Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2010/017784/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile South Africa

Nature of business and principal activities Maintenance of renewable energy assets and wind turbines

Director T.A. Parmar

Registered office Cookhouse Wind Farm

The Farms, Zure Kop (1&2)

Arolsen Cookhouse 5820

Postal address Private Bag 6

Somerset East

5850

Holding company Suzlon Energy Limited

incorporated in Mauritius

Ultimate holding company Suzlon Energy Limited

incorporated in India

Bankers Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

State Bank of India

Auditor PKF (PE) Inc

Chartered Accountants (SA)

Registered Auditors

Company registration number 2010/017784/07

Tax reference number 9718521157

Level of assurance These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance

with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Preparer The annual financial statements were independently compiled by:

Mark C. Daverin (CA) SA

Index

The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the shareholder:

	Page
Director's Responsibilities and Approval	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 - 6
Director's Report	7 - 8
Statement of Financial Position	9
Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Statement of Cash Flows	12
Accounting Policies	13 - 16
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	17 - 24
The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is	unaudited:
Detailed Income Statement	25 - 26
Tax Computation	27 - 28

Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2010/017784/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Director's Responsibilities and Approval

The director is required by the Companies Act of South Africa, to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is his responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The director acknowledges that he is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the director to meet these responsibilities, the director sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The director is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The director has reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2026 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditor and the report is presented on pages 4 to 6.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 7 to 24, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved and signed by the director on $\underline{25 \text{ April } 2025}$.

T.A. Parmar



PKF (PE) Inc.

PKF House, 27 Newton Street Newton Park, Gqeberha 6045, South Africa

PO Box 7606, Newton Park Gqeberha, 6055

+ 27 (0)41 398 5600 pkf.pe@pkf.co.za www.pkf.co.za

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited set out on pages 9 to 24, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025; and the statement of 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 significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited as at 31 March 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 24 in the financial statement, which indicates that the company had accumulated losses of R514 707 582 at 31 March 2025, and as of that date, the company's liabilities exceeded its total assets by R27 300 198. These conditions give rise to a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion in not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025" which includes the Director's Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the supplementary information set out on pages 25 to 28. The other information 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 an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Registration No. 2002/004678/21 IRBA Reg No 930709E

Directors: LD van Goeverden | L Battle | MC Daverin | J du Preez | M Mohamed | ST Nguyen | GP van Zyl B-BBEE Status: Level 2 Directors of Associated Company: W Goedde | D Venter

PKF (PE) Inc. is a member of PKF South Africa, the network of member firms of PKF South Africa (RF) (Pty) Ltd, and PKF Global, the network of member firms of PKF International Limited. Each member firm is a separate and independent legal entity and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of any individual member or correspondent firm(s) of PKF South Africa or PKF Global.



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.

Responsibilities of the Director for the Financial Statements

The director is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 ISAs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
 error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
 sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
 misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion,
 forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are
 appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of
 the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director'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 the director 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.

PKF (PE) Inc.

Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors

Director: Gideon van Zyl CA (SA)

PKF(PE)Inc.

Registered Auditor

Date 25 April 2025 Gqeberha

Suzion Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2010/017784/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Director's Report

The director has pleasure in submitting his report on the annual financial statements of Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025.

1. Nature of business

Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited was incorporated in South Africa and is engaged in the maintenance of renewable energy assets and wind turbines. The company operates in South Africa.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these annual financial statements.

PKF (PE) Inc continued in office as auditors for the company for 2025.

At the AGM, the shareholder will be requested to reappoint PKF (PE) Inc as the independent external auditors of the company and to confirm PKF (PE) Inc as the designated lead audit partner for the 2026 financial year.

3. Share capital

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

4. Dividends

As there are no distributable reserves, no dividends were declared or paid for the year under review (2024: RNil).

5. Director

The director in office at the date of this report are as follows:

T.A. Parmar

There have been no changes to the directorate for the period under review.

6. Holding company

The company's holding company is Suzlon Energy Limited which holds 80% (2024 80%) of the company's equity. Suzlon Energy Limited is incorporated in Mauritius.

7. Events after the reporting period

The director is not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report that requires disclosure.

Suzion Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2010/017784/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Director's Report

8. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

We draw attention to the fact that at 31 March 2025, the company had accumulated losses of R514 707 582 and that the company's total liabilities exceed its total assets by R27 300 198.

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the director continues to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the company and that the subordination agreement referred to in note 3 of these annual financial statements will remain in force for as long as it takes to restore the solvency of the company.

These conditions have given rise to a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

9. Auditors

PKF (PE) Inc. continued in office as auditors for the company for 2025.

10. Secretary

The company had no secretary during the year.

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2025

	Notes	R	R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	1 182 500	690 525
Loans to group companies	3	-	20 125 513
		1 182 500	20 816 038
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	27 208 593	24 218 241
Loans to group companies	3	19 589 996	1 386 260
Loan to shareholder	5	62	62
Trade and other receivables	6	6 590 241	8 396 776
Current tax receivable		94 260	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	77 956 948	96 175 850
		131 440 100	130 177 189
Total Assets		132 622 600	150 993 227
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	8	487 407 384	487 407 384
Accumulated loss		(514 707 582)	(541 053 044)
		(27 300 198)	(53 645 660)
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loans from group companies	3	139 309 943	180 132 334
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	20 612 855	24 480 094
Current tax payable		-	26 459
		20 612 855	24 506 553
Total Liabilities		159 922 798	204 638 887
Total Equity and Liabilities		132 622 600	150 993 227

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2025 R	2024 R
Revenue	11	61 324 054	59 915 810
Cost of sales	12	(21 548 422)	(23 132 438)
Gross profit		39 775 632	36 783 372
Other income	13	6 134 262	9 437 237
Operating expenses	14	(36 071 701)	(43 016 216)
Operating profit		9 838 193	3 204 393
Investment revenue	15	21 485 384	1 992 207
Finance costs	16	(3 767 018)	(3 877 946)
Profit before taxation		27 556 559	1 318 654
Taxation	17	(1 211 097)	(598 095)
Profit for the year		26 345 462	720 559

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Total share capital	Accumulated loss	Total equity
	R	R	R	R	R
Balance at 1 April 2023 Profit for the year	310	487 407 074 -	487 407 384 -	(541 773 603) 720 559	(54 366 219) 720 559
Balance at 1 April 2024 Profit for the year	310	487 407 074	487 407 384	(541 053 044) 26 345 462	(53 645 660) 26 345 462
Balance at 31 March 2025	310	487 407 074	487 407 384	(514 707 582)	(27 300 198)
Note		8	8		

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2025 R	2024 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	19	3 498 981	37 833 839
Interest income		20 575 844	605 947
Tax paid	20	(1 331 816)	(571 636)
Net cash from operating activities		22 743 009	37 868 150
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(899 025)	(472 071)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2	20 670	. ,
Cash receipts on repayments of loans to group companies		2 221 822	-
Net cash from investing activities		1 343 467	(472 071)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of loans from group companies		(42 305 378)	_
Total cash movement for the year		(18 218 902)	37 396 079
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		96 175 850 [°]	58 779 771
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	7	77 956 948	96 175 850

Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2010/017784/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and the Companies Act of South Africa. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the annual financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment when changing circumstances indicate that they may have changed since the most recent reporting date.

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Plant and machinery	Straight line	4 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	5 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	4 years
Computer equipment	Straight line	3-5 years

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

When indicators are present that the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment have changed since the most recent annual reporting date, they are reassessed. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Suzion Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2010/017784/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence, the recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial instruments at cost

Commitments to receive a loan are measured at cost less impairment.

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are measured at cost less impairment.

1.4 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The tax liability reflects the effect of the possible outcomes of a review by the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

When management assess the extent to which is it probable that taxable profit will be available against which potential deferred tax assets can be utilised, they take into consideration that the utilisation of assessed losses are limited to the greater of 80% of the taxable income or R1 million in the year of assessment.

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

Tax expenses

Tax expense is recognised in the same component of total comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

Suzion Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2010/017784/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Accounting Policies

1.5 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are operating leases.

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability using the effective interest method.

1.6 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, on the weighted average cost basis.

1.7 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment may be impaired.

If there is any such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.8 Share capital and equity

Equity instruments is any contract that evidence a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the year in which they are declared.

1.9 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as leave pay and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

1.10 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pretax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2010/017784/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Accounting Policies

1.11 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excluded amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognises revenue when it has completed its contractual obligations in relation to services rendered to a customer.

Revenue from operation and maintenance contracts are recognised pro rata over the period of the contract as and when the services are rendered. Revenue is stated at the invoice amount and is exclusive of value added taxation.

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method.

1.12 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

All transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Rand, using the spot rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at the reporting date are translated using the closing rate. All exchange differences arising on settlement or translation are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2025	2024
R	R

2. Property, plant and equipment

		2025			2024	
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Plant and machinery	1 805 234	(871 784)	933 450	1 135 539	(599 233)	536 306
Furniture and fixtures	113 140	(77 207)	35 933	93 391	(68 048)	25 343
Motor vehicles	6	· -	6	6	-	6
Computer equipment	743 014	(529 903)	213 111	627 052	(498 182)	128 870
Total	2 661 394	(1 478 894)	1 182 500	1 855 988	(1 165 463)	690 525

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Plant and machinery	536 306	669 695	-	(272 551)	933 450
Furniture and fixtures	25 343	19 750	-	(9 160)	35 933
Motor vehicles	6	-	-	-	6
Computer equipment	128 870	209 580	(2 348)	(122 991)	213 111
	690 525	899 025	(2 348)	(404 702)	1 182 500

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Plant and machinery	173 177	472 065	(108 936)	536 306
Furniture and fixtures	33 186	-	(7 843)	25 343
Motor vehicles	. -	6	-	6
Computer equipment	224 834	-	(95 964)	128 870
	431 197	472 071	(212 743)	690 525

		2025 R	2024 R
3.	Loans to (from) group companies		
	Fellow subsidiaries		
	A E Rotor Holdings B.V. The loan is unsecured, with interest calculated on an amount of EUR 3,677,578 at the Euro Libor one-year rate plus 300 basis points, capped at the base rate of the country of denomination. The loan has no fixed terms of repayment. The A E Rotor Holdings B.V. loan is subject to a subordination agreement in favour of the creditors of the company, until the assets of the company, fairly valued, exceed its liabilities. This loan is therefore deemed as long term as it will not be called for in the next 12 months.	(139 309 943)	(71 546 614)
	Suzlon Energy B.V The loan is unsecured, bears no interest and has no set terms of repayment. This company was acquired by A E Rotor Holdings B.V. effective 14 February 2025.	-	(108 585 720)
	Suzlon Energy A/S (SEAS) The loan is unsecured, bears interest at Euro Libor one year rate plus 100 basis points, considering that the interest will be caluculated on a 360-day year base period. The capital portion of the loan is repayable within the next 12 months; interest is payable quarterly.	19 589 996	21 511 773
		(119 719 947)	(158 620 561)
	Net loans to (from) group companies		
	Non-current assets	-	20 125 513
	Current assets Non-current liabilities	19 589 996 (139 309 943)	1 386 260 (180 132 334)
		(119 719 947)	(158 620 561)
4.	Inventories		
	Stores and spares	27 208 593	24 218 241
5.	Loan to shareholder		
	Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Employee Empowerment Trust	62	62
	The loan is unsecured and interest free with no fixed terms of repayment.		
6.	Trade and other receivables		
	Trade receivables Prepayments Deposits Value added tax Engeli Enterprise Development (Pty) Ltd Staff loans	5 590 426 181 989 103 306 386 911 300 000 27 609	7 819 107 168 875 97 674 311 120 - - 8 396 776

		2025 R	2024 R
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
	Cash on hand Bank balances	30 464 77 926 484	38 478 96 137 372
		77 956 948	96 175 850
8.	Share capital		
	Authorised 1 000 Ordinary Shares at R1 each	1 000	1 000
	Reconciliation of number of shares issued: At the beginning of the year	310	310
	Issued 310 Ordinary shares at R1 each Share premium	310 487 407 074	310 487 407 074
		487 407 384	487 407 384
9.	Trade and other payables		
	Trade payables Amounts received in advance Provision for leave pay Provision for staff bonus Payroll accrual Accrued audit fees	10 269 609 8 636 993 775 742 396 562 161 049 372 900 20 612 855	14 071 694 8 732 373 826 845 366 019 123 163 360 000 24 480 094

		2025 R	2024 R
10.	Deferred tax		
	The major components of the deferred tax balance are as follows:		
	Deferred tax asset Arising as a result of temporary differences on:	407.070	00.005
	Provision for staff bonus Unrealised forex loss	107 072 -	98 825 1 009 822
	Amounts received in advance Provision for leave pay	2 331 988 209 450	2 357 741 223 248
	Deferred tax balance from temporary differences other than unused tax losses	2 648 510	3 689 636
	Tax losses available for set off against future taxable income Reduced by tax losses not recognised	100 482 377 (102 686 621)	105 342 966 (108 819 075)
	Total deferred tax asset	444 266	213 527
	Deferred tax liability		
	Arising as a result of temporary differences on: Prepayments Destrict the latest all assets as a series.	(49 137)	(45 596) (167 931)
	Doubtful debt allowance based on aging Unrealised forex profit	(395 129)	(107 931)
	Total deferred tax liability	(444 266)	(213 527)
	Deferred tax asset Deferred tax liability	444 266 (444 266)	213 527 (213 527)
	Total net deferred tax asset		_
	Reconciliation of deferred tax asset/(liability) Recognised in profit or loss:		
	Decrease in tax loss available for set off against future taxable income Movement in temporary differences on doubtful debt allowance based on aging	(4 860 589) 167 931	(2 392 377) 4 167 525
	Movement in temporary differences on unrealised forex loss	(1 404 951)	(1 683 220)
	Movement in temporary differences on prepayments Movement in temporary differences on provision for leave pay	(3 541) (13 798)	(6 371) (13 105)
	Movement in temporary differences on amounts received in advance	(25 753)	181 576
	Movement in temporary differences on provision for staff bonus	8 247	98 825
	Movement in valuation allowance At end of year	6 132 454	(352 853)
11.	Revenue		
		04.004.054	50.045.040
	Rendering of services	61 324 054	59 915 810
12.	Cost of sales		
	Rendering of services Materials consumed	21 029 142	22 624 906
	Consulting	519 280	507 532
		21 548 422	23 132 438

		2025 R	2024 R
13.	Other income		
	Employee tax incentive	63 230	53 446
	Insurance proceeds Profit on exchange differences	- 1 360 078	4 514 447 -
	Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	18 322	-
	Recoveries	4 692 632	4 869 344
		6 134 262	9 437 237
14.	Operating expenses		
	Operating expenses include the following expenses:		
	Administration and management fees	7 611 361	10 654 968
	Depreciation	404 702	212 743
	Employee costs	20 498 385	20 623 173
	Staff accommodation	1 505 317 767 624	1 529 883 1 078 568
	Training Travel - local and overseas	1 503 380	1 241 561
15.	Investment revenue		
	Interest revenue	00 575 044	005.047
	Bank Group companies	20 575 844 909 540	605 947 1 386 260
	Group companies	21 485 384	1 992 207
16.	Finance costs		
	Group companies	3 767 018	3 877 946

Major components of the tax expense Current taxation South African normal tax - year South African normal tax - year South African normal tax - prior period (over) under provision 1211 097 598 09			2025 R	2024 R
Current taxation South African normal tax - year South African normal tax - year South African normal tax - prior period (over) under provision (4 050) 1211 097 598 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05	17.	Taxation		
South African normal tax - year 1215 147 598 0t		Major components of the tax expense		
South African normal tax - prior period (over) under provision 1211 097 598 09			4.045.447	500 005
Reconciliation of the tax expense				598 095
Accounting profit 27 556 559 1 318 66 Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2024: 27%) 7 440 271 356 00 Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income Non-deductible expenses (exempt income) Donations 32 400 8 9: Employee tax incentive (17 070) (14 4: 15 330 (5 4: 15 330) (5 5 330) (5 5 330) (5 5 330) (5 5 330) (5 5 330) (5 5 330) (5 5 3			1 211 097	598 095
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2024: 27%) 7 440 271 356 00 Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income Non-deductible expenses (exempt income) Donations 32 400 8.9 Employee tax incentive (17 070) (14 47 15 330) (5 47 15 15 330) (5 47 15 15 330) (5 47 15 15 330) (5 47 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income Non-deductible expenses (exempt Income) Donations Employee tax incentive Cher Learnership allowance (s12H) Movement in valuation allowance Prior period (over) under provisions in current tax (6 244 504) Tax loss carried forward The estimated tax loss available for set off against future taxable income is R372 156 953 (2024: R390 159 132). Additor's remuneration Fees Adjustment for previous year (21 000) September 1 351 900 September 2 56 559 Adjustment for previous year (21 000) September 2 56 559 Adjustment for: Depreciation Net profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (18 322) (Profit) loss on exchange differences (21 485 384) Finance costs Changes in working capital: (Increase) decrease in inventories (Increase) decrease in inventories (Increase) decrease in inventories (Increase) decrease in inventories (Increase) decrease in intrade and other payables (4 181 697) (3 841 697) (3 841 697) (3 841 697) (3 841 697) (3 841 697) (3 841 697) (3 841 697) (3 841 697) (3 841 697) (3 841 697)		Accounting profit	27 556 559	1 318 654
Non-deductible expenses (exempt income) S		Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2024: 27%)	7 440 271	356 037
Donations Semployee tax incentive (17 070)				
Employee tax incentive (17 070) (14 40) (15 330) (5 48) (15 330) (5 48) (15 330) (15 330) (15 48) (10 8 000) (10 5 30) (10 5			32 400	8 036
15 330 (5 4t)				(14 431)
Learnership allowance (s12H) (108 000) (105 30 000) (105 3		• •		(5 495)
Movement in valuation allowance Prior period (over) under provisions in current tax C		Other		
Prior period (over) under provisions in current tax				(105 300)
Tax loss carried forward The estimated tax loss available for set off against future taxable income is R372 156 953 (2024: R390 159 132).				352 853
Tax loss carried forward The estimated tax loss available for set off against future taxable income is R372 156 953 (2024: R390 159 132). 8. Auditor's remuneration Fees 372 900 360 00 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000)			(6 244 504)	247 553
The estimated tax loss available for set off against future taxable income is R372 156 953 (2024: R390 159 132). 8. Auditor's remuneration Fees 372 900 360 00 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 (21 000)			1 211 097	598 095
R372 156 953 (2024: R390 159 132). 8. Auditor's remuneration Fees Adjustment for previous year (21 000) (62 30 351 900) 297 70 9. Cash generated from operations Net profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (18 322) (Profit) loss on exchange differences Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: (Increase) decrease in inventories (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables 8 372 900 360 00 360 00 361 00 362		Tax loss carried forward		
Fees 372 900 360 00 Adjustment for previous year (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 9. Cash generated from operations Net profit before taxation 27 556 559 1 318 66 Adjustments for: 404 702 212 74 Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (18 322) (Profit) loss on exchange differences (1 360 078) 4 174 27 Interest received (21 485 384) (1 992 20 20 Finance costs 3 767 018 3 877 94 Changes in working capital: (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in inventories (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables 1 806 535 34 584 12 Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables (4 181 697) (3 841 60				
Adjustment for previous year (21 000) (62 30 351 900 297 70 351 900 297 70 9. Cash generated from operations Net profit before taxation 27 556 559 1 318 68 Adjustments for: Depreciation 404 702 212 74 Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (18 322) (Profit) loss on exchange differences (1 360 078) 4 174 27 Interest received (21 485 384) (1 992 20 Finance costs 3 767 018 3 877 94 Changes in working capital: (Increase) decrease in inventories (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables 1 806 535 34 584 12 Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables (4 181 697) (3 841 697)	18.	Auditor's remuneration		
9. Cash generated from operations Net profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (Profit) loss on exchange differences Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: (Increase) decrease in inventories (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables 9. Cash generated from operations 27 556 559 1 318 66 404 702 212 74 (18 322) (18 322) (19 360 078) 4 174 27 (21 485 384) (1 992 20 (21 485 384) (1 992 20 (22 990 352) (3 80 00 (3 841 69) (3 841 69) (3 841 69)				360 000
9. Cash generated from operations Net profit before taxation Adjustments for: Depreciation Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (Profit) loss on exchange differences Interest received Finance costs Changes in working capital: (Increase) decrease in inventories (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables 9. 27 556 559 1 318 66 404 702 2 12 74 (18 322) (1 360 078) 4 174 27 (21 485 384) (1 992 26 (21 485 384) (1 992 26 (22 990 352) (500 06 (3 841 68) (4 181 697) (3 841 68)		Adjustment for previous year		
Net profit before taxation 27 556 559 1 318 68 Adjustments for: 404 702 212 74 Depreciation 404 702 212 74 Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (18 322) (Profit) loss on exchange differences (1 360 078) 4 174 27 Interest received (21 485 384) (1 992 20 Finance costs 3 767 018 3 877 94 Changes in working capital: (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in inventories (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables 1 806 535 34 584 12 Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables (4 181 697) (3 841 68)				237 700
Adjustments for: 404 702 212 74 Depreciation 404 702 212 74 Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (18 322) (Profit) loss on exchange differences (1 360 078) 4 174 27 Interest received (21 485 384) (1 992 20 Finance costs 3 767 018 3 877 94 Changes in working capital: (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in inventories (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables 1 806 535 34 584 12 Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables (4 181 697) (3 841 68)	19.	Cash generated from operations		
Depreciation 404 702 212 74 Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (18 322) (Profit) loss on exchange differences (1 360 078) 4 174 27 Interest received (21 485 384) (1 992 20 Finance costs 3 767 018 3 877 94 Changes in working capital: (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in inventories (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables 1 806 535 34 584 12 Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables (4 181 697) (3 841 68)			27 556 559	1 318 654
(Profit) loss on exchange differences (1 360 078) 4 174 27 Interest received (21 485 384) (1 992 20 Finance costs 3 767 018 3 877 94 Changes in working capital: (Increase) decrease in inventories (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables 1 806 535 34 584 12 Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables (4 181 697) (3 841 68)		Depreciation		212 743
Interest received (21 485 384) (1 992 20 Finance costs 3 767 018 3 877 94 Changes in working capital: (Increase) decrease in inventories (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables 1 806 535 34 584 12 Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables (4 181 697) (3 841 68)				
Finance costs 3 767 018 3 877 94 Changes in working capital: (Increase) decrease in inventories (2 990 352) (500 00 (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables 1 806 535 34 584 12 Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables (4 181 697) (3 841 687)				
(Increase) decrease in inventories(2 990 352)(500 00(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables1 806 53534 584 12Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables(4 181 697)(3 841 68)				3 877 946
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables1 806 53534 584 12Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables(4 181 697)(3 841 697)				
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables (4 181 697) (3 841 697)				(500 002)
				(3 841 693)
37 633 63		,,		
				

			2025 R	2024 R
20.	Tax paid			
	Balance at beginning of the year Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss Balance at end of the year		(26 459) (1 211 097) (94 260)	- (598 095) 26 459
	balance at end of the year		(1 331 816)	(571 636)
21.	Related parties			
	Relationships Ultimate holding company Holding company Shareholder Fellow subsidiaries Former fellow subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Limited (Inc Suzlon Energy Limited (Ma Suzlon Wind Energy South A E Rotor Holdings B.V. Suzlon Energy A/S (SEAS Suzlon Energy Australia Suzlon Global Services Lin Suzlon Wind Energy Espa Suzlon Wind Energy Portu Suzlon Wind Energy Rom Suzlon Energy B.V.	aur ⁱ tius) h Africa Employee Em _l i) mited ına S.L.U ugal, L da	powerment Trust
	Related party balances			
	Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties A E Rotor Holdings B.V. Suzlon Energy A/S (SEAS) Suzlon Energy B.V. Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Employee Empower	erment Trust	(139 309 943) 19 589 996 - 62	(71 546 614) 21 511 773 (108 585 720) 62
	Amounts included in trade receivable (trade paya	ble) regarding		
	related parties A E Rotor Holdings B.V. Suzlon Energy A/S (SEAS) Suzlon Energy Australia Suzlon Energy Australia Suzlon Energy Limited (India) Suzlon Energy Limited (India) Suzlon Global Services Limited		(3 234 244) 2 826 339 2 339 171 - (6 299 407) 358 212	(3 234 224 4 186 173 3 837 734 (44 229 5 632 088 (2 912 210 (418 573
	Related party transactions			
	Interest paid to (received from) related parties A E Rotor Holdings B.V. Suzlon Energy A/S (SEAS)		3 767 018 (909 540)	3 877 946 (1 386 260
	Purchases from (sales to) related parties Suzlon Energy A/S (SEAS) Suzlon Energy Australia Suzlon Energy Australia Suzlon Global Services Limited Suzlon Wind Energy Espana S.L.U Suzlon Wind Energy Portugal, L da		4 948 652 - 750 343 - 3 093 767	1 237 298 3 837 734 (5 363 282 1 942 120 581 626 2 280 945

Suzion Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited

(Registration number: 2010/017784/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
21. Related parties (continued)		
Administration and management fees paid to related parties		
Suzlon Energy A/S (SEAS)	1 594 569	1 730 480
Suzlon Energy Australia Suzlon Energy Limited (India)	4 699 452	2 222 684
Suzion Wind Energy Espana S.L.U	1 284 985	2 042 974
22. Director's and prescribed officer's remuneration		
No emoluments were paid to the director or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year.		
23. Categories of financial instruments		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Loans to group companies	19 589 996	21 511 773
Loan to shareholder	62	62
Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	6 021 341 77 956 948	7 916 781 96 175 850
Casif and Casif equivalents	103 568 347	125 604 466
	100 000 047	120 004 400
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Loans from group companies	139 309 943	180 132 334
Trade and other payables	10 803 557	14 554 857
	150 113 500	194 687 191

24. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

We draw attention to the fact that at 31 March 2025, the company had accumulated losses of R514 707 582 and that the company's total liabilities exceed its total assets by R27 300 198.

The group is going through a process to clean up related party loans. The company repaid R37 891 271 on the loan owing to A E Rotor Holdings B.V. from surplus cash reserves after year end.

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the director continues to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the company and that the subordination agreement referred to in note 3 of these annual financial statements will remain in force for as long as it takes to restore the solvency of the company.

These conditions have given rise to a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Detailed Income Statement

	Notes	2025 R	2024 R
Revenue			
Sale of goods		61 324 054	59 915 810
Cost of sales			
Purchases		(21 548 422)	(23 132 438)
Gross profit		39 775 632	36 783 372
Other income			50.440
Employee tax incentive		63 230	53 446
Insurance proceeds		1 360 078	4 514 447
Profit on exchange differences Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment		18 322	_
Recoveries		4 692 632	4 869 344
		6 134 262	9 437 237
Expenses (Refer to page 26)		(36 071 701)	(43 016 216)
Operating profit		9 838 193	3 204 393
Investment income	15	21 485 384	1 992 207
Finance costs	16	(3 767 018)	(3 877 946)
		17 718 366	(1 885 739)
Profit before taxation		27 556 559	1 318 654
Taxation	17	(1 211 097)	(598 095)
Profit for the year		26 345 462	720 559

Detailed Income Statement

	Notes	2025 R	2024 R
	-		
Operating expenses		400.000	404.000
Accounting fees		139 938	134 633
Administration and management fees		7 611 361	10 654 968
Advertising	40	-	2 500
Auditor's remuneration	18	351 900	297 700
Bank charges		110 531	94 182
Cleaning		75 979	116 182
Computer expenses		117 067	59 197
Depreciation		404 702	212 743
Donations		120 000	33 100
Employee costs		20 498 385	20 623 173
Enterprise development expense		410 161	775 713
Entertainment		32 579	37 024
Exhibition costs		38 788	-
Forecast services		61 068	63 321
Insurance		372 463	347 846
Loss on exchange differences		-	4 174 276
Motor vehicle expenses		329 525	184 594
Other expenses		33 341	38 903
Printing and stationery		30 079	31 978
Protective clothing		691 462	426 428
Repairs and maintenance		1 650	4 129
Secretarial fees		28 610	25 576
Staff accomodation		1 505 317	1 529 883
Staff welfare		81 153	178 306
Subscriptions		20 431	19 042
Telephone and fax		526 472	486 993
Training		767 624	1 078 568
Transport and freight		207 735	143 697
Travel - local		1 203 182	845 508
Travel - overseas		300 198	396 053
		36 071 701	43 016 216

Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited (Taxpayer reference number 9718521157) (Registration number: 2010/017784/07) Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Tax Computation

	2025 R
Net profit per income statement	27 556 559
Permanent differences (Non-deductible/Non taxable items)	400.000
Donations	120 000
Employee tax incentive income (non taxable)	(63 230)
Learnership allowance (s12H)	(400 000)
	(343 230)
Temporary differences	(2.740.000)
Unrealised forex gain/(loss) - prior year	(3 740 080)
Unrealised forex (gain)/loss - current year	(1 463 439)
Prepayments - insurance - prior year	168 875
Prepayments - insurance - current year	(181 989)
Amounts received in advance - prior year	(8 732 373) 8 636 993
Amounts received in advance - current year	(404 702)
Wear and tear allowance (s11(e))	404 702)
Depreciation Provision for locus new prior year	(826 845)
Provision for leave pay - prior year	775 742
Provision for leave pay - current year	(366 019)
Provision for bonus - prior year	396 562
Provision for bonus - current year	621 968
Doubtful debt allowance (s11(j)) - prior year	(4 710 605)
Calculated tax profit for the year	22 502 724
Assessed loss utilised	(18 002 179)
Taxable income for 2025	4 500 545
Summary of assessed loss	22 502 724
Calculated tax profit for the year	
Assessed loss brought forward from previous year: Higher of R 1 000 000 or Taxable income x 80%	(390 159 132) (18 002 179)
Total assessed loss carried forward	(372 156 953)
T 11 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 045 447
Tax thereon @ 27%	1 215 147

Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa Proprietary Limited (Taxpayer reference number 9718521157) (Registration number: 2010/017784/07) Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Tax Computation

	2025
	R
Reconciliation of tax balance Amount owing/(prepaid) at the beginning of year	26 459
Prior year adjustment Amount refunded/(paid) in respect of prior year	(4 050) (22 409)
Amount owing/(prepaid) in respect of prior year	-
Tax owing/(prepaid) for the current year:	
Normal tax Per calculation	1 215 147
1st provisional payment 2nd provisional payment	(340 451) (968 956)
Other payments	(94 260)
Amount owing/(prepaid) at the end of year	(94 260)