

## Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited

## Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2023

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	7,568.55	7,673.56	8,013.68
Right of Use Assets	3	19,006.65	19,199.58	19,585.35
Capital Work-in-Progress	4	59,186.06	52,547.22	25,344.78
Intangible Assets	5	579.48	650.02	790.46
Intangible Assets Under Development	6	-	-	-
Investments in JV's	7	476.00	476.00	476.00
Financial Assets				
Loans & Advances	8	140.63	77.07	69.54
Other Non Current Financial Assets	9	74,477.64	92,927.04	90,904.04
Investment in Bonds	10	1,54,786.10	1,32,227.26	86,482.28
Other Non Current Assets	11	7,184.20	6,475.59	9,166.30
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>		<b>3,23,405.31</b>	<b>3,12,253.34</b>	<b>2,40,832.43</b>
Current Assets				
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivable	12	1,54,075.22	1,53,997.81	1,73,944.27
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	2,20,854.01	1,78,078.49	1,32,321.32
Bank balances other than cash & cash equivalents	14	70,036.09	80,036.09	80,995.13
Loans & Advances	15	1,672.95	1,670.41	1,657.84
Other Financial Assets	16	1,12,930.30	1,19,398.72	1,19,126.75
Other Current Assets	17	450.71	707.93	731.53
Current Tax Assets (Net)	18	-3,245.83	-3,032.67	31.29
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>5,56,773.45</b>	<b>5,30,856.78</b>	<b>5,08,808.13</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>8,80,178.76</b>	<b>8,43,110.12</b>	<b>7,49,640.56</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
Equity				
Equity Share capital	19	1,35,400.00	1,35,400.00	1,35,400.00
Other Equity	20	1,34,607.39	1,25,304.11	1,02,231.41
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>2,70,007.39</b>	<b>2,60,704.11</b>	<b>2,37,631.41</b>
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	21	301.86	304.95	301.86
Lease Liabilities	22	175.73	171.89	164.20
Other Financial Liabilities	23	88,007.01	1,06,983.56	98,980.13
Provisions	24	1,026.52	1,051.85	1,004.79
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	25	308.74	352.57	416.85
Other Non-Current Liabilities	26	5,429.31	5,556.43	5,287.96
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities</b>		<b>95,249.17</b>	<b>1,14,421.25</b>	<b>1,06,155.79</b>

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	27	-	13,154.84	-
Lease Liabilities	28	13.14	12.98	12.66
Trade Payables	29			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		40,560.00	44,038.40	44,451.09
Other Financial Liabilities	30	4,50,520.06	3,86,960.09	3,36,333.84
Provisions	31	1,190.00	1,021.24	872.53
Other Current Liabilities	32	5,989.17	7,326.73	8,161.55
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	33	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		4,98,272.37	4,52,514.28	3,89,831.67
Deferred Revenue	34	16,649.83	15,470.48	16,021.69
Total Equity and Liabilities		8,80,178.76	8,43,110.12	7,49,640.56
Significant accounting policies	1			

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(S K Gupta)  
GM Finance

(Joshit Kanjan Sikidar)  
Director (Fin)  
DIN 10301499

(Rameshwar Prasad Gupta)  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN 03388822

Place : New Delhi

Date : 14-02-24

Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for Nine Months ended 31st December 2023

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	For Nine Months ended 31st December 2023	For the half year ended 30th September 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2023
<b>Income</b>				
Revenue from Operations	35	9,82,666.05	7,01,817.21	10,79,507.14
Other Income	36	7,888.72	4,171.78	6,935.84
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>9,90,554.77</b>	<b>7,05,988.99</b>	<b>10,86,442.98</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Purchase of Solar Power	37	9,37,863.79	6,68,675.44	10,34,325.70
Employee Benefits Expense	38	4,297.06	3,401.27	3,196.87
Finance Costs	39	771.29	547.08	815.16
Depreciation & Amortisation	40	1,311.54	870.35	1,750.27
Other Expenses	41	2,949.86	1,619.87	3,994.95
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>9,47,193.54</b>	<b>6,75,114.01</b>	<b>10,44,082.95</b>
<b>Profit before Exceptional Items &amp; Tax</b>		<b>43,361.23</b>	<b>30,874.98</b>	<b>42,360.03</b>
<b>Exceptional Items</b>				
Compensation to SPD on account of Change in Law		11,939.69	10,703.25	25,600.53
Compensation from DISCOM on account of change in Law		(11,939.69)	(10,703.25)	(25,600.53)
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>		<b>43,361.23</b>	<b>30,874.98</b>	<b>42,360.03</b>
<b>Tax Expense</b>				
Current Tax				
Current Years		11,097.96	7,866.56	10,796.21
Earlier Years		(4.61)	-	6.89
Deferred Tax		(108.11)	(64.28)	(8.03)
<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>		<b>10,985.24</b>	<b>7,802.28</b>	<b>10,795.07</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>32,375.98</b>	<b>23,072.70</b>	<b>31,564.96</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (net of tax)				
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans transferred to OCI		-	-	27.34
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	(6.88)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year (Comprising Profit(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)</b>		<b>32,375.98</b>	<b>23,072.70</b>	<b>31,585.42</b>

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	For Nine Months ended 31st December 2023	For the half year ended 30th September 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Earnings Per Equity Share				
Basic (₹)		318.82	340.81	233.12
Diluted (₹)		318.82	340.81	233.12
Significant accounting policies	1			

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(S K Gupta)  
GM Finance

(Joshit Ranjan Sikidar)  
Director (Fin)  
DIN 10301499

(Rameshwar Prasad Gupta)  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN 03388822

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 14.02.24



## Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited

## Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital				
For nine months ended 31st December 2023				₹ Lakhs
Balance as at 1st April 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity during the year	Balance as at 30th December 2023
1,35,400	-	1,35,400	-	1,35,400
For the half year ended 30th September 2023				₹ Lakhs
Balance as at 1st April 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity during the year	Balance as at 30th September 2023
1,35,400	-	1,35,400	-	1,35,400
For the year ended 31st March 2023				₹ Lakhs
Balance as at 1st April 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity during the year	Balance as at 31st March 2023
35,400	-	35,400	1,00,000	1,35,400
B. Other Equity				
For nine months ended 31st December 2023				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Reserve and surplus	Total	
		Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 1st April 2023	-	1,02,231.41	1,02,231.41	
Prior period Errors				
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period				
Profit for the year		32,375.98	32,375.98	
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	
Allotment of shares during the year	-		-	
Total Comprehensive Income	-	1,34,607.39	1,34,607.39	
Transfer to/from Retained Earnings				
Share Application Money received during the year	-		-	
Final Dividend - FY 2020-21 (Refer Note no 19)		-	-	
Balance as at 31st December 2023	-	1,34,607.39	1,34,607.39	
For the half year ended 30th September 2023				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Reserve and surplus	Total	
		Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 1st April 2023	-	1,02,231.41	1,02,231.41	
Prior period Errors				
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period				
Profit for the year		23,072.70	23,072.70	
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	
Allotment of shares during the year	-		-	
Total Comprehensive Income	-	1,25,304.11	1,25,304.11	
Transfer to/from Retained Earnings				
Share Application Money received during the year	-		-	
Final Dividend - FY 2020-21 (Refer Note no 19)		-	-	
Balance as at 30th September 2023	-	1,25,304.11	1,25,304.11	

For the year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	₹ Lakhs		
	Share application money pending allotment	Reserve and surplus	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2022		Retained Earnings	
Prior period Errors	1,00,000.00	70,645.99	1,70,645.99
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period			
Profit for the year	-	31,564.96	31,564.96
Other Comprehensive Income	-	20.46	20.46
Allotment of shares during the year	(1,00,000.00)	-	(1,00,000.00)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	1,02,231.41	1,02,231.41
Transfer to/from Retained Earnings	-	-	-
Share Application Money received during the year	-	-	-
Final Dividend - FY 2020-21 (Refer Note no 19)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	1,02,231.41	1,02,231.41

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(S K Gupta)  
GM Finance

(Joshit Rajan Sikidar)  
Director (Fin)  
DIN 10301499

(Rameshwar Prasad Gupta)  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN 03388822

Place : New Delhi

Date : 14.02.24

## **Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited**

### **Company Information and Significant Accounting Policies**

#### **Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements**

##### **Note: 1:**

##### **A. Reporting entity**

Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited is a company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: U40106DL2011GOI225263). The address of the Company's registered office is 6th Floor, Plate B, NBCC Office Block Tower - 2, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi -110023. The company is primarily engaged in implementation of a number of schemes of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), major ones being the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) schemes for large-scale grid-connected solar power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), Wind Power projects, Solar Park Schemes and Grid-Connected Solar Rooftop Schemes along with a host of other specialized schemes. The company is also engaged in auctioning of Solar, Wind, Hybrid & Floating Power Projects. The company has a Power Trading licence and is active in this domain through trading of renewable power from projects set up under the schemes being implemented by it. The company is also involved in rendering project management consultancy services for setting up of Solar Power Projects. The company is also engaged in generation and sale of renewable energy power.

##### **B. Basis of preparation**

##### **1. Statement of Compliance**

These standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual basis of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable), the Electricity Act 2003 to the extent applicable.



## **2. Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy Point No. 18 i.e. "financial instruments"). The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in notes to Financial Statements.

## **3. Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest lakhs (up to two decimals), except as stated otherwise.

## **4. Current and non-current classification**

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

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

## **C. Significant Accounting Policies**

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies



have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. The Company has elected to utilize the option under Ind AS 101 by not applying the provisions of Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 38 retrospectively and continue to use the previous GAAP carrying amount as a deemed cost under Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. 1 April 2016. Therefore, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per the previous GAAP as at 1 April 2016, i.e. the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, were maintained on transition to Ind AS.

## **1. Property, plant and equipment**

### **1.1. Initial recognition and measurement**

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if and only if 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.

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost.

Subsequent measurement is done at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are recognized separately.

Deposits, payments/liabilities made provisionally towards compensation, rehabilitation and other expenses relatable to land in possession are treated as cost of land.

In the case of assets put to use, where final settlement of bills with contractors is yet to be affected, capitalization is done on provisional basis subject to necessary adjustment in the year of final settlement.

Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized upon acquisition. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in the statement of profit and loss on consumption.

Construction of assets on leasehold land is capitalized as building/improvements as and when construction is completed on actual cost incurred and are depreciated over the term of lease.

### **1.2. Subsequent costs**

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

### **1.3. Derecognition**

Property, plant and equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

### **1.4. Depreciation/Amortization**

Depreciation on Property plant and equipment of Power generating Units of the Company is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss on straight-line method following the rates and methodology as notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff and in accordance with schedule II of Companies Act 2013

Buildings relating to generation of electricity business are depreciated following the rates and methodology notified by the CERC tariff regulations.

ROU Assets are amortised over the Lease period.

Depreciation on assets other than the assets specified above is provided on straight line method following the useful life specified in the Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on addition to/deletion from Property, plant and equipment during the year is charged on pro rata basis from/up to the date on which the asset becomes available to use/is disposed off.

Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities on account of exchange fluctuation, price adjustment, change in duties or similar factors, the



unamortized balance of such asset is charged off prospectively over the remaining useful life determined following the applicable accounting policies relating to depreciation.

Assets individually costing Rs 5,000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition on account of materiality.

### **1.5. Leases**

#### **1) The Company as a lessee**

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Land, Buildings and Solar Power Plant under Power Purchase Agreements (PPA). The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date. In case of Solar Power Plant under Power Purchase Agreement, as variable lease payment is purely dependent on the quantity of output from the identified asset, these payments are not to be included in determining the measurement of lease liability and Right of Use Asset. The company shall charge these variable lease payments in profit or loss as and when they become payable. (Refer point 10).

#### **2) The Company as a lessor**

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the ROU asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

## **2. Capital work-in-progress**

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and borrowing costs.

## **3. Intangible assets and intangible assets under development**

### **3.1. Initial recognition and measurement**

An intangible asset is recognized if and only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are recognized at cost. Subsequent measurement is done at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any directly attributable incidental expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use. Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalizations under intangible assets are carried as intangible assets under development till they are ready for their intended use.

### **3.2. Derecognition**

An intangible asset is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

### **3.3. Amortization**

Intangible assets are amortized on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or 5 years whichever is lower.



#### **4. Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs consist of (a) interest expense calculated using the effective interest method as described in Ind AS 109 - 'Financial Instruments ' (b) finance charges in respect of lease liability recognized in accordance with Ind AS 116 - 'Leases' and (c) exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction/exploration/ development or erection of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of general borrowing that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition, construction/exploration or erection of the qualifying asset.

Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

#### **5. Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

## **6. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

## **7. Government grants**

Government grants are recognized initially as deferred income when received and/or on there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Grants that compensate the Company for the cost of an asset are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related asset. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognized over the period in which the related costs are incurred and deducted from the related expenses.

Interest earned on fund investment out of unutilized grant is treated as grant.

## **8. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be



required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

## **9. Revenue**

Company's revenues arise from sale of power, consultancy, project management & supervision services and other income.

### **9.1. Revenue from sale of power/Variable Lease Receipts based on output.**

Revenue is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the products or services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognizes revenue when (or as) control over the products or services is transferred to a customer.

Revenue from sale of power/variable lease receipts is recognized on the basis of terms and conditions of Power Sale Agreements (PSA) with the Buying Utilities and as per rates agreed with the Buying Utilities. The Units (KWh) are recognized on the basis of Joint Meter Reading / State Energy Accounting (JMR)/(SEA) in case of Intra State power sale and Regional Energy Accounting (REA) in case of Inter State Power sale. At each reporting date revenue from sale of power/ variable lease receipts includes sales made to beneficiaries but not billed i.e unbilled revenue.

Sales transactions are reconciled at regular intervals in order to reconcile with the units traded.

Rebates allowed to beneficiaries as early payment incentives are deducted from the amount of revenue.

## **9.2. Revenue from services**

Revenue from consultancy, project management, supervision and other services rendered is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of Third Parties. The Company recognizes revenue when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied, which typically occurs when (or as) control over the services is transferred to a customer.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

### **9.2.1. Revenue recognition in case of Grid/Off Grid - Rooftop Projects/Solar power projects/Wind power projects/Hybrid Projects/Floating Power Projects.**

MNRE provides 3%/2% of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) in respect of Rooftop Projects towards Publicity, Orientation, Awareness Programme, Workshops, Field Visits, Monitoring and Technical guidance etc. Revenue from Project monitoring and Technical Guidance in respect of Rooftop Projects – Grid/Off Grid is recognized on a systematic basis related to stage of progress and respective terms of the projects/Schemes. In case of particular scheme, where the revenue has been recognized and the scheme is closed/capacity commissioned subsequently, any impact of revenue recognized earlier is accordingly reversed.

The actual expenditure incurred towards Publicity, Orientation, Awareness Programme, Workshops and Field visits is deducted from the revenue recognized above and the net income is disclosed. In case the expenditure incurred are in excess during the year as compared to revenue recognized in line with the policy, the same is adjusted out of the revenue recognized, in the subsequent year.

The service charges received/receivable (net of incentives payable, if any) from the developer under Rooftop Projects are being recognized as income in the year in which the project capacity is sanctioned. However, the service



charges are adjusted based on change in benchmark cost applicable(if any) at the time of commissioning/actual capacity commissioned.

Fund handling charges under various MNRE Schemes are recognized as income in proportion to funds disbursed as per terms of sanction letter issued by MNRE.

The Success fee in respect of the Solar /Wind /Hybrid/Floating power projects is being charged from the Solar /Wind /Hybrid/ Floating Power Developers. 90% of the total Success fees is recognized as income on accrual basis at the time of issuance of LoA/LoI based on the completion of various activities/services rendered as per technical estimates and balance 10% is recognized at the time of commissioning of Solar/Wind/Hybrid/ Floating Power Projects.

The Success fee in respect of the Solar PV Power Plant linked with manufacturing facility is being charged from the Solar Power Developers. As per technical estimate and long duration of the project the income is recognized @ 40% of the total Success fees on accrual basis at the time of signing of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), 50% on Financial Closure (FC) and the balance 10% is recognized at the time of commissioning of Solar Power Project.

### **9.3. Revenue Recognition – Other operational Income & other income**

Revenue from other operational income and other income comprises interest from banks, employees, contractors etc., dividend from investments in joint venture and subsidiary companies, dividend from mutual fund investments, surcharge received from customers for delayed payments, tender fee, sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

Interest income is recognized, when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists, on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate, using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

Scrap is accounted for as and when sold. Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for in the year of acceptance. Other insurance claims are accounted for based on certainty of realization.

For debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), interest income is recorded using the 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 amortized cost of a financial liability. When

calculating the EIR, 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.

Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The interest/surcharge on late payment/overdue sundry debtors for sale of power is recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

Interest/surcharge recoverable on advances to suppliers as well as warranty claims, interest charges on the late payment of service charges, liquidated damages, forfeiture of Performance bank guarantee, delay charges on late submission bank guarantees and tender fees wherever there is uncertainty of realization/acceptance are not treated as accrued and are therefore, accounted for on receipt/acceptance.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss only when the right to receive is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

#### **10. Purchase of Power/ Variable Lease Payments based on Output**

Purchase of power/ variable lease payment based on output is accounted for on the basis of Joint Meter Reading /State Energy Accounting/Regional Energy Accounting (JMR/SEA/REA) as per the terms of Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) executed with Solar Power Developers (SPDs). Purchase transactions are reconciled at regular intervals in order to reconcile with the units traded. Any excess of purchased units over billed units to DISCOMS, the same is recovered from the SPDs. (Refer point 1.5.)

Rebates received from suppliers as early payment incentives are deducted from the amount of purchase.

#### **11. Employee benefits**

Employee benefits, inter-alia includes provident fund, pension, gratuity, leave benefits and post-retirement benefits.

##### **11.1. Short Term Benefit**

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which the related services are rendered.



A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under performance related pay if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

### **11.2. Defined contribution plans**

Defined contribution plans are those plans in which an entity pays fixed contribution into separate entities and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Company's contribution paid/payable during the year to Provident Fund and Pension Fund is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis. The Company has a defined contribution pension scheme which is administered through a separate trust.

#### **Post retirement other superannuation plan:**

The company has obligation to pay towards the post-employment benefits to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance. Accordingly, the company provide the liability after considering employer's contribution towards provident fund, Pension fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical benefit (PRMB) or any other retirement benefits. The same is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

### **11.3. Defined benefit plans**

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Company's liability towards gratuity, leave benefits, post-retirement medical benefits is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at the end of financial year using the projected unit credit method.

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a liability to the company, the present value of liability is recognized as provision for employee benefit. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in OCI in the period in which they arise.

#### **11.4. Long Term Employee Benefit**

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment constitute other long term employee benefits. Leave Encashment is determined based on the available leave entitlement at the end of the year and actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

The Company's net obligation in respect of leave encashment is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

#### **11.5. Deputation**

Liability in respect of leave encashment and superannuation benefits of employees on deputation with the Company are accounted for on the basis of terms and conditions of deputation of the parent organizations.

### **12. Foreign currency transactions and translation**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which it arises.

Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.



### **13. Income taxes**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income (OCI) or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted and as applicable at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

### **14. Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in

profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

### **15. Material prior period errors**

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated.

### **16. Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

### **17. Cash flow statement**

Cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

### **18. Financial instruments**

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

#### **18.1. Financial assets**

##### **Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognized 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 or issue of the financial asset.

### **Subsequent measurement**

#### **Debt instruments at amortized cost**

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

#### **Debt instrument at FVTOCI (Fair Value through OCI)**

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- (b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

#### **Debt instrument at FVTPL (Fair value through profit or loss)**

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI

criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

### **Equity investments**

Equity investments in joint ventures and subsidiaries are measured at cost.

### **Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset 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 asset, or

(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

### **Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

(b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI.

(c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116.

(d) Trade receivables under Ind AS 115.

(e) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL.

(f) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.

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-month 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 entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

## **18.2. Financial liabilities**

### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

### **Subsequent measurement**

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

#### **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance costs in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to borrowings, trade payables and other contractual liabilities.

#### **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss(FVTPL)**

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 recognized in the profit or 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. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

### **Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

### **19. Operating segments**

In accordance with Ind AS 108, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. The indicators used for internal reporting purposes may evolve in connection with performance assessment measures put in place.

Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate expenses, finance expenses and income tax expenses.

Revenue directly attributable to the segments is considered as segment revenue. Expenses directly attributable to the segments and common expenses allocated on a reasonable basis are considered as segment expenses.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

Segment assets comprise property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, trade and other receivables, inventories and other assets that can be directly or reasonably allocated to segments. For the purpose of segment reporting for the year, property, plant and equipment have been allocated to segments based on the extent of usage of assets for operations attributable to the



respective segments. Segment assets do not include investments, income tax assets, capital work in progress, capital advances, corporate assets and other current assets that cannot reasonably be allocated to segments.

Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities in respect of a segment and consist principally of trade and other payables, employee benefits and provisions. Segment liabilities do not include equity, income tax liabilities, loans and borrowings and other liabilities and provisions that cannot reasonably be allocated to segments.

## **20. Dividends**

Dividend paid/payable and interim dividend to Company's shareholders is recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders' meeting and the Board of Directors.

## **21. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for disbursement**

SECI is working as an implementing agency of MNRE and is involved in disbursement of CFA under various schemes of MNRE, as per the terms of the respective sanction orders.

The CFA received from MNRE is shown under other financial current liability and interest earned on these funds is also credited to the respective CFA.

The CFA is disbursed to the respective parties as per the mile stone achieved and also as per the terms of respective sanction orders.

## **22. Payment Security Fund (PSF)**

In Accordance with Government guidelines regarding 750MW, 2000 MW and 5000 MW, the Payment Security Fund (PSF) has been set up in order to ensure timely payment to the developers. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has vide its order dated 4th February 2019 issued Payment Security Mechanism Guidelines for VGF Schemes.

The money received from encashment of Bank Guarantees (BGs), interest earned on this fund, incentive for early payment (in case amount utilized for early payment has been paid out of PSF) and the grants from Government shall be credited to this fund & levy of fee per unit (if any) payable by developers/ power producers shall also be credited in this fund.

As per the order the fund shall be utilized:

- (a) To make timely payment to Solar Project Developers in case of delay in realizing the payment from the buying utilities.
- (b) For providing security in the form of Letter of Credit/ Bank Guarantee (BG) for the purpose of obtaining long term open access, transmission charges etc. not envisaged at the time of signing of PSA/PPA and applicable charges as per Bulk Power Transmission agreement (BPTA) signed with CTU/STU in line with the applicable regulations.
- (c) To make the differential payment to the developers from the agreed PPA rate in case of short recovery of tariff from the buyer due to the policy/regulatory issues/decisions and transmission-evacuation/open access constraints etc.
- (d) To make the payment on account of short-term open access charges, as per applicable regulations.
- (e) Towards any charges on account of litigations and arbitration award, etc. related to implementation of the scheme including issues arising out of operational difficulties of PPA/PSA/VGF Securitization.

As per terms of PPA signed with various SPDs there are some cases in which tariff payable has been reduced below the signed PPA under various scheme. Any amount of reduction in purchase of solar power due to reduction in tariff is being directly credited to the PSF.

Any difference arising in units of sales and purchase of Power due to State Energy Accounting (SEA)/ Regional Energy Accounting (REA)/ Joint Meter Reading (JMR) is properly dealt with in accounts. In case of excess of sold units over purchased units, the difference is credited to Payment Security Fund (PSF).

Any difference arising due to payment made to Transmission Companies and payment received by SECI from DISCOM/Buying Utilities for transmission charges is transferred to PSF.

Extension Money received/Interest earned on Performance Guarantee Deposit shall also be credited as per provisions contained in MNRE Guidelines on 2000 MW/5000 MW VGF Schemes.

The delay charges received from Solar Park Implementing Agencies (SPIA) shall also be credited as per provisions contained in MNRE Guidelines on 2000 MW/5000 MW VGF Schemes.



Fund lying in the PSF Account is shown under Current liabilities as financial liabilities.

**23. Bank Guarantee Encashment/ funds deposited by the developer in lieu of BG encashment (Wind/Hybrid/Solar/Floating Solar (Standard Bidding Guidelines- Non VGF Schemes)**

Funds received on encashment of bank guarantee/deposited by the developer in lieu of BG encashment under Wind/Hybrid/Solar/Floating Solar (Standard Bidding Guidelines- Non VGF Schemes) are being kept separately in an interest bearing account. Further the interest accruing on these funds is also credited to the same account pending instructions/guidelines from MNRE.

**24. Transmission Charges**

As a part of purchase/ sale of power, transmission charges are reimbursable in nature which are recovered from Buying Utility and payable to SLDCs with no liability on the part of Company. Provision for unbilled transmission charges recoverable from Buying Utilities are recognized and shown under Other Current Financial Assets and the corresponding payable to SLDCs are shown under Other Current Financial Liabilities.

**D. Use of estimates and management judgments**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is as under

### **1. Useful life of property, plant and equipment**

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. The Company reviews at the end of each reporting date the useful life of property, plant and equipment and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

### **2. Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment**

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power plants. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

### **3. Post-employment benefit plans**

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

### **4. Revenues**

The Company records revenue from sale of power based on tariff rates as specified in the respective agreements and as per principles enunciated under Ind AS 115. In cases where units are yet to be ascertained, provisional units are to be considered for the purpose of recognition of revenue.

### **5. Assets held for sale**

Significant judgment is required to apply the accounting of non-current assets held for sale under Ind AS 105 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations'. In assessing the applicability, management has exercised judgment to evaluate the availability of the asset for immediate sale, management's commitment for the sale and probability of sale within one year to conclude if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.



## **6. Provisions and contingencies**

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Subsequently if circumstances change unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.

## **7. Impairment test of non-financial assets**

The recoverable amount of investment in joint ventures is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the future cash flows associated with the operations of the investee company. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

**Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited**  
**Notes to Accounts**

**Note 2: Non Current Assets - Property, Plant & Equipment**

**As at 31st December 2023**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments				Net Book Value		₹ Lakhs
	As at 1st April 2023	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustment	As at 31st December 2023	Upto 1st April 2023	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustment	Upto 31st December 2023	As at 31st December 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Building	81.31			81.31	33.18	3.57		36.75	44.56	48.13	
Plant & Machinery	10,786.37			10,786.37	3,173.62	439.51		3,613.13	7,173.24	7,612.75	
Computer-End User Device	206.06	43.48	(40.55)	208.99	140.30	26.56	(37.72)	129.14	79.85	65.76	
Computer-Server & Network	10.64			10.64	7.47	0.51		7.98	2.66	3.17	
Furniture & Fixture- Office	159.71	8.50		168.21	35.61	11.39		47.00	121.21	124.10	
Motor Cars	35.95		(10.11)	25.84	7.04	2.91	(3.09)	6.86	18.98	28.91	
Office Equipment	283.14	29.76	(1.82)	311.08	152.28	31.55	(0.80)	183.03	128.05	130.86	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,563.18</b>	<b>81.74</b>	<b>(52.48)</b>	<b>11,592.44</b>	<b>3,549.50</b>	<b>516.00</b>	<b>(41.61)</b>	<b>4,023.89</b>	<b>7,568.55</b>	<b>8,013.68</b>	

**As at 30th September 2023**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments				Net Book Value		₹ Lakhs
	As at 1st April 2023	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustment	As at 30th September 2023	Upto 1st April 2023	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustment	Upto 30th September 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Building	81.31			81.31	33.18	2.37		35.55	45.76	48.13	
Plant & Machinery	10,786.37			10,786.37	3,173.62	291.68		3,465.30	7,321.07	7,612.75	
Computer-End User Device	206.06	10.15	(29.82)	186.39	140.30	16.70	(27.54)	129.46	56.93	65.76	
Computer-Server & Network	10.64			10.64	7.47	0.34		7.81	2.83	3.17	
Furniture & Fixture- Office	159.71			159.71	35.61	7.49		43.10	116.61	124.10	
Motor Cars	35.95		(10.11)	25.84	7.04	2.00	(3.09)	5.95	19.89	28.91	
Office Equipment	283.14	0.96	(1.73)	282.37	152.28	20.37	(0.75)	171.90	110.47	130.86	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,563.18</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>(41.66)</b>	<b>11,532.63</b>	<b>3,549.50</b>	<b>340.95</b>	<b>(31.38)</b>	<b>3,859.07</b>	<b>7,673.56</b>	<b>8,013.68</b>	

**As at 31st March 2023**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments				Net Book Value		₹ Lakhs
	As at 1st April 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2023	Upto 1st April 2022	For the Year	Deductions / Adjustment	Upto 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022	
Building	81.31			81.31	28.44	4.74		33.18	48.13	52.87	
Plant & Machinery	10,786.37			10,786.37	2,590.27	583.35		3,173.62	7,612.75	8,196.10	
Computer-End User Device	168.90	43.82	(6.66)	206.06	107.62	36.73	(4.05)	140.30	65.76	61.28	
Computer-Server & Network	10.64			10.64	6.66	0.81		7.47	3.17	3.98	
Furniture & Fixture- Office	153.91	8.28	(2.48)	159.71	21.13	15.41	(0.93)	35.61	124.10	132.78	
Motor Cars	51.61		(15.66)	35.95	17.12	4.80	(14.88)	7.04	28.91	34.49	
Office Equipment	260.98	24.10	(1.94)	283.14	109.77	44.05	(1.54)	152.28	130.86	151.21	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,513.72</b>	<b>76.20</b>	<b>(26.74)</b>	<b>11,563.18</b>	<b>2,881.01</b>	<b>689.89</b>	<b>(21.40)</b>	<b>3,549.50</b>	<b>8,013.68</b>	<b>8,632.71</b>	

**Note 3 : Non Current Assets - Right of Use Assets**

**As at 31st December 2023**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments				Net Book Value		₹ Lakhs
	As at 1st April 2023	Reclassification	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustment	As at 31st Dec 2023	Upto 1st April 2023	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustment	Upto 31st Dec 2023	As at 31st Dec 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Right of Use Assets - Residential - Flats	1,734.06	-			1,734.06	192.78	43.99	-	236.77	1,497.29	1,541.28
Right of Use Assets - Land 10MW Rajasthan (On Transition)	332.17	-			332.17	51.83	9.74	-	61.57	270.60	280.34
Right of Use Assets - NBCC Commercial Building	19,181.48	-			19,181.48	1,417.75	524.97	-	1,942.72	17,238.76	17,763.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,247.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,247.71</b>	<b>1,662.36</b>	<b>578.70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,241.06</b>	<b>19,006.65</b>	<b>19,585.35</b>

**As at 30th September 2023**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments				Net Book Value		₹ Lakhs
	As at 1st April 2023	Reclassification	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustment	As at 30th Sept 2023	Upto 1st April 2023	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustment	Upto 30th Sept 2023	As at 30th Sept 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Right of Use Assets - Residential - Flats	1,734.06	-			1,734.06	192.78	29.32	-	222.10	1,511.96	1,541.28
Right of Use Assets - Land 10MW Rajasthan (On Transition)	332.17	-			332.17	51.83	6.47	-	58.30	273.87	280.34
Right of Use Assets - NBCC Commercial Building	19,181.48	-			19,181.48	1,417.75	349.98	-	1,767.73	17,413.75	17,763.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,247.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,247.71</b>	<b>1,662.36</b>	<b>385.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,048.13</b>	<b>19,199.58</b>	<b>19,585.35</b>

**As at 31st March 2023**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments				Net Book Value		₹ Lakhs
	As at 1st April 2022	Reclassification	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustment	As at 31st March 2023	Upto 1st April 2022	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustment	Upto 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Right of Use Assets - Residential - Flats	1,734.06	-			1,734.06	134.13	58.65	-	192.78	1,541.28	1,599.93
Right of Use Assets - Land 10MW Rajasthan (On Transition)	332.17	-			332.17	38.88	12.95	-	51.83	280.34	293.29
Right of Use Assets - NBCC Commercial Building	19,181.48	-			19,181.48	717.79	699.96	-	1,417.75	17,763.73	18,463.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,247.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,247.71</b>	<b>890.80</b>	<b>771.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,662.36</b>	<b>19,585.35</b>	<b>20,356.91</b>



**Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited**  
**Notes to Accounts**

**Note 4: Non Current Assets - Capital Work-In-Progress**

₹ Lakhs															
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023					As at 30th September 2023					As at 31st March 2023				
	As at 1st April 2023	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustment	Capitalized	Upto 31st December 2023	As at 1st April 2023	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustment	Capitalized	Upto 30th September 2023	As at 1st April 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustment	Capitalized	Upto 31st March 2023
160 MW Hybrid Project (Now 300 MW Solar Project under CPSU Scheme)															
Registration Charges	136.41				136.41	136.41				136.41	139.24		(2.83)		136.41
Advertisement	-				-	-				-	-				-
Other Professional Charges	79.91	5.90			85.81	79.91				79.91	79.91				79.91
Lakshadweep	-				-	-				-	-				-
Other Professional Charges	118.20				118.20	118.20				118.20	118.20				118.20
Sub Contract Expense	1,544.67	12.67			1,557.34	1,544.67	12.67			1,557.34	133.03	1,411.64			1,544.67
100 MW Chhattisgarh	-				-	-				-	-				-
Other Professional Charges	6.53	6.14			12.67	6.53				6.53	6.53				6.53
Registration Charges	47.20				47.20	47.20				47.20	47.20				47.20
Site Expenses	10.53	29.50			40.03	10.53	21.43			31.96	1.26	9.27			10.53
Sub Contract Expense	21,556.03	33,651.59			55,207.62	21,556.03	27,076.91			48,632.94		21,556.03			21,556.03
Borrowing Cost	230.95	79.26			310.21	230.95	56.74			287.69		230.95			230.95
1200 MW CPSU Phase II Govt Producer	-				-	-				-	-				-
Other Professional Charges	1,416.00	7.88			1,423.88	1,416.00				1,416.00	1,416.00				1,416.00
50 MW Leh	-				-	-				-	-				-
Site Expenses	35.69				35.69	35.69				35.69		35.69			35.69
100 MW Jharkhand	-				-	-				-	-				-
Borrowing Cost	162.66	48.34			211.00	162.66	34.69			197.35		162.66			162.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,344.78</b>	<b>33,841.28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,186.06</b>	<b>25,344.78</b>	<b>27,202.44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,547.22</b>	<b>1,941.37</b>	<b>23,406.24</b>	<b>(2.83)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,344.78</b>

As at 31st December 2023

₹ Lakhs

As at 30th September 2023

₹ Lakhs

As at 31st March 2023

₹ Lakhs

Note 6: Non Current Assets - Intangible Assets under Development

₹ Lakhs

[illegible]



**Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited**  
**Notes to Accounts**

**Note 7: Non Current Assets - Investments in Joint Venture Companies (JVs)**

**Investment in Equity Instruments (At cost)**

**Equity shares of Joint Venture (unquoted)**

Particulars	As at 31st December 2023			As at 30th September 2023			As at 31st March 2023		
	Face value (₹)	No. of Shares	Value (₹Lakhs)	Face value (₹)	No. of Shares	Value (₹Lakhs)	Face value (₹)	No. of Shares	Value (₹Lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh Solar Power Corporation Private Limited	10	50,000	5	10	50,000	5	10	50,000	5
Himachal Renewables Limited	1,000	22,100	221	1,000	22,100	221	1,000	22,100	221
Karnataka Solar Power Development Corporation Limited	10	5,00,000	50	10	5,00,000	50	10	5,00,000	50
Lucknow Solar power Development Corporation Limited	10	5,00,000	50	10	5,00,000	50	10	5,00,000	50
Renewable Power Corporation of Kerala Limited	1,000	5,000	50	1,000	5,000	50	1,000	5,000	50
Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited	1,000	10,000	100	1,000	10,000	100	1,000	10,000	100
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>476.00</b>			<b>476.00</b>			<b>476.00</b>
Aggregate amount of quoted Investment			Nil			Nil			Nil
Aggregate amount of un-quoted Investment			476.00			476.00			476.00
Aggregate amount of Impairment on Investment			Nil			Nil			Nil

7.1. Investments in Joint Venture(s) are valued as per accounting policy no. 1.C.18.1

7.2. All investments in Joint Venture are unquoted investments and are valued at Cost less permanent diminution in value of investments if any.

**Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited**  
**Notes to Accounts**

**Note 8: Non Current Financial Assets - Loans & Advances**

Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Advances to Employees			
Advances - Secured	140.63	77.07	69.54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140.63</b>	<b>77.07</b>	<b>69.54</b>

**Note 9: Non Current Financial Assets - Other Non-Current Financial Assets**

Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Recoverable From DISCOM	74,469.95	92,919.45	90,896.66
Security Deposit Receivable	7.69	7.59	7.38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,477.64</b>	<b>92,927.04</b>	<b>90,904.04</b>

**Note 10: Non Current Financial Assets - Investment in Bonds**

Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Quoted Investment in Bonds (Recognized at Amortized Cost)			
CPSU Bonds	1,54,786.10	1,32,227.26	86,482.28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,54,786.10</b>	<b>1,32,227.26</b>	<b>86,482.28</b>

**Note 11: Other Non Current Assets**

Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Advances			
Capital Advances	6,831.19	6,121.68	8,810.57
Other Advances	324.67	324.67	324.67
Others			
Deferred Revenue Expenditure - Security Deposit	12.38	12.57	12.95
Deferred Revenue Expenditure - Vehicle Advance to employees	15.96	16.67	18.11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,184.20</b>	<b>6,475.59</b>	<b>9,166.30</b>

**Note 12: Current Financial Assets - Trade Receivables**

Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	46,602.67	70,769.00	56,746.27
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	1,07,472.55	83,228.81	1,17,198.00
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk; and Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Impairment)	1,54,075.22	1,53,997.81	1,73,944.27
	-	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Impairment)	241.42	241.42	241.42
	(241.42)	(241.42)	(241.42)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,54,075.22</b>	<b>1,53,997.81</b>	<b>1,73,944.27</b>

**Note 13: Current Financial Assets - Cash & Cash Equivalents**

Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Balance with bank (Including Interest Accrued)			
Current Accounts	62,887.46	68,430.31	47,903.71
Saving Accounts	1,17,082.97	89,708.68	71,715.99
CC/OD Accounts	40,883.58	19,939.50	12,701.62
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,20,854.01</b>	<b>1,78,078.49</b>	<b>1,32,321.32</b>

**Note 14: Current Financial Assets - Bank balance other than Cash and Cash equivalents**

Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Balance with bank (Including Interest Accrued)			
Fixed deposits with original maturity period of more than 3 month, maturing within 12 months	70,000.00	80,000.00	80,957.80
Ear marked fixed deposits with bank other than non current deposits	36.09	36.09	37.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70,036.09</b>	<b>80,036.09</b>	<b>80,995.13</b>



**Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited**

**Notes to Accounts**

Note 15: Current Financial Assets - Loans & Advances				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Advances to Employees				
Advances - Secured	37.56	27.20	29.66	
Advances - Unsecured	23.93	31.75	16.73	
Advances to Others				
Unsecured	1,531.77	1,531.77	1,531.77	
Amount Recoverable				
Related Parties	-	-	-	
Others	79.69	79.69	79.68	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,672.95</b>	<b>1,670.41</b>	<b>1,657.84</b>	

Note 16: Current Assets - Other Financial Current Assets				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Unbilled Revenue	97,407.15	1,13,150.23	1,00,308.22	
Unbilled Transmission Charges	342.65	329.76	365.72	
Recoverable From DISCOM	15,178.43	5,916.51	18,450.59	
Security Deposit Receivable	2.07	2.22	2.22	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,12,930.30</b>	<b>1,19,398.72</b>	<b>1,19,126.75</b>	

Note 17: Current Assets - Other Current Assets				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Advances				
Related Parties				
Unsecured	4.71	4.71	4.71	
Employees				
Unsecured	4.63	3.86	3.29	
Others				
Unsecured	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Balances with Revenue/Government Authorities	17.97	17.97	20.47	
Income Tax Refund	243.17	475.05	475.05	
Prepaid Expenses	3.45	3.45	34.13	
Others	176.28	202.39	193.38	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>450.71</b>	<b>707.93</b>	<b>731.53</b>	

Note 18: Current Tax Asset				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Current Tax Liabilities	(11,097.96)	(18,662.77)	(10,796.21)	
Advance Tax	5,799.00	11,771.00	8,153.00	
TDS Receivables	2,053.13	3,859.10	2,674.50	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(3,245.83)</b>	<b>(3,032.67)</b>	<b>31.29</b>	

18.1 Refer Point No. 13 of Significant Accounting Policy on Income Tax.

Note 19: Equity Share Capital				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
<b>Equity Share Capital</b>				
<u>Authorised</u>				
2,00,00,000 Equity Shares of par value ₹ 1000 each (2,00,00,000 Equity Shares of par value ₹1000 each as at 31st March 2023)	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	
<u>Issued &amp; Subscribed</u>				
1,35,40,000 Equity Shares of par value ₹ 1000 each (1,35,40,000 Equity Shares of par value of ₹1000 each as at 31st March 2023)	1,35,400	1,35,400	1,35,400	
<u>Fully paid up</u>				
1,35,40,000 Equity Shares of par value ₹ 1000 each (135,40,000 Equity Shares of par value of ₹1000 each as at 31st March 2023)	1,35,400	1,35,400	1,35,400	

**Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited**  
**Notes to Accounts**

Note 20: Other Equity			
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Retained Earnings	1,34,607.39	1,25,304.11	1,02,231.41
TOTAL	1,34,607.39	1,25,304.11	1,02,231.41
Retained earnings -			
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Opening Balances	1,02,231.41	1,02,231.41	70,645.99
Add: Profit for the year as per statement of Profit and Loss			
Less: Final dividend paid	32,375.98	23,072.70	31,564.96
Less: Tax on Final dividend paid	-	-	-
Less: Interim dividend paid	-	-	-
Less: Tax on Interim dividend paid	-	-	-
Items of other comprehensive income directly recognised in Retained Earnings			
Net Actuarial gain/(loss) on Defined Benefit Plans, net of tax	-	-	20.46
Closing Balance	1,34,607.39	1,25,304.11	1,02,231.41
Note 21: Non Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings			
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Foreign Currency Loan (World Bank (IBRD)- Guaranteed by Govt. of India)			
IBRD Loan	219.93	222.18	219.93
CTF Loan	81.93	82.77	81.93
TOTAL	301.86	304.95	301.86
Note 22: Non Current Financial Liabilities - Lease Liabilities			
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Lease Liability	175.73	171.89	164.20
TOTAL	175.73	171.89	164.20
Note 23: Non Current Liabilities - Other Financial liabilities			
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Retention money	10,779.33	9,552.76	4,023.14
Performance Guarantee Deposit	4,350.67	4,511.34	4,060.33
Payable to SPD's	72,877.01	92,919.46	90,896.66
TOTAL	88,007.01	1,06,983.56	98,980.13
Note 24: Non Current Liabilities - Provisions			
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Provision for Employee Benefits	1,026.52	1,051.85	1,004.79
TOTAL	1,026.52	1,051.85	1,004.79
Note 25: Non Current Liabilities - Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities	308.74	352.57	416.85
TOTAL	308.74	352.57	416.85
Note 26: Other Non Current Liabilities			
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023
Advance from Customers	93.01	90.01	229.21
Unaccrued Success Fee	5,336.30	5,466.42	5,058.75
TOTAL	5,429.31	5,556.43	5,287.96



**Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited**  
**Notes to Accounts**

Note 27: Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Loans repayable on demand				
From Banks				
Secured				
Cash Credit/OD	-	13,154.84	-	
Unsecured				
Cash Credit/OD	-		-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,154.84</b>	<b>-</b>	
Note 28: Current Liabilities - Lease Liabilities				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Lease Liability-Land 10MW Rajasthan	13.14	12.98	12.66	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.14</b>	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.66</b>	
Note 29 : Current Financial Liabilities - Trade payables				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Trade Payables				
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	40,560.00	44,038.40	44,451.09	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,560.00</b>	<b>44,038.40</b>	<b>44,451.09</b>	
Note 30: Current Liabilities - Other Financial Liabilities				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Payable against Capital Expenditure	12.41	268.67	3,276.65	
Payable against Expenses	529.08	521.47	350.70	
Payment Security Funds	1,54,597.69	1,52,953.65	1,50,013.49	
Payment Security Deposit	9,298.03	8,224.01	6,917.61	
Unbilled payables -Solar/Wind/Hybrid	99,333.72	1,10,155.43	97,987.49	
Bank Guarantee Encashment - Wind/Floating Solar Power Project	44,267.87	48,259.21	33,210.52	
Security Deposit Payable	410.35	406.10	411.48	
Subsidy for Disbursement	1,14,046.35	57,599.71	36,063.63	
Payable to SPD's	27,085.38	7,616.03	6,904.23	
Retention Money	257.98	179.46	179.46	
Interest accrued but not due Foreign Currency Loan (IBRD & CTF)	-	4.12	0.74	
Commitment Charges accrued but not due Foreign Currency Loan (IBRD & CTF)	-	46.79	20.69	
Other Payable	681.20	725.44	997.15	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,50,520.06</b>	<b>3,86,960.09</b>	<b>3,36,333.84</b>	
Note 31: Current Liabilities - Provisions				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Provision For Employee Benefits	1,142.33	973.57	824.86	
Other Provisions	47.67	47.67	47.67	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,190.00</b>	<b>1,021.24</b>	<b>872.53</b>	
Note 32: Current Liabilities - Other Current Liabilities				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Advance from Customers	1,533.42	1,421.25	1,620.51	
Advance from Others	42.10	42.10	41.25	
Security Deposit	76.24	76.24	76.24	
Statutory Dues	555.61	316.54	1,112.71	
Unaccrued fund handling fee - MNRE	-	-	0.65	
Unaccrued Success Fee	1,949.97	1,828.85	1,835.50	
Other Payable	1,831.83	3,641.75	3,474.69	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,989.17</b>	<b>7,326.73</b>	<b>8,161.55</b>	
Note 33: Current Tax Liabilities				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Current Tax Liabilities				
Advance Tax	-	-	-	
TDS Receivables	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Note 34: Deferred Revenue				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	As at 30th September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	
Deferred Income - Grant for Rooftop	330.81	335.32	344.34	
Deferred Income - Grant for Chhattisgarh Project	1,210.00	-	-	
Deferred revenue Income - Retention Money	263.80	344.40	505.61	
Deferred revenue Income - Performance Guarantee Deposit	14,845.22	14,790.76	15,171.74	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,649.83</b>	<b>15,470.48</b>	<b>16,021.69</b>	
34.1 Deferred Income - Grant for rooftop of ₹ 330.81 Lakhs ( ₹ 344.34 Lakhs as at 31st March 2023) is towards the Government Grant received from MNRE pertaining to 1 MW rooftop solar power plant in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.				

**Solar Energy corporation of India Limited**  
**Notes to Accounts**

Note 35 : Revenue from Operations <span style="float: right;">₹ Lakhs</span>			
Particulars	For the 9 months ended 31st Dec, 2023	For the half year ended 30th Sept, 2023	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2023
Sale of Power	9,74,491.00	6,94,726.88	10,72,244.56
Sale of Services	6,263.27	5,724.42	6,261.98
Other Operating Income	1,911.78	1,365.91	1,000.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,82,666.05</b>	<b>7,01,817.21</b>	<b>10,79,507.14</b>

**Notes:**

35.1. Sale of Power is net of rebate amounting to ₹ 3,388.38 lakhs (For the year ended 31st March 2023 ₹ 4,283.67 lakhs).

35.1.1 Sale of Power includes provisional unbilled sales of ₹97,407.15 Lakhs (For the year ended 31st March 2023 ₹1,00,283.85 lakhs) for which bills are being raised in subsequent month as per terms of PSA.

35.2. Sale of Services includes the following -

₹ Lakhs			
Particulars	For the 9 months ended 31st Dec, 2023	For the half year ended 30th Sept, 2023	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2023
Consultancy Income	196.28	178.90	435.67
Project Monitoring Fees	4,828.12	4,790.46	4,590.05
Others	1,238.87	755.06	1,236.26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,263.27</b>	<b>5,724.42</b>	<b>6,261.98</b>

35.3. Other operating income includes the following -

₹ Lakhs			
Particulars	For the 9 months ended 31st Dec, 2023	For the half year ended 30th Sept, 2023	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2023
Tender Fees	900.63	336.33	644.16
Rooftop - Other Receipts	2.16	2.16	1.78
Deferred Income - Government Grant	13.53	9.02	17.99
Miscellaneous	995.46	1,018.40	336.67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,911.78</b>	<b>1,365.91</b>	<b>1,000.60</b>

**Note 36 : Other Income**

₹ Lakhs			
Particulars	For the 9 months ended 31st Dec, 2023	For the half year ended 30th Sept, 2023	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2023
Interest Income	5,338.92	3,571.19	5,186.19
Deferred revenue income - Performance Guarantee deposit	575.98	380.98	759.88
Deferred Revenue Income-Retention Money Payable	241.82	161.21	18.03
Unwinding of discount on security deposit receivables	0.32	0.21	0.39
Dividend Received From Joint Venture	1,711.95	50.00	948.75
Other Non-operating income	19.73	8.19	22.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,888.72</b>	<b>4,171.78</b>	<b>6,935.84</b>

**Note 37 : Purchase of Power**

₹ Lakhs			
Particulars	For the 9 months ended 31st Dec, 2023	For the half year ended 30th Sept, 2023	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2023
Purchase of Power	9,37,863.79	6,68,675.44	10,34,325.70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,37,863.79</b>	<b>6,68,675.44</b>	<b>10,34,325.70</b>

37.1 Purchase of Power is net of rebate amounting to ₹ 15,314.01 Lakhs (For the year ended 31st March 2023 ₹ 15,584.78 Lakhs).

37.2 Purchase of Power includes provisional unbilled purchases of ₹ 95,216.06 Lakhs (For the year ended 31st March 2023 ₹ 97,987.49 Lakhs ) for which bills are being received in subsequent month as per terms of PPA.

**Note 38 : Employee Benefit Expenses**

₹ Lakhs			
Particulars	For the 9 months ended 31st Dec, 2023	For the half year ended 30th Sept, 2023	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2023
Salaries, Wages, Allowances & Benefits	3,889.21	3,157.86	2,783.47
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	249.10	156.27	389.58
Staff Welfare	158.75	87.14	23.82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,297.06</b>	<b>3,401.27</b>	<b>3,196.87</b>



**Solar Energy corporation of India Limited**  
**Notes to Accounts**

Note 39 : Finance Costs				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	For the 9 months ended 31st Dec, 2023	For the half year ended 30th Sept, 2023	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2023	
Interest on Loan (including Govt. Gurantee Fees)	166.18	122.90	359.06	
Unwinding of discount on Performance Guarantee Deposit	265.95	177.02	324.39	
Unwinding of Discount on Retention Money Payable	235.55	157.03	18.51	
Finance Cost on Lease Liability (IND AS 116)	12.00	8.00	15.68	
BG/LC Charges	91.04	81.75	96.76	
Deferred Revenue Expenses - Security Deposit Receivable	0.57	0.38	0.76	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>771.29</b>	<b>547.08</b>	<b>815.16</b>	
Note 40 : Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment Expense				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	For the 9 months ended 31st Dec, 2023	For the half year ended 30th Sept, 2023	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2023	
On Property, Plant and Equipment - (Refer Note 2)	516.00	340.95	689.89	
On Right to Use - (Refer Note 3)	578.70	385.77	771.56	
On Intangible Assets - (Refer Note 5)	216.84	143.63	288.82	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,311.54</b>	<b>870.35</b>	<b>1,750.27</b>	
Note 41 : Other Expenses				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	For the 9 months ended 31st Dec, 2023	For the half year ended 30th Sept, 2023	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2023	
Advertisement & Publicity	132.28	85.89	553.84	
Auditor's Remuneration	7.11	4.74	8.57	
Bank Charges	3.46	2.91	0.99	
Insurance Expenses	0.58	-	0.90	
Legal & Professional Charges	726.51	346.62	692.81	
License Fees	40.00	40.00	40.00	
Loss on Sale of Asset/ Written Off	5.75	5.67	1.91	
Meeting Expenses	56.21	10.38	171.62	
Membership Fees	13.65	13.65	16.82	
Miscellaneous Expenses	28.81	18.15	91.26	
Office Repair & Maintenance	37.50	27.48	61.19	
Printing, Postage & Stationary	15.34	12.23	18.91	
Professional Books & Journals	0.28	0.25	0.60	
Rent	15.40	2.75	7.44	
Repair & Maintenance of Building	179.26	128.85	196.65	
SECI Foundation Day Exp.	184.64	134.40	227.87	
Security & Manpower Expenses	427.88	202.74	506.85	
Sponsorship Exp	33.60	10.00	37.88	
Support Service Charges	-	-	1.29	
Telephone, Mobile Expenses and Internet Expenses	76.88	38.56	74.56	
Training & Recruitment Expenses	7.05	4.71	3.08	
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	157.50	88.21	231.06	
Water, Power & electricity Charges	129.31	44.60	104.96	
Vehicle hire/running & Maintenance Exp	56.96	33.22	88.89	
Operation and maintenance expenses	103.39	58.71	138.21	
Provision for bad & doubtful debt (Impairment)	-	-	8.18	
Donation	-	-	0.28	
Provisions Others	-	-	3.47	
SAP -O&M Cost	192.88	174.49	227.51	
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>2,632.23</b>	<b>1,489.21</b>	<b>3,517.60</b>	
Corporate Social Responsibilities Expenses	317.63	130.66	477.35	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,949.86</b>	<b>1,619.87</b>	<b>3,994.95</b>	
41.1 Details in respect of payment to auditors				₹ Lakhs
Particulars	For the 9 months ended 31st Dec, 2023	For the half year ended 30th Sept, 2023	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2023	
As Auditors				
Audit Fee	6.33	3.96	7.79	
Reimbursement of Expenditure	0.78	0.78	0.78	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.11</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>8.57</b>	