	Deferred tax		-	-
			<b>5.02</b>	<b>0.23</b>
VII	<b>Profit / (Loss) for the year (V-VI)</b>		<b>(103.65)</b>	<b>115.86</b>
VIII	Other comprehensive income		-	-
IX	<b>Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year ( VII + VIII )</b>		<b>(103.65)</b>	<b>115.86</b>
X	<b>Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each :</b>	22		
	Basic		(0.01)	0.01
	Diluted		(0.01)	0.01

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

**For Shah Gupta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

*parthpatel*



**Parth P Patel**

Partner

M No. 172670

Place: Mumbai

Date: 2nd May, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

*Perveen Puri*

**Perveen Puri**

Whole Time Director

[DIN: 07532075]

*Venkata Ramakumar Susarla*

**Venkata Ramakumar**

**Susarla**

Director

[DIN: 08236325]

**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

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

**a. Equity share capital**

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Balance as at 1st April, 2022	79,800.00
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2022-23	7,471.00
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	87,271.00
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2023-24	4,406.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	91,677.00

**b. Other equity**

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	(752.71)	(752.71)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(103.65)	(103.65)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March, 2024	(856.36)	(856.36)

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	(868.57)	(868.57)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	115.86	115.86
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March, 2023	(752.71)	(752.71)

**See accompanying notes to the financial statements**

As per our attached report of even date

**For Shah Gupta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

  
Parth P Patel

Partner

M No. 172670

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors**  
Perveen Puri

Whole Time Director

[DIN: 07532075]

  
Venkata Ramakumar

Susarla

Director

[DIN: 08236325]

Place: Mumbai

Date: 2nd May, 2024

**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

**Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2024**

[ ₹ in Lakhs ]

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024		For the year ended 31st March, 2023	
<b>I CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(98.63)		116.09
Adjusted for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	85.08		56.71	
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	(1.07)		-	
Excess provision no longer required written back			(191.00)	
		84.01		(134.29)
Operating profit before working capital changes		(14.62)		(18.20)
Adjustment for movement in working capital:				
Decrease / (increase) in current and non-current assets	(220.06)		1,992.68	
Increase in trade payables and other liabilities	68.59		215.80	
		(151.47)		2,208.48
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>(166.09)</b>		<b>2,190.28</b>
Income taxes paid (net)		(5.02)		(10.62)
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>(171.11)</b>		<b>2,179.66</b>
<b>II CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Purchase of property, plant & equipment (including capital work-in-progress and capital advances)		(54,430.64)		(57,402.16)
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalent		(84.25)		(211.40)
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>(54,514.89)</b>		<b>(57,613.56)</b>
<b>III CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Proceeds from issue of equity shares		4,406.00		7,471.00
Proceeds from current borrowings		2,500.00		5,219.00
Proceeds from non-current borrowings		44,129.76		72,053.39
Repayment of current borrowings		-		(19,851.00)
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>51,035.76</b>		<b>64,892.39</b>
<b>NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III)</b>		<b>(3,650.24)</b>		<b>9,458.49</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</b>		<b>10,006.43</b>		<b>547.94</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>		<b>6,356.19</b>		<b>10,006.43</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:</b>				
a) Balances with banks (Refer note 8A)				
(i) In current accounts		6,353.19		5,003.43
(ii) In deposit account with maturity less than 3 months at inception		-		5,000.00
b) Cash in hand (Refer note 8A)		3.00		3.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,356.19</b>		<b>10,006.43</b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

The Statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) Statement of cash flows.

As per our attached report of even date

Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

*Parth P Patel*

Parth P Patel

Partner  
M No. 172670



Place: Mumbai  
Date: 2nd May, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

*Perveen Puri*

Perveen Puri

Whole Time Director  
[DIN: 07532075]

*Venkata Ram Kumar*

Venkata Ram Kumar

Susarla  
Director  
[DIN: 08236325]

## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### 1 General Information

The Company is a public limited company and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company forms part of JSW Energy group. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Neo Energy Limited and is a step down subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at Village - Machetar, PO - Chanhota, Tehsil - Bhamour, Chamba HP 176309.

The Company is in the process of setting up 240 MW (3X80 MW), run-of-the-river, hydroelectric power project at Kutehr, Himachal Pradesh.

### 2 Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2024, and a summary of the material 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 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 2nd May, 2024.

### 3 Material accounting policies

#### 3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) 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 amended, as explained in the accounting policies below. Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the Financial Statements have been followed. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') in lakhs, which is functional currency of the Company, and rounded off to two decimal places as per 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.

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 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.



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### 3.2 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.

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 recognized.

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.

### 3.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Certain computer software costs are capitalized and recognized as Intangible assets based on materiality, accounting prudence and significant benefits expected to flow therefrom for a period longer than one year.

#### Derecognition of intangible assets

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

### 3.4 Depreciation & amortisation

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

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

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

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



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

### Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

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

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 to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and 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.

#### 3.6 Borrowing costs

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

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

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

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditure on that asset.

#### 3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### 3.8 Revenue recognition

##### Dividend and interest income

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

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

Income from sale of equipment's / services is accounted on an accrual basis as and when the right to receive arises.



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### 3.9 Foreign currency transactions

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

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

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

### 3.10 Taxation

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

#### Current tax

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

#### Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

#### Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in statement of profit and 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.



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### 3.11 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.

### 3.12 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 fulfil it.

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

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

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

### 3.13 Financial instruments

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

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

#### A. Financial assets

##### (a) Recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. In case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets are recognized at transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of financial assets. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. 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.



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

### Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

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 recognises 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 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 standalone 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. The Company has elected to measure investment in equity instruments of it's subsidiaries at cost.

#### (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 lifetime 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.

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.



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

### Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

#### (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 the Company 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 group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping 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.

#### (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. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

#### D. 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.



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

### Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

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

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.

#### 3.14 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

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.

#### 3.15 Segment reporting

Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision making body in the Company to make decisions for performance assessment and resource allocation. The reporting of segment information is the same as provided to the management for the purpose of the performance assessment and resource allocation to the segments.

#### 3.16 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis.

Cost of inventories includes cost of purchase price, cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Materials and other supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. However, when a decline in the price of materials indicates that the cost of the finished products exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value.



**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

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

Note 4A. Property, plant & equipment

( ₹ in Lakhs )

	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Free Hold Land	Computer & Data Process Machine	Plant & Machinery	Building	Vehicles	Right of Use Assets - Land	Total
<b>At cost / deemed cost</b>									
I. Gross carrying value									
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	46.99	55.84	1,207.58	66.95	1,050.06	43.01	52.69	5.00	2,528.12
Additions	0.99	24.55	-	-	2,120.84	-	-	-	2,146.38
Adjustment	-	-	-	(5.26)	-	-	-	-	(8.26)
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2024</b>	<b>47.98</b>	<b>80.39</b>	<b>1,207.58</b>	<b>58.69</b>	<b>3,170.90</b>	<b>43.01</b>	<b>52.69</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4,566.24</b>
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment for the year 2023-24									
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	20.63	7.71	-	30.47	87.43	13.62	10.52	2.17	172.55
Depreciation / amortisation for the year	7.85	6.02	-	12.46	28.48	13.62	5.23	1.00	74.66
Depreciation / amortisation for the year trfd to CWIP	-	-	-	-	143.24	-	-	-	143.24
Adjustment	-	-	-	(1.89)	-	-	-	-	(1.89)
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2024</b>	<b>28.48</b>	<b>13.73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41.04</b>	<b>259.15</b>	<b>27.24</b>	<b>15.75</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>388.56</b>
<b>Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2024 (I-II)</b>	<b>19.50</b>	<b>66.66</b>	<b>1,207.58</b>	<b>17.65</b>	<b>2,911.75</b>	<b>15.77</b>	<b>36.94</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>4,277.68</b>

	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Free Hold Land	Computer & Data Process Machine	Plant & machinery	Building	Vehicles	Right of Use Assets - Land	Total
<b>At cost / deemed cost</b>									
I. Gross carrying value									
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	40.77	18.63	1,207.58	50.54	444.87	-	43.18	5.00	1,810.57
Additions	6.22	37.21	-	16.41	605.19	43.01	9.51	-	717.55
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2023</b>	<b>46.99</b>	<b>55.84</b>	<b>1,207.58</b>	<b>66.95</b>	<b>1,050.06</b>	<b>43.01</b>	<b>52.69</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>2,528.12</b>
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment for the year 2022-23									
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	13.46	3.54	-	17.35	15.76	-	5.89	1.17	57.17
Depreciation / amortisation for the year	7.17	4.17	-	13.12	5.06	13.62	4.63	1.00	48.77
Depreciation / amortisation for the year trfd to CWIP	-	-	-	-	66.61	-	-	-	66.61
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2023</b>	<b>20.63</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30.47</b>	<b>87.43</b>	<b>13.62</b>	<b>10.52</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>172.55</b>
<b>Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2023 (I-II)</b>	<b>26.36</b>	<b>48.13</b>	<b>1,207.58</b>	<b>36.48</b>	<b>962.63</b>	<b>29.39</b>	<b>42.17</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2,355.57</b>

Note:

- Refer Note 10 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowing.



**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

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

**Note 4B - Capital work- in- progress**

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Capital work in progress & pre operative expenditure during construction period (pending allocation) relating to property, plant & equipment	186,781.73	128,994.11

**Note:-**

- Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ₹ 2146.38 lakhs (previous year ₹ 717.55 lakhs) and amount transferred to Profit and Loss ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ Nil).
- Refer Note 10 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowing.

**Capital Work in Progress Ageing & Schedule**

( ₹ in Lakhs )

As at 31st March, 2024	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in progress	57,787.62	54,442.97	36,700.09	37,851.05	186,781.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,787.62</b>	<b>54,442.97</b>	<b>36,700.09</b>	<b>37,851.05</b>	<b>186,781.73</b>

**Capital Work in Progress Ageing & Schedule**

As at 31st March, 2023	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in progress	54,442.97	36,700.09	11,076.74	26,774.31	128,994.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,442.97</b>	<b>36,700.09</b>	<b>11,076.74</b>	<b>26,774.31</b>	<b>128,994.11</b>



**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

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

**Note 4C - Other Intangible Assets**

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Description of Assets	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	Computer Software	Total	Computer Software	Total
<b>At Cost / deemed cost</b>				
<b>I. Gross Carrying Value</b>				
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	24.94	24.94	-	-
Additions	-	-	24.94	24.94
Adjustment	8.26	8.26	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2024</b>	<b>33.20</b>	<b>33.20</b>	<b>24.94</b>	<b>24.94</b>
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment for the year 2023-24</b>				
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	7.94	7.94	-	-
Depreciation / amortisation for the year	10.42	10.42	7.94	7.94
Adjustment	1.89	1.89	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2024</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>7.94</b>
<b>Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2024 (I-II)</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>17.00</b>

Note:

- Refer Note 10 for the details in respect of certain intangible assets hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowing.



**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

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

Note 5. Other financial assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024			As at 31st March, 2023		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(a) Security deposits						
- Government authorities	-	-	-	-	19.83	19.83
- Others	-	1.50	1.50	-	1.50	1.50
(b) Interest receivable						
(i) Interest accrued on deposits	319.43	-	319.43	150.24	-	150.24
(c) Other bank balance						
-Fixed deposits / margin money against security, bank guarantee & letter of credit	-	2,667.83	2,667.83	-	2,805.40	2,805.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>319.43</b>	<b>2,669.33</b>	<b>2,988.76</b>	<b>150.24</b>	<b>2,826.73</b>	<b>2,976.96</b>



## JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

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

### Note 6. Income Tax Assets (net)

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Tax deducted / collection at sources (Net of provision for tax) (Provision for tax as at 31st March, 2024 Rs. 5.02 lakh and as at 31st March, 2023 Rs. 0.16 lakh)	-	43.48	-	20.45
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>43.48</b>	-	<b>20.45</b>



**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

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

Note 7. Other Assets

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024			As at 31st March, 2023		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(a) Capital Advances	-	16,454.02	16,454.02	-	23,791.90	23,791.90
Less Provision for doubtful advance	-	(289.24)	(289.24)	-	(289.24)	(289.24)
(b) Balances with Govt. authorities	334.18	-	334.18	272.67	-	272.67
(c) Others	0.41	-	0.41	13.19	-	13.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>334.59</b>	<b>16,164.78</b>	<b>16,499.37</b>	<b>285.86</b>	<b>23,502.66</b>	<b>23,788.52</b>



**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

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

**Note 8A. Cash and cash equivalents**

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	6,353.19	5,003.43
(ii) In deposit account with maturity less than 3 months at inception	-	5,000.00
(b) Cash in Hand	3.00	3.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,356.19</b>	<b>10,006.43</b>

**Note 8B. Other bank balances**

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
<b>Bank balances other than above</b>		
(i) Earmarked balances with banks		
-Fixed deposit against Letter of Credit	221.82	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>221.82</b>	<b>-</b>



## JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

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

### Note 9A - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	No. of shares	( ₹ in Lakhs )	No. of shares	( ₹ in Lakhs )
<b>Authorised:</b>				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each with voting rights	950,000,000	95,000.00	950,000,000	95,000.00
<b>Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:</b>				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each with voting rights	916,770,000	91,677.00	872,710,000	87,271.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>916,770,000</b>	<b>91,677.00</b>	<b>872,710,000</b>	<b>87,271.00</b>

#### 1] The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	872,710,000	798,000,000
Shares issued during the year	44,060,000	74,710,000
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>916,770,000</b>	<b>872,710,000</b>

#### 2] Disclosure of Share holding

Particulars	% of total shares	As at	As at
		31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
		No. of Shares	No. of Shares
<b>a) Details of Shareholding by Promoters</b>			
JSW Neo Energy Limited	100%	916,770,000	872,710,000
<b>b). Details of shareholding more than 5% of aggregate share in the company</b>			
JSW Neo Energy Limited	100%	916,770,000	872,710,000

#### 3] Shares held by promoters and promoter group at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023		% change during the year
	No of shares	% of total shares	No of shares	% of total shares	
<b>Promoter</b>					
JSW Neo Energy Ltd.	916,770,000	100%	872,710,000	100%	0%

#### 4] Rights, preference and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company the share holder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all the preferential amount. However, no such preferential amount as at end of the year.

### Note 9B- Other equity

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	Retained earnings
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	(752.71)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(103.65)
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2024</b>	<b>(856.36)</b>

Particulars	Retained earnings
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	(868.57)
Profit for the year	115.86
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2023</b>	<b>(752.71)</b>

Note:

#### (1) Retained earning

Retained earning comprise balance of accumulated (undistributed) profit and loss at each year end.



**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

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

**Note 10 - Borrowings**

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
<b>Non-current borrowings</b>		
Borrowings at amortised cost		
Secured borrowings		
Term loan from banks	89,632.81	56,589.20
Term loan from financial institution	29,090.74	18,040.00
Less: Unamortised borrowing cost	(2,540.41)	(2,575.81)
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,183.14</b>	<b>72,053.39</b>
<b>Current borrowings</b>		
Unsecured borrowings		
Loan from related party	2,500.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>

**Disclosure as per Para 44A of Ind AS 7**

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings
<b>As at 1st April, 2022</b>	-	14,632.00
Proceeds	74,629.20	5,219.00
Unamortised borrowing cost	(2,575.81)	-
Repayments	-	19,851.00
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-
Changes in fair value	-	-
Others	-	-
<b>As at 31st March, 2023</b>	<b>72,053.39</b>	<b>-</b>
Proceeds	44,094.35	2,500.00
Unamortised borrowing cost	35.40	-
Repayments	-	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-
Changes in fair value	-	-
Others	-	-
<b>As at 31st March, 2024</b>	<b>116,183.14</b>	<b>2,500.00</b>

Note : Rate of interest on term loans from banks and financial institution is 9.7% p.a. as on 31st March 2024. It will be reviewed by banks and financial institution on regular intervals and is based on MCLR.

Details of security:

**Term loans from banks**

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Rs. 89,632.81 lakhs payable from Oct-2025 to Sep-2043	First ranking pari-passu mortgage over the leasehold and freehold land of the Kutehr Project. First ranking pari passu charge over the Project Accounts all movable assets (tangible & intangible) and current assets of the Kutehr project all revenues from the Projects including book debts and operating cash flows both present and future and the rights title and interest of the project under the PPA. Pledge of 76% of equity shares of the borrower & corporate guarantee of JSW Energy Ltd.	Current - Nil  Non-current - Rs.89,632.81 lakhs	Current - Nil  Non-current - Rs.56,589.20 lakhs

**Term loans from financial institution**

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Rs. 29,090.74 lakhs payable from Oct-2025 to Sep-2043	First ranking pari-passu mortgage over the leasehold and freehold land of the Kutehr Project. First ranking pari passu charge over the Project Accounts all movable assets (tangible & intangible) and current assets of the Kutehr project all revenues from the Projects including book debts and operating cash flows both present and future and the rights title and interest of the project under the PPA. Pledge of 76% of equity shares of the borrower & corporate guarantee of JSW Energy Ltd.	Current - Nil  Non-current - Rs.29,090.74 lakhs	Current - Nil  Non-current - Rs.18,040 lakhs



**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

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

**Note 11A. Trade Payable**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024			As at 31st March, 2023		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	47.86	-	47.86	21.53	-	21.53
(b) Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises	10.07	-	10.07	16.52	-	16.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.93</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57.93</b>	<b>38.05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38.05</b>

**Trade Payable Ageing**

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31st March, 2024	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	47.86	-	-	-
Unbilled	-	10.07	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.86</b>	<b>10.07</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31st March, 2023	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	21.53	-	-	-
Unbilled	-	16.52	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.53</b>	<b>16.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note 11B Other Financial liabilities**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024			As at 31st March, 2023		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(a) Payable for capital supplies / services	7,167.55	-	7,167.55	9,171.64	-	9,171.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,167.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,167.55</b>	<b>9,171.64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,171.64</b>

Trade payables are normally settled within 30 days.

Refer Note 26 for payables w.r.t. related party.

**Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl No	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
1	Principal amount outstanding to MSME	47.86	21.53
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	-	-



**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

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

Note 12 Other Current Liabilities

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024			As at 31st March, 2023		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(i) Statutory Dues	452.72	-	452.72	377.68	-	377.68
Total	452.72	-	452.72	377.68	-	377.68



## JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

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

### Note 13. Other income

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
<b>a) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL</b>		
i) On bank deposits	0.10	0.09
ii) On income tax refund	0.97	0.56
<b>b) Other non-operating income</b>		
i) Provision no longer required written back	-	191.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>191.65</b>



## JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED

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

### Note 14. Other Expenses

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars		For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
(i)	Auditors remuneration	9.78	16.23
(ii)	Legal and other professional fees	2.94	2.26
(iii)	Other general expenses	1.46	-
(iv)	Donation	0.26	-
(v)	Rates and taxes	0.18	0.36
Total		14.62	18.85



**JSW ENERGY (KUTEHR) LIMITED**

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

Note 15. Tax Expense

( ₹ in Lakhs )

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Current Tax	5.02	0.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>0.23</b>

A reconciliation of income tax expenses applicable to accounting profit / (loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expenses for the year indicated are as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(98.63)	116.09
Enacted tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Expected tax expense at statutory tax rate	(24.82)	29.22
Effect due to non deductible expenses	3.68	4.74
DTA not recognised	26.16	(33.80)
Others	-	0.07
<b>Tax expenses for the year</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>0.23</b>



**JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited**  
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

**Note 16 - Financial Ratios**

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024		For the year ended 31st March, 2023	Variance (%)	Reason for variance
		Numerator	Denominator			
1	<b>Current Ratio (in times)</b> (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	7,232.03	10,178.20	1.09	-35%	Due to maturity of fixed deposit and short term loan taken during the year ended 31st March, 2024.
2	<b>Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)</b> ((Non-Current + Current Borrowings) / Total equity)	116,683.14	90,420.64	0.03	57%	Due to current & non-current borrowings taken during the year ended 31st March, 2024.
3	<b>Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)</b> (Profit before Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation, Finance Charges / Finance Charges + Long Term Borrowings Scheduled Principal repayments (excluding prepayments + refinancing) during the year)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
4	<b>Return on Equity Ratio (%)</b> (Net profit after tax / Average Net Worth)	(103.65)	88,669.46	0.14%	-163%	Due to provision for doubtful advances written back during the year ended 31st March, 2023.
5	<b>Inventory Turnover (No. of days)</b> (Average Inventory / (Fuel Cost + Stores & Spares Consumed + Purchase of stock in trade)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
6	<b>Debtors Turnover (no. of days)</b> (Average Trade Receivables including unbilled revenue * No of days) / Revenue from operations)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
7	<b>Payables Turnover (no. of days)</b> (Average Trade payables including * No of days) / Cost of goods sold)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
8	<b>Net Capital Turnover (in times)</b> (Revenue from operations / Working Capital)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
9	<b>Net Profit Margin (%)</b> (Net profit for the year / Total Income)	(103.65)	1.07	60.45%	16163%	Due to provision for doubtful advances written back during the year ended 31st March, 2023.
10	<b>Return on Capital Employed (%)</b> (Profit before tax plus interest on long term loans and debentures) / Average (Net Worth + Total Borrowings)	(98.63)	184,037.73	0.07%	-173%	Due to provision for doubtful advances written back during the year ended 31st March, 2023.
11	<b>Return on Investment (%)</b> (Profit generated on sale of investment / Cost of investment)	NA	NA	NA	NA	

The company is in project stage and currently does not have commercial operations or working capital. Hence certain ratios are not applicable.



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### 17 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors are required to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### *Critical judgements in applying accounting policies*

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

#### *Key sources of estimation uncertainties*

##### **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**

The useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets, and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, historical trend of plant load factor, historical planned and scheduled maintenance. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different from the actual outcomes and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

##### **Provisions and Contingencies**

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities arise from litigations and claims. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. 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 values are measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flows 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.

##### **Income taxes**

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits, the management considers convincing evidence about availability of sufficient taxable income against which such unused tax credits can be utilized. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could change if estimates of future taxable income changes in the future. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits, the management considers convincing evidence about availability of sufficient taxable income against which such unused tax credits can be utilized. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could change if estimates of future taxable income changes in the future.



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### 18 Financial Instruments: Classifications and fair value measurements

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

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

#### Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31st March, 2024	Carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>Financial assets carried at amortised cost</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,356.19	6,356.19
Other financial asset		
Interest accrued on deposits	319.43	319.43
Security deposits	1.50	1.50
Fixed deposits / margin money against security, bank guarantee & letter of credit	2,667.83	2,667.83
	<b>9,344.95</b>	<b>9,344.95</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost</b>		
Payable for trade supplies / services	57.93	57.93
Short term borrowings	2,500.00	2,500.00
Secured non-current borrowings	116,183.14	116,183.14
Payable for capital supplies / services	7,167.55	7,167.55
	<b>125,908.62</b>	<b>125,908.62</b>

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31st March, 2023	Carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>Financial assets carried at amortised cost</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,006.43	10,006.43
Other financial asset		
Interest accrued on deposits	150.24	150.24
Security deposits	21.33	21.33
Fixed deposits / margin money against security, bank guarantee & letter of credit	2,805.40	2,805.40
	<b>12,983.40</b>	<b>12,983.40</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost</b>		
Payable for trade supplies / services	38.05	38.05
Secured non-current borrowings	72,053.39	72,053.39
Payable for capital supplies / services	9,171.64	9,171.64
	<b>81,263.08</b>	<b>81,263.08</b>

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 2 and level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amount of Trade Payable, Capital Creditors, Cash & Cash Equivalents, Other Financial assets and Other financial liabilities (Other than those specifically disclosed) are to be considered to be the same as fair values, due to their short term nature.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023		Level	Valuation technique
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value		
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Security deposits	1.50	1.50	21.33	21.33	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>21.33</b>	<b>21.33</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Borrowings	118,683.14	118,683.14	72,053.39	72,053.39	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,683.14</b>	<b>118,683.14</b>	<b>72,053.39</b>	<b>72,053.39</b>		

### Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period.

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's fixed and floating rate borrowings:

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31st March, 2024	Net Balance	Unamortised Borrowing Cost	Gross Balance
Floating rate borrowings	116,183.14	2,540.41	118,723.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,183.14</b>	<b>2,540.41</b>	<b>118,723.55</b>

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31st March, 2023	Net Balance	Unamortised Borrowing Cost	Gross Balance
Floating rate borrowings	72,053.39	2,575.81	74,629.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,053.39</b>	<b>2,575.81</b>	<b>74,629.20</b>



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### 19 Foreign currency risk management

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies, consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Company's revenue from export markets and the costs of imports, primarily in relation to raw materials. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk under its trade and debt portfolio.

The carrying amounts of the Company's monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

#### Currency exposure as at 31st March, 2024

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs
<b>Financial assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	6,356.19
Other financial assets	2,988.76
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>9,344.95</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	
Borrowings	118,683.14
Trade payables	57.93
Other financial liabilities	7,167.55
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>125,908.62</b>

#### Currency exposure as at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs
<b>Financial assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	10,006.43
Other financial assets	2,976.97
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>12,983.40</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	
Borrowings	72,053.39
Trade payables	38.05
Other financial liabilities	9,171.64
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>81,263.08</b>



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### 20 Capital management

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

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

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

### Gearing ratio

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity as given below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Debt (i)	118,683.14	72,053.39
Cash and cash equivalents (ii)	6,356.19	10006.43
Net debt (i-ii)	112,326.95	62,046.96
Total equity (iii)	90,820.64	86,518.29
Net debt to equity ratio	1.24	0.72

(i) Debt includes Current and Non-Current borrowings. (refer Note No-10)

(ii) Total equity includes equity share capital and other equity. (refer Note No-9A & 9B)



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### 21 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

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

### Liquidity risk management

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

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities as at reporting date

( ₹ In Lakhs )				
As at 31st March, 2024	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	6,356.19	-	-	6,356.19
Other financial asset				
Interest accrued on deposits	319.43			319.43
Security deposits	-	1.50	-	1.50
Fixed deposits / margin money against security, bank guarantee & letter of credit	2,593.00	74.83	-	2,667.83
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>9,268.62</b>	<b>76.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,344.95</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Payable for trade supplies / services	57.93	-	-	57.93
Payable for capital supplies / services	7,167.55	-	-	7,167.55
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>7,225.48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,225.48</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Secured non-current borrowings	-	24,398.46	91,784.68	116,183.14
Future interest on long term borrowings	11,516.19	41,870.93	57,812.31	111,199.42
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>11,516.19</b>	<b>66,269.39</b>	<b>149,596.99</b>	<b>227,382.57</b>

As at 31st March, 2023	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	10,006.43	-	-	10,006.43
Other financial asset				
Interest accrued on deposits	150.24			150.24
Security deposits	-	21.33	-	21.33
Fixed deposits / margin money against security, bank guarantee & letter of credit	-	2,805.40	-	2,805.40
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>10,156.67</b>	<b>2,826.73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,983.40</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Payable for trade supplies / services	38.05	-	-	38.05
Payable for capital supplies / services	9,171.64	-	-	9,171.64
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>9,209.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,209.69</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Secured non-current borrowings	-	15,131.21	56,922.18	72,053.39
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,131.21</b>	<b>56,922.18</b>	<b>72,053.39</b>



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### 22 Earnings per share

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company: (₹ in lakhs)	(103.65)	115.86
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic & diluted EPS	900,731,093	832,304,384
Earnings per share (In ₹) :		
- Basic	(0.01)	0.01
- Diluted	(0.01)	0.01

### 23 Remuneration to auditors (inclusive of GST)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Services as statutory auditors (including quarterly limited reviews)	9.78	8.85
Other services	-	7.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.78</b>	<b>16.23</b>

### 24 Commitments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account & not provided for (net of advances)	32,128.50	64,477.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,128.50</b>	<b>64,477.59</b>

### 25 Contingent liabilities

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

### 26 Related party disclosure

#### A) List of related parties

##### I Ultimate Holding Company

- 1 JSW Energy Limited

##### II Holding Company

- 1 JSW Neo Energy Limited

##### III Key Managerial Personnel

- 1 Mr. Venkata Ramakumar Susarla – Director & Chief Financial Officer
- 2 Mr. Perveen Puri - Whole time Director
- 3 Ms. Monica Chopra - Non-executive Director

##### IV Other related parties with whom the company has entered into transactions during the year

- 1 JSW Steel Limited
- 2 Jindal Steel and Power Limited
- 3 JSW Hydro Energy Limited



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

B) Transaction with related parties during the year		(₹ in Lakhs)	
Sl.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
1	<b>Unsecured Loan received</b>		
	JSW Energy Limited	-	5,219.00
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	2,500.00	-
2	<b>Unsecured Loan repaid</b>		
	JSW Energy Limited	-	19,851.00
3	<b>Purchase of Steel</b>		
	JSW Steel Limited	3,031.80	2,779.54
	Jindal Steel and Power Limited	696.95	776.98
4	<b>Equity Share Capital</b>		
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	4,406.00	7,471.00
5	<b>Corporate Guarantee provided by</b>		
	JSW Energy Limited	42,203.30	77,252.58
6	<b>Purchase of bus and spares</b>		
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	-	14.55

C) Closing Balances		(₹ in Lakhs)	
Sl.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
1	<b>Equity Share Capital</b>		
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	91,677.00	87,271.00
2	<b>Unsecured Loan received</b>		
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	2,500.00	-
3	<b>Corporate Guarantee provided by</b>		
	JSW Energy Limited	120,734.30	78,531.00
4	<b>Purchase of Steel</b>		
	Jindal Steel and Power Limited	32.38	588.19
	JSW Steel Limited	212.09	960.65

**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.
- ii) Related party relationships have been identified by the management and relied upon by the Auditors.
- iii) Related party transactions have been disclosed on basis of value of transactions in terms of the respective contracts.
- iv) Terms and conditions of purchases: the purchase transactions among the related parties are in the ordinary course of business based on normal commercial terms, conditions, market rates and memorandum of understanding signed with the related parties. For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 & 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023, the Company has not recorded any loss allowances for transactions between the related parties.
- v) Transactions are inclusive of Taxes.
- vi) Transactions are disclosed based on relationship as on the date of transaction.
- vii) Purchase of goods are at arm length price.
- viii) Corporate Guarantee was provided by JSW Energy Ltd for security of term loan and letter of credit.



## JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

### 27 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 striking 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 year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

### 28 Audit Trail

The Company has been maintaining its books of accounts in the SAP which has feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled, throughout the year as required by proviso to sub rule (1) of rule 3 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 known as the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021. However, the audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data in the underlying database. The Company as per its policy has not granted privilege access for change to data in the underlying database as evident from the manual log being maintained in this regard.

The Company in the month of March 2024 has also implemented Privileged Access Management tool (PAM), onboarded the SAP database servers on the PAM tool and the process of monitoring database is currently under testing phase. The PAM is an identity management tool which focuses on the control, monitoring, and protection of privileged accounts within an organization. The PAM tool saves complete screen video recording sessions of all the admin activities as soon as they authenticate on the PAM console and connect to the target resources (Servers, Network Devices, Applications and Database) which acts as an audit trail feature.

### 29 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 2nd May, 2024.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
Perveen Puri  
Whole Time Director  
[ DIN : 07532075 ]

  
Venkata Ramakumar Susarla  
Director  
[ DIN: 08236325 ]

Place : Mumbai

Date : 2nd May, 2024

