P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,

The Members of Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited.

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise of the balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Profit and Loss statement, and cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financialstatements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its profit for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with theserequirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Information Other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not expressly form an assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent withthe 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards (Ind AS)specified under section 133 of the Act read with The Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015,as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern or otherwise, 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.

Those charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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.

SAI DHANASEKHAR
M.No. 249951
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

- 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 whether the company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system overfinancial reporting 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 accountingor otherwise 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 requiredto 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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, andwhere applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

(1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order,2020 (The Order), Issued by the central government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Act, We give in the 'Annexure 1' a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the order .

(2) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

  (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit

  (b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts 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, Profit and Loss Statement including the statement of other comprehensive income, The Cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.

  (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015,as amended.

SAI DHANASEKHAR M.N. 249951 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) As per the notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs G.S.R. 464(E) dated 5th June,2015 read with amended notification G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13th June, 2017 the reporting requirement on Internal Financial Control under section 143(3)(i) of the Act is not applicable to the company since the turnover of the company is less than the prescribed threshold limit of rupees fifty crores as per last audited financial statements and the aggregate outstanding borrowings (excluding Non-fund based facilities) from banks or financial institutions or any body corporate at any point of time during the financial year is less than the prescribed threshold limit of rupees twenty five crores.

(g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the company.

(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,As amended , in our opinion and to thebest of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

(i) The Company does not have any pending litigations and hence, disclosure of the impact on its financial position in the financial statements does not arise.

(ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

(iii) There are no amounts which are required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 021230S

P. SAI DHANASEKHAR
M.No.
249951
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Palukuru Sai Dhanasekhar
Partner
Membership No.249951
UDIN: **23249951BGWKBL7462**

Place: Tirupati

Date:27.05.2023

Annexure 1 to Independent Auditor's Report

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph (1) under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements' of our report of even date

1) (i) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.

   (ii) The Property, Plant & Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals.

   (iii) The title deeds of immovable properties shown in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.

   (iv) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant & Equipment during the year.

   (v) No proceedings have been initiated against the company for holding benami property under The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made there under.

2) (i) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by management. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure by the management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of the inventory as compared to books records which has been properly dealt with in the books of account were not material.

   (ii) The quarterly returns/statements filed by the company with banks are in agreement with the books of the company.

3) The company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, LLPs, or any other parties.

4) The company has not given any loans or guarantees/made any investments within the meaning of sections 185 & 186 of The Companies Act, 2013.The company has not accepted any deposits from the public in terms of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act,2013.

5) The company has not accepted any deposits from the public in terms of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act,2013.

P. SAI DHANASEKHAR M.No. 249951 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

6) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the products manufactured by the company.

7) (i) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

(ii) According to the information and explanation given to us no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues were out standing for at the year end ,for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

8) There are no transactions that are not recorded in the books of account to be surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961;

9) (i) The company has not defaulted in any repayment of dues to any financial institution or bank or debenture holders.

(ii) The company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(iii) The term loans have been utilised for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(iv) The funds raised on a short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes.

(v) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(vi) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

10) (i) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year.

(ii) The company has not made any initial public offer during the year.

11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given to us by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or on the company by its officers/employees have been noticed or reported during the course of our audit

12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of this clause of the order are not applicable to the Company.

DHANASEKHAR M.No. 249951 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

13) The transactions entered into with related parties are in compliance with section 177 & 188 of The Companies Act 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of business. And the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit has been considered.

15) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with directors, during the year.

16) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore, the provisions of this clause of the order are not applicable to the Company.

17) The company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding Financial year.

18) There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

19) On the basis of the financial ratios, aging and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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.

20) CSR obligation is not applicable to the Company.

For P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 021230S

P. SAI DHANASEKHAR M.No. 249951 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Palukuru Sai Dhanasekhar
Partner
Membership No.249951
UDIN: **23249951BGWKBL7462**
Place: Tirupati
Date:27.05.2023

SWELECT GREEN ENERGY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(A) ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	3,665.77	3,894.50
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	4(a)	1,383.97	1,182.91
(ii)Other Financial Assets	4(b)	1.25	7.31
(c) Income Tax Asset		115.64	194.02
(d) Other Non-current assets	5	56.63	80.04
Total Non-current assets		**5,223.26**	**5,358.78**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories		1.22	1.22
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	714.42	600.82
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	154.67	314.77
(iii) Other financial assets	4(b)	352.44	0.15
(c) Other Current assets	8	23.32	13.76
Total current assets		**1,246.09**	**930.73**
Total Assets		**6,469.35**	**6,289.51**
(B) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	1,860.95	1,860.95
(b) Other Equity	10	4,261.55	4,153.81
Total Equity		**6,122.51**	**6,014.76**
Liabilities			
Non - Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	5.33	0.03
(ii) Provisions		0.75	
Total Non - Current Liabilities		6.08	0.03
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	13		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		15.70	10.69
(ii) Other financial liabilities	12	25.77	0.10
(b) Other Current Liabilities	12a	208.18	34.10
(c) Provisions		91.11	229.82
Total Current Liabilities		**340.76**	**274.71**
Total Liabilities		**346.84**	**274.71**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**6,469.35**	**6,289.51**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements
As per my report of even date

For P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.021230S

Sd/-
P. Sai Dhanasekhar
Partner
Membership No.249951
UDIN:
Place: Tirupathi
Date: 27-05-2023

For and on behalf of **the Board of Directors**
Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited

Sd/-
R. Chellappan
Director
DIN : 00016958

Sd/-
A. Balan
Whole time Director
DIN : 00017091

Sd/-
C. Preethy
Chief Financial Officer

SWELECT GREEN ENERGY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Revenue from operations	14	508.93	1,063.77
Other income	15	123.87	73.51
Total Income		**632.80**	**1,137.29**
Expenses			
Decrease in inventories		-	
Employee benefits expense	16	24.08	29.53
Finance costs	17	0.14	0.61
Depreciation expense	18	228.97	228.70
Other expenses	19	180.76	183.85
Total Expenses		**433.95**	**442.70**
Profit before Exceptional Item and Tax		**198.85**	**694.59**
Exceptional item (Refer Note 26)		-	
Profit before tax		**198.85**	**694.59**
Tax Expense			
Current tax		91.11	229.83
MAT credit entitlement			-
Income tax expense		**91.11**	**229.83**
Profit for the year		**107.74**	**464.76**
Earnings per equity share (Face Value of Rs. 100/- each)			
1. Basic (in INR)	20	5.79	37.32
2. Diluted (in INR)		5.79	37.32

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per my report of even date

For P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.021230S

Sd/-
P. Sai Dhanasekhar
Partner
Membership No.249951
UDIN:
Place: Tirupathi
Date: 27-05-2023

For and on behalf of **the Board of Directors**
Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited

Sd/-
R. Chellappan
Director
DIN : 00016958

Sd/-
A. Balan
Director
A. Balan

Sd/-
C. Preethy
Chief Financial Officer

SWELECT GREEN ENERGY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 2023	As at March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	107.74	464.76
Tax expense	91.11	229.83
Depreciation expense	228.97	228.70
Interest expense	0.14	0.58
Operating profit before working capital changes	**427.96**	**923.87**
Movement in working capital :		
(Increase) /Decrease in trade receivables	(113.60)	(152.99)
Decrease / (Increase) in financial assets - current and non-current and inventories	(196.53)	(537.30)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payable and other current liabilities	66.05	28.87
(Increase) /Decrease in current and non-current assets	13.84	(2.74)
Cash flow generated from operations	**197.72**	**259.72**
Income tax paid	(12.74)	(183.96)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**184.99**	**75.75**
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Capital expenditure	(0.24)	(54.80)
Bank deposits (placed/redeemed)	(350.00)	263.17
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(350.24)**	**208.37**
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Repayment of borrowings	5.30	0.03
Interest paid	(0.14)	(0.58)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**5.16**	**(0.55)**
Net (Decrease)/ Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(160.10)**	**283.57**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**314.77**	**31.20**
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**154.68**	**314.78**
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	27.16	264.57
Deposits	127.38	50.15
Cash on hand	0.13	0.05
Total	**154.67**	**314.77**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements
As per my report of even date

For and on behalf of **the Board of Directors**
Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
P. Sai Dhanasekhar	**R. Chellappan**	**A. Balan**
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No.249951	DIN : 00016958	DIN : 00017091

Sd/-
C. Preethy
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Tirupathi
Date: 27-05-2023

SWELECT GREEN ENERGY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital

For the period ended 31 March 2023

Balance as at 1 April 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 1 April 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2023
1,860.95	0.00	1,860.95	0.00	1,860.95

b. Other Equity

For the period ended 31 March ,2023

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
As at 1 April 2022	**6,852.04**	**(2,698.24)**	**4,153.80**
Profit for the year		107.74	107.74
Total comprehensive income	**6,852.04**	**(2,590.51)**	**4,261.53**
As at 31 March,2023	**6,852.04**	**(2,590.50)**	**4,261.54**

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
As at 1 April 2021	**6,852.04**	**(3,162.99)**	**3,689.05**
Profit for the year		464.76	464.76
Total comprehensive income	**6,852.04**	**(2,698.24)**	**4,153.80**
As at 31 March 2022	**6,852.04**	**(2,698.24)**	**4,153.80**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements
As per my report of even date

For and on behalf of **the Board of Directors**
Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited

Sd/-
P. Sai Dhanasekhar
Partner
Membership No.249951

Sd/-
R. Chellappan
Director
DIN : 00016958

Sd/-
A. Balan
Director
DIN : 00017091

Place: Tirupathi
Date: 27-05-2023

Sd/-
C. Preethy
Chief Financial Officer

1 Corporate information:

Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited ('SGES or the Company') was incorporated in India as a Private Limited Company under the Companies Act, 1956 on December 13, 2010. The Company is primarily engaged in providing maintenance and providing Infrastructure to the developers of Solar Park, generation and sale of solar power.

The Company on 30th March 2016 acquired a 12 MW Solar Power Plant at Vellakoil, by way of slump exchange from its Holding Company viz., Swelect Energy Systems Limited.

2 Basis of preparation:

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR/ Rs.), which is the Company's functional currency. All the financial information have been presented in Indian Rupees Lakhs except for share data and as otherwise stated.

Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, the Management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2023 is included in the following notes:
Note 3 - Useful life of Property,Plant and Equipment.
Note 23 - Fair valuation of Financial Assets/Liabilities

2(a) Summary of significant accounting policies:

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification which is determined based on the operating cycle.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realised 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.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.
A liability is 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 operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power from renewable energy sources is recognised in accordance with the price agreed under the provisions of the power purchase agreement entered into with Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO) and other customers. Such revenue is recognised on the basis of actual units generated and transmitted.

Revenue from power distribution business is accounted on the basis of billings to the customers and includes unbilled revenues accrued upto the end of accounting year. Customers are billed as per the tariff rates issued by Electricity Regulatory Commission. Interest is accounted on accrual basis on overdue bills.

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Income:

Income arising from REC is initially recognized in respect of the number of units of power exported at the minimum expected realisable value, determined based on the rates specified under the relevant regulations duly considering the entitlements as per the policy, industry specific developments, Management assessment etc. and when there is no uncertainty in realizing the same. The difference between the amount recognized initially and the amount realized on sale of such RECs at the Power Exchange are accounted for as and when such sale happens.

Income from service

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a periodic basis over the period of the contract according to the terms and conditions of the agreements.

Interest income

Revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Interest income is included in 'Other Income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in Revenue from Operations in the Statement of Profit or Loss due to its operating nature.

c. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials, stores and spares -

Lower of cost and net realisable value.
However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress, Finished goods -

Lower of cost and net realisable value.
Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

Traded goods -

Lower of cost and net realisable value.
Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs to make the sale.

d. Taxes
Current income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current Tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year and is determined in accordance with the latest provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.
Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and written off to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

In the situations where the Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India or tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where it operates, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of timing differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of timing differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the timing differences originate.

e. Employee Benefits
Defined Contribution Plan

Provident Fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent of the pre-payment.

f. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

g. Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets

Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Other Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value, only if it increases the future benefits from the existing Property, Plant and Equipment beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains and losses arising from derecognition of Property,Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/part of the Property,Plant and Equipment separately, if the component/part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the Property,Plant and Equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining Property,Plant and Equipment.

Capital Work-in-Progress: Projects under which Property,Plant and Equipment is not ready for their intended use and other capital work-in-progress are carried at cost, comprising direct cost and attributable interest. Once it has becomes available for use, their cost is re-classified to appropriate caption and subjected to depreciation.

h. Depreciation and amortisation:

Depreciation is provided using the straight line method as per the useful lives of the assets estimated by the Management as follows:

Building	30 years
Plant and Machinery (other than Solar Plant)	15 years
Solar Plant	25 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture and Fittings	10 years

i. Useful lives/depreciation rates

Considering the applicability of Schedule II, the Management has estimated the useful lives and residual values of all its Property, Plant and Machinery.The Management believes that the depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful life and residual values of Property, Plant and Machinery, though these rates in certain cases are different from the lives prescribed under schedule II.

The Management has estimated, supported by independent assessment by professionals, the useful lives of the following classes of Property,Plant and Equipment.

The useful lives of certain Solar Plant and Machinery is 25 years. These lives are higher than those indicated in Schedule II.

Leasehold improvements are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives (5 years) or the remainder of primary lease period, whichever is lower.

Other Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over a period of five or three years as applicable.

j. Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date ,if there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an Property, Plant and Equipment exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the Property, Plant and Equipment. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the Property, Plant and Equipment over its remaining useful life.

k. 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 capitalized 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.

l. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to April 1, 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.
Leases where, the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased term, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in fixed assets. Lease income on an operating lease is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

m. Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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 risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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 that 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

n. Financial instruments:

Financial Assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:
• Financial assets at fair value
• Financial assets at amortised cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

• **Business model test:** The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).

• **Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

• **Business model test:** The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

• **Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All equity investments are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for those equity investments for which the entity has elected to present value changes in 'other comprehensive income'.

If an equity investment is not held for trading, an irrevocable election is made at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income with only dividend income recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

• The rights to receive cash flows from the Property,Plant and Equipment has expired, or

• The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the Property,Plant and Equipment or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either;

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the Property,Plant and Equipment or
(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the Property,Plant and Equipment , but has transferred control of the Property,Plant and Equipment.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:
• Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
• 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:
• the 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
• full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).
The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:
• Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
• All lease receivables

Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For 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, 12-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 12-months ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

\- Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

Offsetting of financial instruments:

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

o. Fair value measurement

The Company measures specific financial instruments of certain investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

- 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 by the Company.

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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 have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarizes the accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in relevant notes.

p. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise Cash at Banks and on hand including cheques on hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

q. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are presented using indirect method, whereby profit/loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company is segregated based on the available information.

r. Exceptional items

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 the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

SWELECT GREEN ENERGY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fittings	Computers	Total
Cost						
As at 1 April 2022	**80.93**	**7,890.81**	**34.84**	**1.39**	**5.50**	**8,013.47**
Additions	-	-	0.24	-	-	0.24
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	**80.93**	**7,890.81**	**35.07**	**1.39**	**5.50**	**8,013.71**
Depreciation						
As at 31 March 2022	**18.88**	**1,854.28**	**26.05**	**1.22**	**4.93**	**1,905.36**
Charge for the year	3.84	223.95	0.84	0.15	0.19	**228.97**
As at 31 March 2023	**22.72**	**2,078.22**	**26.89**	**1.37**	**5.12**	**2,134.33**
Impairment						
As at 31 March 2022	-	**2,213.61**	-	-	-	**2,213.61**
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	-	**2,213.61**	-	-	-	**2,213.61**
Net Block						
As at 31 March 2022	**62.06**	**3,822.92**	**8.78**	**0.17**	**0.57**	**3,894.50**
As at 31 March 2023	**58.22**	**3,598.98**	**8.18**	**0.02**	**0.38**	**3,665.77**

SWELECT GREEN ENERGY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Financial assets at Amortised cost

4(a) Loans (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated) carried at amortised cost

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(i) Non-Current		
Advances	32.49	9.02
Loans to related parties	1,351.48	1,173.90
Total	**1,383.97**	**1,182.91**

Loan from Related party represents amounts borrowed from Swelect Energy Systems Limited, the Holding company. The amount is repayment in equal installations.

4(b) Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Carried at amortised cost	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Non Current		
Security deposit (Refer Note below)	1.25	7.31
Total	**1.25**	**7.31**

Security deposit is a non-derivative financial assets which generates an effective interest income of 5.6 % for the Company.

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current		
Security Deposit-Current	-	0.15
Deposits with original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months	350.00	-
Interest accrued	2.44	-
Total	**352.44**	**0.15**

5 Other Non-current Assets (Unsecured, considered good)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Prepaid expenses	56.63	80.04
Total	**56.63**	**80.04**

6 Trade receivables

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Unsecured, Considered good		
Other than related parties	525.85	533.59
Receivables from Related parties	208.10	67.23
Unsecured, Considered doubtful	-	
Other than related parties		19.53
Less:Provision for ECL	(19.53)	(19.53)
Total	**714.42**	**600.82**

Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 years	1-2 years	Total
As at 31 March 2023	198.90	56.01	479.04	**733.94**
As at 31 March 2022	182.39	152.75	285.22	**620.35**

Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	19.53	19.53

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Balances with Banks:		
On current accounts	27.16	264.57
Cash on hand	0.13	0.05
Deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	127.38	50.15
Total	**154.67**	**314.77**

8 Other Current assets

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Unsecured, considered good		
Supplier advances	2.00	0.94
Prepaid expenses	34.04	5.11
Balances with Government Authorities	(12.71)	6.37
Other receivables	-	1.34
Total	**23.32**	**13.76**

SWELECT GREEN ENERGY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

9 Equity Share capital

	Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	
Authorised Share Capital	**Nos.**	**Rs.**
As at April 1 2022	**2,000,000**	**2,000.00**
Increase/(Decrease) during the period	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	**2,000,000**	**2,000.00**

Issued, subscribed & fully paid up	**Nos.**	**Rs.**
As at April 1 2022	**1,860,953.00**	**1,860.95**
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	**1,860,953.00**	**1,860.95**

a. Terms/rights attached to equity shares -

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.100/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

b. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding in the class	Number of shares	% holding in the class
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	1,860,953	100%	1,860,953	100%

No. of shares held by the Promoters	**As at 31 March 2023**		**As at 31 March 2022**	
SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS LIMITED	1,860,853	99.99%	1,860,853	99.99%
R.Chellappan (Nominee shareholder)	100	0.01%	100	0.01%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholder regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

10 Other Equity

Other Equity movement during the year 2022-23:-

Particulars	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total
As at 31 March 2021	**6,852.03**	**(3,163.01)**	**3,689.05**
Profit for the year		464.76	**464.76**
As at 31 March 2022	**6,852.03**	**(2,698.28)**	**4,153.81**
Profit for the year		107.74	**107.74**
As at 31 March 2023	**6,852.03**	**(2,590.54)**	**4,261.55**

SWELECT GREEN ENERGY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

11 Borrowings
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(i) Non - Current		
Loan from Related party	5.33	0.03
Total	**5.33**	**0.03**

Loan from Related party represents amounts borrowed from Swelect Energy Systems Limited, the Holding company and is repayable on demand.

12 Other Financial Liabilities	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current		
Payable for capital purchase	-	0.10
Deposit- Rent	25.77	-
Total	**25.77**	**0.10**

12a Other Current Liabilities		
Advance from Customers	207.35	-
Statutory dues payables	0.83	34.10
	208.18	**34.10**

13 Trade payables	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Trade payables	15.70	10.69
(Refer Note below regarding dues to micro, small and medium enterprises)		
Trade payables to Related parties (Refer Note 21)		-
Total	**15.70**	**10.69**

Particulars	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2023	9.70	5.99	-	-	15.70
Year ended March 31, 2022	8.83	1.86	-	-	10.69

Note:
There is no overdue amount payable to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under "The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006". Further, the Company has not paid any interest to any Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during the year.

SWELECT GREEN ENERGY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
14	**Revenue from operations**		
	Revenue from operations		
	Sale of power	381.13	408.61
	Lease rental income	8.83	8.83
	Service Income	18.05	9.23
	Other operating revenue		
	Renewable Energy Certificate Income (net)	100.93	637.11
	Total	**508.93**	**1,063.77**

		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
15	**Other income**		
	Interest income	123.87	73.27
	Liabilities no longer required, written back	-	0.25
	Total	**123.87**	**73.51**

		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
16	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	21.43	26.85
	Contribution to provident and other funds	1.57	1.78
	Staff welfare expenses	1.08	0.91
	Total	**24.08**	**29.53**

		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
17	**Finance costs**		
	Interest	-	0.58
	Bank and other charges	0.14	0.04
	Total	**0.14**	**0.61**

		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
18	**Depreciation expense**		
	Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	228.70
	Total	**-**	**228.70**

		31 March 2023	31 March 2021
19	**Other expenses**		
	Sub-contracting and processing expenses	56.13	42.49
	Lease rental	-	15.99
	Rent	18.09	1.36
	Rates and taxes	0.44	0.79
	Insurance	17.82	13.42
	Security charges	5.01	4.39
	Repairs and maintenance		
	- Plant & Machinery	65.35	81.26
	- Others	3.30	5.66
	Travelling and conveyance	1.50	2.46
	Communication costs	1.21	1.00
	Printing and Stationery	0.14	0.08
	Legal and professional fees	11.16	13.25
	Payment to auditor (Refer details below)	0.17	0.14
	Provision for Bad Debts	-	0.45
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.44	1.10
	Total	**180.76**	**183.85**
	Payment to auditor		
	Audit fee	0.17	0.14
		0.17	**0.14**

		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
20	**Earnings price per share (EPS)**		
	Loss attributable to Equity Share holders of the Company (A)	107.74	694.59
	Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS (B)	1,860,953.00	1,860,953.00
	Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	5.79	37.32
	Diluted Earnings per share (A/B)	5.79	37.32

SWELECT GREEN ENERGY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

21 Related party transactions
Names of related parties

Holding Company	Swelect Energy Systems Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Amex Alloys Private Limited Swelect Power Systems Private Limited KJ Solar Systems Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Mr. R. Chellappan - Director Mr. A. Balan - Whole time Director Mrs. Preethy - Chief Financial Officer Ms.Shafia. B- Company Secretary(upto August 2022)

Particulars	**Swelect Energy Systems Limited**	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Swelect Energy Systems Limited		
Purchase of goods	4.77	0.97
Rental expenditure	1.16	0.60
Interest on unsecured loan	-	0.58
Management fees - expense	6.72	6.00
Lease rental income	7.89	7.89
Advance borrowed	406.45	70.78
Advance repaid	401.16	70.75
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Unsecured loan	5.33	0.03

Amex Alloys Private Limited		
Sale of power	78.53	140.63
Sale of goods	119.12	3.67
Lease rental income	0.94	0.94
Facility management fees income	-	3.72
Balance outstanding as at the year end:		
Trade receivables	137.43	58.90
Trade payables	-	-
Swelect Power Systems Pvt Ltd		
Interest Income	59.11	56.06
Advance given	59.11	318.68
Advance repaid	119.00	25.00
Loan given	810.96	870.85
KJ Solar Systems Pvt Ltd		
Interest Income	37.47	3.05
Advance given	237.47	303.06
Advance repaid	-	0.01
Loan given	540.52	303.05
Key Managerial Personnel		
Remuneration paid- Ms.Shafia	4.13	7.69

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

22 Financial Instruments

Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

	31 March 2023			31 March 2022		
Financial instruments by category	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	-	714.42	714.42	-	600.82	600.82
Cash and cash equivalents	-	154.67	154.67	-	314.77	314.77
Other financial assets	-	352.44	352.44	-	0.15	0.15
Security deposits		1.25	1.25	-	7.46	7.46
Advances	-	32.49	32.49	-	9.02	9.02
Total financial assets	**-**	**1,255.28**	**1,255.28**	**-**	**932.23**	**932.23**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings - Others	-	5.33	5.33	-	0.03	0.03
Trade Payables	-	15.70	15.70	-	10.69	10.69
Other financial Liabilities		25.77	25.77			
Capital Creditors	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10
Total financial liabilities	-	**46.80**	**46.80**	-	**10.83**	**10.83**

Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The Company has not disclosed fair values of financial instruments such as trade receivables and related cash and cash equivalents, trade payables,capital creditors and Statutory dues payable (that are short term in nature), because their carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

23 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, accompanying disclosures, and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies, Management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their nominal values as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experiences. Individual trade receivables are written off, when Management deems them not collectible.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24 Financial Risk Management Objectives & Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of short and long tenured borrowings, trade and other payables. Most of these liabilities relate to financing Company's working capital cycle. The Company has trade and other receivables, loans and advances that arise directly from its operations.

The Company is accordingly exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's senior management oversees management of these risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks for the Company are accountable to the Board of Directors. This process provides assurance that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company's policies and overall risk appetite. In addition, independent views from bankers and currency market experts are obtained periodically to validate risk mitigation decisions.

The Management reviews and agree policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the interest rate movement.

Particulars	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**
Variable rate borrowings	5.33	-
Total	**5.33**	

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables and from its financing activities.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms in line with respective industry norms. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.
The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	**Neither past due nor impaired**	**Past due but not impaired**		**Past Due and Impaired**	**Total**
		Less than 1 year	**More than 1 year**		
Trade Receivables as of 31 March 2023	198.90	56.01	459.52	19.53	714.42
Trade Receivables as of 31 March 2022	121.14	194.62	265.53	19.53	581.29

The requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting date.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet it cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans, debt, and overdraft from both domestic and international Banks at an optimised cost.

The table below summarise the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**		
	Less than 1 year	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
Borrowings	-	5.33	5.33
Trade Payables	15.70	-	15.70
Other financial liabilities	25.77	-	25.77
Total	**41.47**	5.33	**46.80**

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**		
	Less than 1 year	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
Borrowings	0.03	-	0.03
Trade Payables	10.69	-	10.69
Other financial liabilities	0.10	-	0.10
Total	**10.83**	-	**10.83**

25 Capital Management

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and net debt. Primary objective of Company’s capital management is to ensure that it maintains an optimum financing structure and healthy returns in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, in light of the changes in economic conditions or business requirements. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Gearing Ratio:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Borrowings	5.33	0.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	154.67	314.77
Net Debt	**(149.34)**	**(314.77)**
Equity	6,122.51	6,014.76
Total Capital	**6,122.51**	**6,014.76**
Capital and Net Debt	**5,973.16**	**5,699.99**
Gearing Ratio	**-2.50%**	**-5.52%**

26 The Company has assessed the recoverability of its Property, Plant and Equipment duly considering the significant estimates and judgements which inter-alia includes revenue projections based on most recent long-term forecasts, resultant cash flows using an appropriate discount rate. All of these estimates and judgements have inherent uncertainties and the actual results may differ from that estimated as at the date of the Balance sheet. The estimation of revenue projections is based on the Management's assessment of probability of securing new businesses in the future, duly considering adverse business impact and other uncertainties.
Based on the assessment, the Company had made provision for impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment for Rs.692.38 lakhs and disclosed the same as an exceptional item in the financial statements of the previous years. The Management has concluded that the carrying value of the Property, Plant and Equipment are recoverable duly considering the expected future business projections as at 31 March 2023.

27 Following Ratios to be disclosed:-

RATIOS	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	Variance
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3.66	3.39	8%
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Total Debt	Shareholders Equity	0.00	0.00	`
(c) Return on Equity Ratio,	Profit after Tax	Shareholder's Equity	1.76	7.73	-77%
(d) Inventory turnover ratio,	COGS or Sales	Average inventory	-	-	
(e) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Net credit sales	Average accounts receivable	0.19	0.47	-59%
(f) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	-	-	
(g) Net capital turnover ratio,	Revenue from Operations	Working capital	0.56	1.62	-65%
(h) Net profit ratio,	Profit/(Loss)	Revenue from Operations	0.21	0.44	-52%
(i) Return on Capital employed,	Profit/(Loss) before interest and Tax	Capital employed	0.03	0.12	-72%
(j) Return on investment	Computed using Time Weighted Rate of Return		2.29	2.23	3%

* The variance is mainly due to impairment of property, plant and equipment in the previous year.
* The receivable ratio is impacted due to longer payment cycle by the DISCOMs. However, we have recovered a majority of the payment in April 2023.
*DCSR is Nil due to minimal loans

28 Additional Information

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

(b) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year

(c) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(d) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

(f) To the best of its knowledge, The Company has not had any transaction with any struck-off companies.

(g) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with the ROC beyond the statutory period as at the year ended 31 March 2023.

29 Recent Accounting 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. There are no new Standards that became effective during the year. Amendments that became effective during the year did not have any material effect. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

1. Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies.

2. Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

3. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of these amendments is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendments and the impact of the amendments are insignificant in the financial statements

30 Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary.

For P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.021230S

Sd/-
P. Sai Dhanasekhar
Partner
Membership No.249951
UDIN:
Place: Tirupathi
Date:27 May 2023

For and on behalf of **the Board of Directors**
Swelect Green Energy Solutions Private Limited

Sd/-
R. Chellappan
Director
DIN : 00016958

Sd/-
A. Balan
Director
DIN : 00017091

Sd/-
C. Preethy
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date:27 May 2023