

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited

Report on the audit of financial statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "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") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit or loss including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

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

3. Other information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors Report along with annexures, 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 in 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.

4. Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

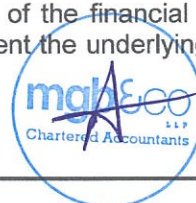
In preparing the financial statements, the Managements and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

5. 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

6. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- A. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
- B. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year.



- h) 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, 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;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts having 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 during the year ended 31 March 2024.
 - iv.
 - a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 35(x)(a) to the financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 35(x)(b) to the financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - c. Based on the audit procedure that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that representations under sub clause (i) and (ii) of the Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. No dividend has been declared or paid by the Company during the financial year covered by our audit.
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.



As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

For MGB & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035



Amit Kumar Kothari

Partner

Membership Number 222726

Mumbai, 16 May 2024

UDIN: 24222726BKBTRA8298

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Annexure referred to in paragraph 6 (A) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

- i. (a) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets and hence clause 3(i)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2024 and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property under property, plant and equipment and hence clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use assets) and intangible assets and hence clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company as at 31 March 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned both fund based and non-fund based facilities from banks. As at the reporting date, the Company has not availed any fund based limits and hence it is not required for the Company to submit drawing power statements. However, the Company submits progress report on the project as and when required by the banks.
- iii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) and clauses 3(iii)(c) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made investment in Bonds and Mutual Funds during the year and such investments made are prima facie not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. Further, the Company has not provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) and clauses 3(iii)(c) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has Complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186, to the extent applicable, in respect of loan, investment, guarantee and security.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.



- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the business activities carried on by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- vii. According to the records of the Company, examined by us and information and explanations given to us:
- a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues outstanding as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on 31 March 2024 on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us, and information and explanations given to us, there were no transactions related to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix. (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained term loan during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis have not been utilized for long-term purposes considering the financial support/commitment received from Holding Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary or joint venture or associate and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary or joint venture or associate and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the records of the Company examined by us, and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have been informed of any such case by the Management.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- xiv. Based on information and explanations given to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations provided to us, 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.
- (d) As represented by Management, the Company has three Core Investment Companies (CIC) within the group of the Company (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) which are exempt from registration with Reserve Bank of India. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the year and previous year covered by the audit.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 period of one year from the balance sheet date. We,

however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management, the Company is not required to spend towards Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) and hence clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

For MGB & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035




Amit Kumar Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 222726
Mumbai, 16 May 2024
UDIN: 24222726BKBTRA8298

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 6(B)(f) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our Report of even date to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited** ("the Company") as at 31 March 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 (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's responsibility

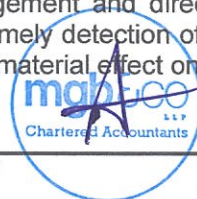
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on "Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting" (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations 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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, 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 by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For MGB & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 101169WW-100035



Amit Kumar Kothari

Partner

Membership Number 222726

Mumbai, 16 May 2024

UDIN: 24222726BKBTRA8298

Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited
CIN: U45309DL2022PTC425083

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Non-current financial assets - Others	4	1,148.06	6.23
(b) Non-current Tax Assets	5	320.09	238.87
(c) Other Non-current assets	6	268.62	377.69
Total non-current assets		1,736.77	622.79
2. Current assets			
(a) Contract assets	7	11,064.88	2,532.42
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	2,541.77	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	133.96	6,398.70
(c) Other current assets	10	2,382.61	4,690.20
Total current assets		16,123.22	13,621.32
Total assets		17,859.99	14,244.11
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11(a)	1.00	1.00
(b) Other equity	11(b)	-	-
Total equity		1.00	1.00
LIABILITIES			
1. Non-current liabilities			
Contract liabilities	12(a)	-	13,821.28
Total non-current liabilities		-	13,821.28
2. Current liabilities			
(a) Contract liabilities	12(b)	15,084.50	154.51
(b) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	-	264.49
(ii) Trade payables	14	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,672.42	2.01
(c) Other current liabilities	15	102.07	0.83
Total current liabilities		17,858.99	421.84
Total equity and liabilities		17,859.99	14,244.11

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 to 37

As per our report of even date attached.

For MGB & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035

Amit Kumar Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 222726

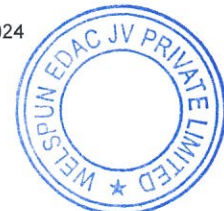
Place: Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Yogen Babulal Lal
Director
DIN : 01828376

Place: Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2024

Lalit Kumar Jain
Additional Director
DIN : 08382081



Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited
CIN: U45309DL2022PTC425083

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

		(₹ in lakhs)	
	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024	6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	27,883.86	2,532.42
Other income	17	126.22	52.12
Total income		28,010.08	2,584.54
Expenses			
Sub-contracting charges	18	25,685.39	1,721.56
Finance costs	19	1,315.77	374.35
Other expenses	20	1,008.92	488.63
Total expenses		28,010.08	2,584.54
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		-	-
Tax expense			
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax charge / (credit)		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year / period		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year / period		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year / period		-	-
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up	26		
Basic EPS (Rs)		-	-
Diluted EPS (Rs)		-	-
Notes forming part of the financial statements	1 to 37		

As per our report of even date attached.

For MGB & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169WW-100035


Amit Kumar Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 222726



Place: Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board


Yogen Babulal Lal
Director
DIN : 01828376


Lalit Kumar Jain
Additional Director
DIN : 08382081

Place: Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2024



Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited
CIN: U45309DL2022PTC425083

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

A. Equity share capital (₹ in lakhs)

(i) Current Year	Balances as at 1 April 2023	Change in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2024
	1.00		1.00

(ii) Previous period	Balances as at 6 June 2022	Change in equity share capital during the period 6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023	Balance as at 31 March 2023
	-	1.00	1.00

The company is not required to make any changes in Equity share capital as there are no prior period errors.

b. Other equity (₹ in lakhs)

	Attribute to owners of Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 6 June 2022	-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the period	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	-

Nature and purpose of reserves :-

Retained earnings

(i) Retained earnings represent the accumulated earnings net of losses, if any, made by the Company.

(ii) The company is not required to make any changes in Other equity as there are no prior period errors.

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 to 37

As per our report of even date.

For MGB & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035


Amit Kumar Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 222726

Place: Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board


Yogen Babulal Lal
Director
DIN : 01828376


Lalit Kumar Jain
Additional Director
DIN : 08382081

Place: Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2024



Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited
CIN: U45309DL2022PTC425083

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2024	6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	-	-
Adjustments for :		
Finance costs	1,315.77	374.35
Interest on income tax refund	(0.21)	-
Dividend Income	(33.01)	-
Interest income on bonds	(3.06)	-
Profit on sale of investment	(49.14)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,230.35	374.35
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current assets	(6,115.80)	(7,600.31)
Decrease/ (Increase) in Trade Receivables	(2,541.77)	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in other financial assets	(1,141.83)	(6.23)
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade and other payables	2,670.41	2.01
(Decrease)/ Increase in other liabilities	101.22	13,822.11
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(5,797.41)	6,591.93
Less: Direct taxes paid (Net of refunds)	(81.01)	(238.87)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(5,878.42)	6,353.06
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Dividend Income	33.01	-
Interest income on Bond	44.34	-
Investment in Bonds	(5,395.94)	-
Sale of investment - Bonds	5,403.80	-
Net Cash from investing activities	85.21	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares capital	-	1.00
Proceeds from short term borrowing from related party	340.03	1,451.52
Repayment of short term borrowing to related party	(604.52)	(1,187.02)
Finance cost paid	(207.04)	(219.85)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(471.53)	45.65
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(6,264.74)	6,398.70
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	6,398.70	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	133.96	6,398.70

Notes :

1. Break up of cash and cash equivalents are as follows :-

Balances with banks in :-		
- In current accounts	133.96	268.76
- Deposit Accounts having original maturity of less than three months	-	6,129.94
Total	133.96	6,398.70

2. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS-7 "Statement of Cash Flow" notified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (As amended).



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3. As required by Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows", a reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities is given in note 33.

4. Previous year / period figures are regrouped/ reclassified wherever considered necessary.

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 37

As per our report of even date attached.

For MGB & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035



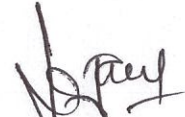
Amit Kumar Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 222726

Place: Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board



Yogen Babulal Lal
Director
DIN : 01828376



Kalit Kumar Jain
Additional Director
DIN : 08382081

Place: Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2024



Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited
CIN: U45309DL2022PTC425083

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 Corporate information

Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited ('WEJPL' or 'the Company') is a subsidiary company of Welspun Enterprises Limited. The Company is engaged into Work of Design, Build, Operation and Maintenance of Dharavi Wastewater Treatment Facility under Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project, Stage II (Priority Works).

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year 2023-24 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of board of directors on 16 May 2024.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act including the requirements mentioned in Division II of Schedule III as amended from time to time, to the extent applicable.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') with values rounded off to the nearest lakhs with two decimals, thereof, except otherwise indicated.

3(A) Material accounting policies

i) Current versus 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 is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

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

ii) Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised good or service to a customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. Performance obligation is satisfied over time when the transfer of control of asset (good or service) to a customer is done over time and in other cases, performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognised when it becomes unconditional.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

The management of the company has applied significant judgement in determining the revenue to be recognised in case of performance obligation satisfied over a period of time; revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation and determining the expected losses, which are recognised in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected total contract cost as at the reporting date.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3(B)(a).

The specific revenue recognition policy adopted is as follows:

a) Revenue from Construction activity:

Income is recognized on fixed price construction contracts in accordance with the percentage of completion basis, which necessarily involve technical estimates of the percentage of completion, and costs to completion, of each contract / activity, on the basis of which profits and losses are accounted. When the outcome of the contract is ascertained reliably, contract revenue is recognized at cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed up to the date, to the total estimated contract costs.

The stage of completion of contracts is measured by reference to the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed up to the reporting date bear to the estimated total contract costs for each contract.

b) Services revenue

The Company performs maintenance and other services. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. Customers are in general invoiced at an amount that is calculated on either a schedule of rates or a cost plus basis that are aligned with the stand alone selling prices for each performance obligation. Payment is received following invoice on normal commercial terms.

c) Variable consideration

It is common for contracts to include performance bonuses or penalties assessed against the timeliness or cost effectiveness of work completed or other performance related KPIs. Where consideration in respect of a contract is variable, the expected value of revenue is only recognised when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved, known as "constraint" requirements. The Company assesses the constraint requirements on a periodic basis when estimating the variable consideration to be included in the transaction price. The estimate is based on all available information including historic performance. Where modifications in design or contract requirements are entered into, the transaction price is updated to reflect these. Where the price of the modification has not been confirmed, an estimate is made of the amount of revenue to recognise whilst also considering the constraint requirement.

d) Interest income

Interest income for all debt instruments, measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, is recognised using the effective interest rate method ('EIR') and shown under interest income in the statement of profit and loss. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss is shown as interest income under other income.

e) Contract Balances

Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

Unlike the method used to recognise contract revenue related to construction contract, the amounts billed to the customer are based on achievement of the various milestones established in the contract. The amounts recognised as revenue for a given year do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer. In the case of contracts in which the goods or services transferred to the customer exceed the related amount billed, the difference is recognised (as a contract asset) and presented in the statement of financial position under "Contract assets", whereas in contracts in which the goods or services transferred are lower than the amount billed to the customer, the difference is recognised (as a contract liability) and presented in the statement of financial position under "Contract liabilities".



Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited
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Notes forming part of the financial statements

Trade receivables

A trade receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Revenue earned from construction activities, but yet to be billed to customers, is initially recognised as contract assets and reclassified to trade receivables when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. We refer to the accounting policies on financial assets in this note for more information.

f) Cost to obtain a contract

The Company incurs costs to obtain the contracts such as bidding costs, feasibility study. The Company has charged these costs to statement of profit and loss as the Company does not expect to recover these costs.

g) Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer represents a financing component. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money. However incase financing element is present then the Company would split the transaction price between the consideration for services rendered and time value of money ('financing component')

h) Loss making contracts

A provision is made for the difference between the expected cost of fulfilling a contract and the expected unearned portion of the transaction price where the forecast costs are greater than the forecast revenue.

iii) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria is met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. The carrying amount of the replaced part accounted for as a separate asset previously is derecognised. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision is met.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

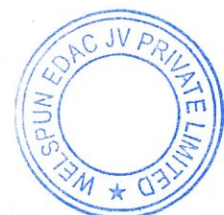
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value basis as per the rate derived on the basis of useful life and method prescribed under Schedule – II of the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

iv) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of other non-financial assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting periods is reversed by crediting to the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.



Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited
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Notes forming part of the financial statements

v) Taxes on income

a) Current tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

vi) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and other short term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

vii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares except when the results would be anti-dilutive.

viii) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made to the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. when discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

b) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation which is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

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 Company. Contingent assets are not recognized, but are disclosed in the financial statements.

ix) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

A. Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except for financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- i) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost
- ii) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- iii) Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- iv) Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI or FVTPL

Debt instruments

The subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on their classification. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

i) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

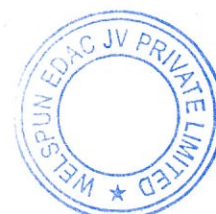
ii) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest income which are recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

iii) Debt instruments measured at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

iv) Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. 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 recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or 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 recognized in the statement of profit and Loss.

B. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- ii) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

C. Reclassification of financial instruments

The entity determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets, such as equity instruments designated as FVTPL or FVOCI. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets.

D. Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

E. Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liability at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial liability except for financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

b) Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- i) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
- ii) Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL (fair value through profit or loss)

i) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liability are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are carried in the statement of profit and loss at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Derecognition

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

x) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investment in debt and equity instruments at fair value at each reporting date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to 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.

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

xi) Borrowing costs

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



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

xii) Government grants

Government grants (except those existing on transition date) are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to the statement of profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments.

xiii) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

xiv) Exceptional items

On certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the company, is such that its disclosure improves an understanding of the performance of the Company. Such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly disclosed in the notes to accounts.

3 (B) Material estimates, judgments and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures including disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with revisions recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgments that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

- i. determination of stage of completion;
- ii. estimation of total contract costs;
- iii. estimation of total contract revenue, including recognising revenue on contract variations and claims only to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount recognised will not occur in the future;
- iv. estimation of project completion date; and
- v. assumed levels of project execution productivity.

b) Contingencies and commitments

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that have a low probability of crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably, are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes, if any, but are not provided for in the financial statements. There can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of these legal proceedings.

c) Impairment testing

i. Judgment is also required in evaluating the likelihood of collection of customer debt after revenue has been recognised. This evaluation requires estimates to be made, including the level of provision to be made for amounts with uncertain recovery profiles. Provisions are based on historical trends in the percentage of debts which are not recovered, or on more detailed reviews of individually significant balances.

ii. Determining whether the carrying amount of these assets has any indication of impairment also requires judgment. If an indication of impairment is identified, further judgment is required to assess whether the carrying amount can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows forecast to be derived from the asset. This forecast involves cash flow projections and selecting the appropriate discount rate.



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d) Taxes

The Company periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies related to income taxes for all years open to scrutiny based on latest information available. The Company records its best estimates of the tax liability in the current tax provision. The management believes that they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

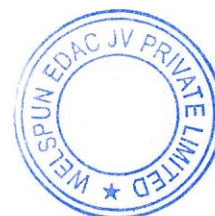
e) Fair Value Measurement

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make.

These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions (Refer note 21).

3 (C) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended 31 March 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

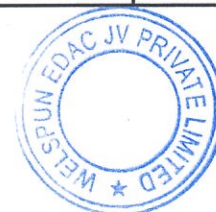
	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
4 Non-current financial assets - others		
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise)		
Security deposits	6.33	6.23
Retention Receivables *	1,141.73	-
Total	1,148.06	6.23
* This represents retention money receivable from customer as per the agreement.		
5 Non-current Tax Assets		
Income tax receivable (Tax Deducted at Source)	320.09	238.87
Total	320.09	238.87
6 Other Non-current assets		
Prepaid expenses	268.62	377.69
Total	268.62	377.69
7 Contract assets		
Contract assets		
- Other party	11,064.88	2,532.42
Total	11,064.88	2,532.42
8 Trade receivables		
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Trade receivables	2,541.77	-
Total	2,541.77	-

Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2024

	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment					TOTAL
	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	2,541.77	-	-	-	-	2,541.77
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,541.77	-	-	-	-	2,541.77

Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2023

	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment					TOTAL
	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-



	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
9 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	133.96	268.76
- Deposits with bank having original maturity period of less than three months	-	6,129.94
Total	133.96	6,398.70
10 Other current assets		
Advances to Suppliers		
- Related Party (Refer note 29)	-	2,033.63
- Others	1.06	12.82
Prepaid expenses	152.18	238.28
Balance with government authorities		
- Indirect tax	2,229.37	2,405.47
Total	2,382.61	4,690.20



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

11 Share capital and other equity

11(a) - Equity share capital

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised share capital		
10,000 (31 March 2023 : 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
10,000 (31 March 2023 : 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
Total issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital	1.00	1.00

i) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the period and at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	(₹ in lakhs)	Number of shares	(₹ in lakhs)
Number of shares at the beginning of the period	10,000	1.00	-	-
Add : Shares issued during the year / period	-	-	10,000	1.00
Number of shares at the end of the year / period	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

ii) Rights, preference and restriction on shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholder in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

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

(iii) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding companies and / or their subsidiaries/ associates

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited	8,000	80.00%	8,000	80.00%
EDAC Engineering Limited	2,000	20.00%	2,000	20.00%

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Welspun Enterprises Limited	8,000	80.00%	8,000	80.00%
EDAC Engineering Limited	2,000	20.00%	2,000	20.00%

v) The Company has not issued any bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024 respectively.

(vi) Details of promoters shareholding

Name of promoters	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the
Welspun Enterprises Limited	8,000	80%	0%	8,000	80%	100%
EDAC Engineering Limited	2,000	20%	0%	2,000	20%	100%

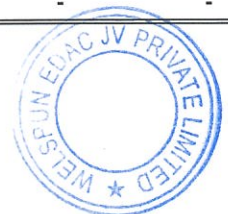
11(b) - Other equity

(₹ in lakhs)

Retained earnings

Balance at the beginning of the period
Total Comprehensive income for the year / period
Balance at the end of the year / period

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year / period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year / period	-	-



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

		(₹ in lakhs)	
		As at	As at
		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
12 Contract liabilities			
(a) Non- current			
Contract liability (Refer note 30(B))			
-Other party		-	13,821.28
Total		-	13,821.28
(b) Current			
Contract liability (Refer note 30(B))			
-Other party		15,084.50	154.51
Total		15,084.50	154.51
13 Current financial liabilities - borrowings			
Unsecured			
Loans repayable on demand			
- From Related party (interest free) (Refer Note 29)		-	264.49
Total		-	264.49
14 Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			
- Related parties (Refer Note 29)		2,541.10	-
- Others		131.32	2.01
Total		2,672.42	2.01

Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2024

	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				TOTAL
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (including accrued liabilities)	2,672.42	-	-	-	-	2,672.42
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,672.42	-	-	-	-	2,672.42



Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					TOTAL
	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (including accrued liabilities)	2.01	-	-	-	-	2.01
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.01	-	-	-	-	2.01

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
------------------------	------------------------

15 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues payable

Total

102.07 0.83

102.07 0.83



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

	(₹ in lakhs)	
	Year ended 31 March 2024	6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
16 Revenue from operations		
- Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)	27,883.86	2,532.42
Total	27,883.86	2,532.42
17 Other income		
Interest Income on Bank deposits	40.80	52.12
Dividend Income	33.01	-
Interest Income on Bonds	3.06	-
Profit on Sale of Investments	49.14	-
Interest on Income tax refund	0.21	-
Total	126.22	52.12
18 Sub-contracting charges		
Sub-contracting charges	25,685.39	1,721.56
Total	25,685.39	1,721.56
19 Finance costs		
Interest on mobilization advance received	1,108.73	154.50
Bank charges and other finance costs	207.04	219.85
Total	1,315.77	374.35
20 Other expenses		
Power, fuel and water charges	7.37	0.21
Rates and Taxes	248.79	-
Insurance	218.20	94.87
Legal and professional Fees	531.53	389.93
Printing and stationery charges	-	1.12
Business promotion expenses	0.27	-
Payment to auditors		
Audit fees (including fees for limited review)	2.75	2.50
Miscellaneous expenses	0.01	(0.00)
Total	1,008.92	488.63



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

21 Fair value measurements

On comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, the carrying amounts of the financial instruments reasonably approximates fair value.

Financial instruments by category	(₹ in lakhs)			
	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial assets				
Non-current assets				
Others	-	1,148.06	-	6.23
Current assets				
Trade receivables	-	2,541.77	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	133.96	-	6,398.70
Total financial assets	-	3,823.79	-	6,404.93
Financial liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	264.49
Trade and other payables	-	2,672.42	-	2.01
Total financial liabilities	-	2,672.42	-	266.50

Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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 following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

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

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which uses inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Fair value of the cash and cash equivalents, borrowings, trade and other payables and other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

22 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Measure (In times/ percentage)	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	% variance	Reason for variance #
(a) Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	Times	0.90	32.29	(97.20%)	On account of increase in current liabilities
(b) Debt-equity ratio	Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Total Equity	Times	0.00	264.49	(100.00%)	On account of repayment of borrowings.
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	Times	1.00	1.00	0.00%	-
(d) Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax	Average of total equity	Percentage	0.00%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Costs of materials consumed	Average inventories	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	Times	21.94	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Subcontracting costs + other expenses	Average trade payables	Times	19.96	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Working capital {[Current assets - Current liabilities]/2}	Times	4.86	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
(i) Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
(j) Return on capital employed	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation, interest and tax [Earnings = Profit after tax + Tax expense + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Capital employed [Total equity + Non- Current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Percentage	131577.00%	141.00%	93214.75%	On account of increase in finance cost and repayment of borrowings.
(k) Return on investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	Percentage	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-

The reason for variance are explained where it exceeds 25%. Further, ratios are computed based on the nature of industries/ operations and guidance note issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Further, current year ratios are not comparable with the previous year on account of reason mentioned in Note 36 of the financial statements.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

23 Income taxes

- i) No recociliation of tax expenses is required as there is no profit / (loss) during the year as per the statement of profit and loss.
- ii) In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 12 "Income Tax", the Company has not recognised deferred tax liability and deferred tax assets as there are no taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences respectively during the year.

24 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities mainly comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets includes security deposit, trade receivables, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

B. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize Company's position with regard to interest income and interest expenses and manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instrument in its total portfolio.

Since the Company does not have any financial asset or financial liabilities bearing floating interest rates, any change in interest rates at the reporting date would not have any significant impact on financial statements of the Company.

C. Foreign Currency risk

The Company does not have any transactions in foreign currencies and hence the Company is not exposed to currency risk.

D. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

a) Trade receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customer is located in single jurisdictions and several industries and operate in largely independent markets. The Company has also taken advances from its customers, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent.

b) The ageing analysis of the receivables (gross of expected credit loss) has been considered from the date the invoice

	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Not due	-	-
Less than 6 months	2,541.77	-
More than 6 months	-	-
Total	2,541.77	-

No significant changes in estimation techniques or assumption were made during the reporting year.

E. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that the funds are available for use as per the requirements.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at 31 March 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

Financial Liabilities	Carrying value	Contractual cashflows			
		Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
Trade payables	2,672.42	2,672.42	2,672.42	-	-
Total	2,672.42	2,672.42	2,672.42	-	-

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at 31 March 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

Financial Liabilities	Carrying value	Contractual cashflows			
		Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
Short term borrowings	264.49	264.49	264.49	-	-
Trade payables	2.01	2.01	2.01	-	-
Total	266.50	266.50	266.50	-	-

25 Capital Management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximize shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Net Debt	(133.96)	(6,134.21)
Total Capital	1.00	1.00
Capital and net debt	(132.96)	(6,133.21)
Capital Gearing Ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable

The company had a surplus position as on 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 and hence gearing ratio is not applicable.

26 Earnings per share (EPS)

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2024	6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Net profit/ (loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the period used for calculating basic EPS (Number of shares)	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the period used for calculating diluted EPS (Number of shares)	10,000	10,000
Basic earnings per share	-	-
Diluted earnings per share	-	-

27 Commitment and contingencies

The Company does not have any commitments and contingent liability and as at 31 March 2024.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

28 Segment Information

The Company is engaged in the business of infrastructure development which in the opinion of the management is considered the only business segment in the context of Ind AS 108. The geographical segment is not relevant as the Company operates in a single geographical segment i.e. India.

29 Disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 - Related Party disclosures

a) Particulars of Relationship

Name of the entity	Extent of holding		Relationship
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	
Welspun Enterprises Limited ("WEL")	80.00%	80.00%	Parent
EDAC Engineering Limited	20.00%	20.00%	Associate

b) Name of Fellow subsidiaries

Welspun Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited
Welspun Project (Kim Mandvi Corridor) Private Limited
Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
Welspun Aunta Simaria Projects Private Limited
Welspun Build-Tech Private Limited
Welspun Natural Resources Private Limited #
ARSS Bus Terminal Private Limited
Grenoble Infrastructure Private Limited
DME Infra Private Limited
Welspun Sattanathapuram Nagapattinam Road Private Limited
Welspun Road Infra Private Limited ##
Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited
MBL (GSY) Road Limited & ##
MBL (CGRG) Road Limited & ##
Chikhali - Tarsod Highways Private Limited % ##
Welspun-Kaveri Infraprojects JV
Welspun Delhi Meerut Expressway Private Limited ##
Welspun New Energy Limited ^
Welspun Infracapacity Private Limited ##
Welspun Michigan Engineers Limited (formerly known as Michigan Engineers Private Limited) *
Mounting Renewable Power Limited **

% Became fellow subsidiary w.e.f. 05 September 2022

& Became fellow subsidiary w.e.f. 28 September 2022

Ceased to be fellow subsidiary w.e.f. 27 February 2023

^ Became subsidiary w.e.f. 31 January 2023 and ceased to be a fellow subsidiary w.e.f. 27 November 2023

Ceased to be a fellow subsidiary w.e.f. 22 December 2022

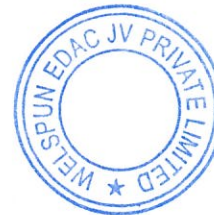
* Became fellow subsidiary w.e.f. 27 July 2023

** Became fellow subsidiary w.e.f. 02 September 2023 and ceased to be a fellow subsidiary w.e.f. 27 November 2023

c) Associates

Welspun Infracapacity Private Limited ^^
Adani Welspun Exploration Limited

^^ Became associate w.e.f. 22 December 2022



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

d) Directors / Key managerial Personnel (KMP)

Name of the Related Parties	
Yogen Babulal Lal	Director
Anil Kumar Birla *	Director
Sunil Hanumandas Agrawal *	Director
Rakesh Prashad **	Director
Jayanti Venkataraman ^	Additional director
Lalit Jain ^	Additional director

* Resigned w.e.f. 25 May 2023

** Appointed w.e.f. 15 November 2023

^ Appointed w.e.f. 25 May 2023

e) The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

(₹ in lakhs)

Nature of transactions	Year ended 31 March 2024	6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023
Sub-contracting expenses		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	25,685.39	1,721.56
Share issued and allotted during the period		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	0.80
EDAC Engineering Limited	-	0.20
Reimbursement of expenses		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	36.84	-
Borrowing taken		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	340.03	1,451.51
Borrowing repaid		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	604.52	1,187.02
Corporate guarantee (for performance security) provided by		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	10,000.00	13,856.28
Bank guarantee discharged (for performance security) by		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	10,000.00	-
Corporate guarantee (for advance received) provided by		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	14,926.98

Closing balances as at

Nature of transactions	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Advances to Suppliers		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	2,033.63
Trade payables		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	2,541.10	-
Borrowings		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	264.49
Bank guarantee given/ (discharged) (for performance security) by		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	3,856.28	13,856.28
Corporate guarantee (for performance security) provided by		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	10,000.00	-
Corporate guarantee (for advance received) provided by		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	14,926.98	14,926.98



Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited
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Notes forming part of the financial statements

Transactions with related parties are at arm's length and in the ordinary courses of business. All the outstanding balances are unsecured and settled for consideration in cash.

30 Disclosure pertaining to Ind AS 115 " Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

A) Disaggregated revenue information

Having regard to the nature of contract with customer, there is only one type of category of revenue, hence disclosure of disaggregation of revenue is not given.

B) Reconciliation of contract assets and liabilities:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Contract Assets		
Due from contract customers (contract assets)		
At the beginning of the year	2,532.42	-
Cost incurred plus attributable profits on contracts-in -progress (Revenue)	27,883.86	2,532.42
Progress billings made towards contracts -in - progress (Billing)	19,351.39	-
At the end of the reporting year	11,064.88	2,532.42
Contract liabilities		
Advance from contract customers (contract liabilities)		
At the beginning of the year	13,975.77	-
Progress billings made towards contracts-in -progress	1,108.73	13,975.77
At the end of the reporting year	15,084.50	13,975.77

C) Reconciliation of revenue as per Ind AS 115

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Revenue from		
- Engineering, Procurement and Construction	27,883.86	2,532.42
Other operating revenues	-	-
Total	27,883.86	2,532.42

D) Revenue recognition for future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially satisfied)

Unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in tax laws etc). The aggregate value of transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations is Rs. 2,03,842.65 lakhs out of which 25% (31 March 2023 : Rs 2,31,726.51 lakhs out of which 10%) is expected to be recognised as revenue in the next year and the balance thereafter. No consideration from contracts with customers is excluded from the amount mentioned above.

Explanation of contract liability

Contract liabilities worth Rs 15,084.50 lakhs representing mobilisation advances are classified as current contract liability as a separate line item under the head current liabilities. Considering the nature and surrounding circumstances, management believes that this reflects the true classification of the liability. The impact of this change is considered to be immaterial on the Company's financial performance and position.



Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited
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Notes forming part of the financial statements

31 Contract features

- (i) Name of the project: 418 MLD DHARAVI WASTE WATER Treatment Facility (WwTf)
- (ii) Description of contract: Work of Design, Build, Operation and Maintenance of Dharavi Wastewater Treatment Facility under Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project, Stage II (Priority Works)
- (iii) Significant terms of contract: Period of Completion of Works - 60 Months from Commencement Date i.e 5 July 2022
O&M - 15 Years
Payment: Monthly Running Bills as per agreed rates
Price Adjustment -
a) Adjustments changes in cost shall apply during the Design-Build Period on the basis of the provisions of this Section 5.0. Contract Price Adjustments (maximum up to 30% Design Build Cost) for fluctuations in prices after the Base Date shall apply only from 13th (thirteenth) month.
b) Price Adjustment is applicable to Operation and Maintenance of Existing screening and allied works after first 12 months.

32 Disclosure required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('The Act') are given as follows :-

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
a) Principal amount payable to the suppliers under the Act		
- For capital goods	-	-
- For others	-	-
b) Principal amount due to the suppliers under the Act	-	-
c) Interest accrued and due to the suppliers under the Act, on the above amount	-	-
d) Payment made to suppliers other than interest beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
e) Interest paid to suppliers under the Act	-	-
f) Interest due and payable to suppliers under the Act, for payment already made	-	-
g) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year under the Act	-	-
h) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years for	-	-

Note : The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as "Micro and Small" enterprises on the basis of information available to the Company.

33 Reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities as required by Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" is as under:

	Equity share capital	Borrowings
As at 1 April 2023	1.00	264.49
Cash inflows	-	340.03
Cash outflows	-	(604.52)
As at 31 March 2024	1.00	-

	Equity share capital	Borrowings
As at 6 June 2022	-	-
Cash inflows	1.00	1,451.51
Cash outflows	-	(1,187.02)
As at 31 March 2023	1.00	264.49



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Notes forming part of the financial statements

34 Details of loans given, investments made and guarantee given covered U/s 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

The Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities as specified under Schedule VI of the Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and hence the provisions of Section 186 of the Act related to loans/ guarantees given or securities provided are not applicable to the Company.

35 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off during the period under Section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period.

(v) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(vi) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender.

(vii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(viii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current period.

(ix) The Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the period.

(x) Utilization of borrowed fund and securities premium

(a) The Company have 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 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 Company have 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 directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(xi) The Company has been sanctioned both fund based and non-fund based facilities from banks. As at the reporting date, the Company has not availed any fund based limits and hence it is not required for the Company to submit drawing power statements. However, the Company submits progress report on the project as and when required by the banks.

36 For the year ended 31 March 2023, it's pertinent to note that the accounting records provided do not encompass a full 12-month period as the entity was newly established during the period.

As a consequence of this incomplete coverage, certain financial data may not provide a comprehensive representation of the entity's financial performance and position for the entire financial year. This limitation should be taken into consideration while interpreting the financial statements.



Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited
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Notes forming part of the financial statements

- 37 Figures for the previous year / period are re-classified/ re-arranged/ re-grouped, wherever necessary to be in conformity with the figures of the current year's classification/ disclosure.


As per our report of even date attached.

For MGB & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035


Amit Kumar Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 222726

Place: Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board


Yogen Babulal Lal
Director
DIN : 01828376

Place: Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2024


Lalit Kumar Jain
Additional Director
DIN : 08382081



