

SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Balance sheet
as at March 31, 2022

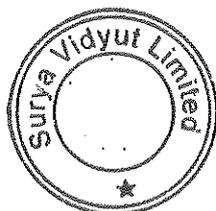
	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	687.63	699.39
Right-of-use assets	5	2.66	-
Intangible assets	6	-	27.04
Financial assets			
Loans	7	-	0.05
Other financial assets	8	6.42	0.48
Deferred tax assets (net)	33	14.79	-
Other non-current assets	9	-	0.01
		<u>711.50</u>	<u>726.97</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	10	1.07	1.33
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	38.85	29.41
Cash and cash equivalents	12	16.47	11.17
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13	8.00	13.51
Loans	14	-	0.01
Other financial assets	15	6.16	9.58
Current tax assets (net)	16	-	0.39
Other current assets	17	0.91	1.04
		<u>70.46</u>	<u>66.44</u>
Total assets		<u><u>781.96</u></u>	<u><u>793.41</u></u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	18	251.91	251.91
Other equity	19	75.94	51.22
		<u>327.86</u>	<u>303.13</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	356.94	415.36
Lease liabilities	36	0.62	-
		<u>357.56</u>	<u>415.36</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	21	94.44	65.99
Trade payables	22	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.02	0.01
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises		0.88	3.38
Lease liabilities	36	0.07	-
Other financial liabilities	23	0.08	3.21
Other current liabilities	24	0.27	1.88
Provisions	25	0.04	0.45
Current tax liabilities (net)	26	0.75	-
		<u>96.55</u>	<u>74.92</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>781.96</u></u>	<u><u>793.41</u></u>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 012754N/N500016



Viren Shah
Partner
Membership No. : 045621
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022

Saurabh Mashruwala
Director
DIN: 01786490
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022

Nisarg Shah
Director
DIN: 08812336
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022

SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED
Statement of profit and loss
for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in Crore)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	27	116.37	117.39
Other income	28	1.35	1.47
Total income		116.72	118.86
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	29	1.63	0.91
Finance costs	30	37.34	45.12
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	34.59	39.03
Other expenses	32	31.20	23.16
Total expenses		104.76	108.22
Profit before tax		11.96	10.64
Tax expense			
Current tax	33	2.10	1.93
Deferred tax	33	(14.80)	-
		(12.70)	1.93
Profit for the year		24.66	8.71
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	37	0.07	0.00*
Tax relating to remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	37	0.01	0.00*
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0.06	0.00*
Total comprehensive income for the year		24.72	8.71
Basic and diluted earnings per share of face value of ₹10 each (in ₹)	40	0.98	0.35

* Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans - Rs.18,328/- and Tax relating to remeasurement of the defined benefit plans - Rs. 3,202.

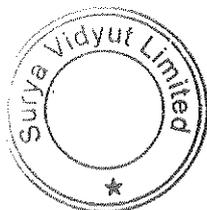
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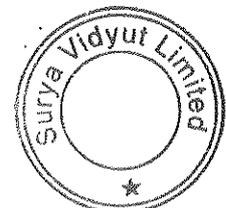


Saurabh Mashruwala
Director
DIN: 01786490
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022

Nisarg Shah
Director
DIN: 08812336
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022

SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) Year ended March 31, 2021
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		11.96	10.64
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation and amortization expense	31	34.59	39.03
Finance costs	30	37.34	45.12
Interest Income	28	(0.50)	(0.54)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	28	(0.01)	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	28	(0.61)	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes		82.77	94.25
Movement in working capital:			
Adjustments for decrease/(increase) in operating assets:			
Trade receivables		(9.44)	(8.56)
Inventories		0.26	(0.66)
Loans		0.06	(0.04)
Other financial assets		4.42	1.30
Other assets		0.14	(0.74)
Adjustments for decrease/(increase) in operating liabilities:			
Trade payables		(2.49)	2.71
Other financial liabilities		(0.93)	(0.24)
Provisions		(0.48)	0.09
Other liabilities		(1.61)	0.92
Cash Generated from Operations		72.71	89.03
Taxes paid (net)		0.93	1.78
Net cash flow generated from Operating Activities		73.64	90.81
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(1.68)	(2.87)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		2.41	-
(Investments) / redemption in bank deposits (net) (original maturity more than three months)		(0.43)	(6.14)
Interest Received		0.02	0.54
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		0.31	(8.47)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Finance costs paid		(38.29)	(45.72)
Repayments of long-term borrowings		(67.60)	(52.33)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		37.30	-
Principal elements of lease payments		(0.07)	-
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(68.66)	(98.05)
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5.30	(15.71)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3.19	18.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		8.49	3.19



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended March 31, 2022

Footnotes:

1. Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year:

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ In Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Balance with banks		
Balance in current accounts	16.47	11.17
Cash on hand*	0.00	0.00
Overdraft from banks (Refer note 21)	(7.98)	(7.98)
	<u>8.49</u>	<u>3.19</u>

* Cash on hand amounts to Rs.9,914/- and Rs. 28,000/- as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively.

2. The statement of cash flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)-7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

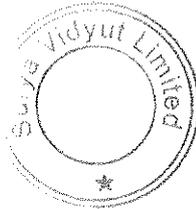
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

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Firm Registration Number : 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership No. : 045621
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022



Saurabh Mashruwala **Nisarg Shah**
Director Director
DIN: 01786490 DIN: 08812336
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022 Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022

SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

A. Equity share capital [Refer note 18]

Balance as at April 01, 2020	(₹ in Crore)
Changes in equity share capital during the year	251.91
Balance as at March 31, 2021	251.91
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	251.91

B. Other equity [Refer note 19]

	Reserves and surplus	(₹ in Crore)	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2020	42.51	42.51		
Profit for the year	8.71	8.71		
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax*	0.00	0.00		
Total comprehensive income for the year	8.71	8.71		
Balance as at March 31, 2021	51.22	51.22		
Balance as at April 01, 2021	51.22	51.22		
Profit for the year	24.66	24.66		
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax of (Rs. 0.01 crore)	0.06	0.06		
Total comprehensive income for the year	24.72	24.72		
Balance as at March 31, 2022	75.94	75.94		

*Other comprehensive income for the year 2020-21, net of tax (₹3,202) amounts to ₹15,126/-

Footnote:

Retained earning includes ₹ 0.06 Crore and ₹ 0.01 Crore related to re-measurement of defined benefit plans for FY 21-22 and FY 20-21 respectively.

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached

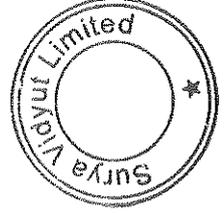
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For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration Number : 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner

Membership No. : 045621
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022



Saurabh Mashruwala

Director
DIN: 01786490
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022

Nisarg Shah

Director
DIN: 08812336
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022

Note 1(a): General information

Surya Vidyut Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at "CESC House, Chowringhee Square, Kolkata – 700 001." On September 20, 2021, Torrent Power Limited has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) with CESC Limited, Haldia Energy Limited and other Nominal Shareholders for the acquisition of 100% of the share capital of the Company. On completion of the conditions precedent to SPA, the Company has become wholly owned subsidiary of Torrent Power Limited w.e.f. March 11, 2022.

The Company is engaged in the business of generation and supply of Electricity, which operates a 156 MW wind power plants, situated in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Note 1(b): New standards or interpretations adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following amendment to Ind AS for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2021:

- i) Ind AS-116, extension of COVID-19 related concessions
- ii) Ind AS 107, Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 116, Interest rate benchmark reform

The above other amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Note 1(c): New standards or interpretations issued but not yet effective

The Company will apply the following standard for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2022:

Ind AS 16, "Property, Plant and Equipment", proceeds before intended use of property, plant and equipment

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall deduct from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use (for example, the proceeds from selling samples produced when testing a machine to see if it is functioning properly).

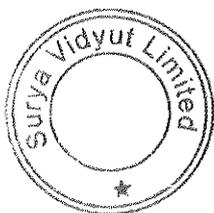
Ind AS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract

The amendment explains that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises: the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments", Fees included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10%' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 1(d): Reclassifications consequent to amendments to Schedule III:

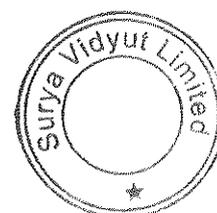
The Ministry of Corporate Affairs amended the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 on 24 March 2021 to increase the transparency and provide additional disclosures to users of financial statements. These amendments are effective from 1 April 2021.

Consequent to above, the Company has changed the classification/presentation as below in the current year:

- Current maturities of long-term borrowings have now been included in the "Current borrowings" line item as compared to previous disclosure under the line item 'other financial liabilities'.

The Company has reclassified comparative amounts to conform with current year presentation as per the requirements of Ind AS 1. The impact of such classifications is summarised below:

Balance sheet (extract)	March 31, 2021 (previously reported)	Increase/ (Decrease)	March 31, 2021 (restated)
Borrowings (current)	7.98	58.01	65.99
Other financial liabilities (current)	61.22	(58.01)	3.21



Note 2: Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation:

Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements are in compliance, in all material aspects, with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder.

As prescribed by the Ind AS, if the particular Ind AS is not in conformity with the applicable laws, the provisions of the said law shall prevail and financial statements shall be prepared in conformity with such laws. Consequently, the Company has applied this norm while preparing the financial statements.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under the historical cost convention.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

- Current / Non-Current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- a. Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- b. Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c. Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d. Cash and cash equivalents 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 treated as current when it is:

- a. Expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- b. Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c. Expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle:

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.



2.2 Property, plant and equipment:

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, except that on adoption of Ind AS, property, plant and equipment had been measured at deemed cost, using the net carrying value as per previous GAAP.

Capital work in progress in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes is carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and other directly attributable costs incurred upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Such property, plant and equipment are classified to the appropriate categories when completed and ready for intended use.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Subsequent costs relating to day to day servicing of the item are not recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment; rather, these costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation for the year is provided on additions/deductions of the assets during the period from/up to the month in which the asset is added/deducted. Depreciation is provided to allocate their cost, net of their residual values on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful life, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period in respect of property, plant and equipment of non-regulated business. The effect of any such change in estimate in this regard is accounted for on a prospective basis.

The range of depreciation rates of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

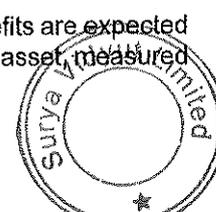
Type of assets	Rate of Depreciation
Buildings	19.00% to 31.67%
Plant and Machinery	3.80% to 9.50%
Furniture and fixtures	9.50%
Vehicles	9.50%
Office equipment	19.00%

2.3 Intangible assets:

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any changes in such estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

Expenditure incurred on acquisition of intangible assets which are not ready to use at the reporting date is disclosed under "Intangible assets under development".

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured



as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.4 Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, such as new projects and / or specific assets created in the existing business, are capitalized up to the date of completion and ready for their intended use.

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

Other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period of their accrual.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cheques / drafts on hand, current account balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.6 Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories includes purchase price and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the weighted average. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

Net realisable 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.

2.7 Revenue recognition:

Revenue from power supply are accounted for on the basis of billings to consumer in accordance with the Power Purchase Agreement. Performance Obligation i.e., supply of power to the grid is considered complete based on meter reading carried out jointly with the customer or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. The Revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is met. Revenue is net of discount on prompt payments and rebates, and is adjusted for variable consideration.

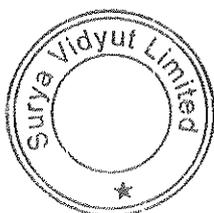
Income from Generation Based Incentive is accounted on accrual basis considering eligibility of project for availing incentive.

2.8 Foreign currency translation:

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared in Indian rupee (₹) which is functional as well as presentation currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the period.



2.9 **Employee benefits:**

Defined contribution plans

The Company has defined contribution retirement benefit plans for its employees. The Company's contributions to provident fund are made to the relevant government authorities as per the prescribed rules and regulations. The Company's contributions to the above defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss for the year in which they are due. The Company has no further obligation in respect of such plans beyond the contributions made.

Defined benefits plans

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the retirement benefit plan i.e. gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by an actuary using projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligations.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included in the employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and consequently recognised in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

The retirement benefit recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

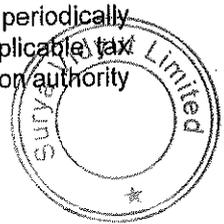
The said obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

2.10 **Taxation:**

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on estimated taxable income for the year in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations for which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority



will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are offset with each other when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and balances arise with the same tax authority.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

2.11 Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to take into account:

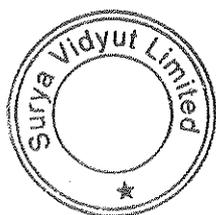
- After tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares.
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.12 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).



Contingent liability

A possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the enterprise are disclosed as contingent liability and not provided for. Such liability is not disclosed if the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.13 Financial instruments:

Financial assets

i) Classification of financial assets (including debt instruments)

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

ii) Initial measurement

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

iii) Subsequent measurement

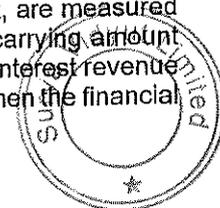
There are three measurement categories into which the debt instruments can be classified:

• Amortised cost

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

• Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial



asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains / (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains and losses and impairment expenses in other expenses.

• **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains / (losses) in the period in which it arises. Net gains / (losses) from these financial assets is included in other income.

iv) **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115 only, the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss and always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

The Company applies the Ind AS 109 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days past due. The Company recognises expected loss rates in case of unbilled revenue after considering applicable tariff regulations / tariff orders, management's probability estimate and the past trends of approval.

v) **Derecognition of financial assets**

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

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

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

vi) **Income recognition**

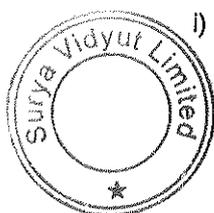
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of other income.

Financial liabilities

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

i) **Classification**

All the Company's financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.



ii) **Initial measurement**

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

iii) **Subsequent measurement**

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate Method.

The Effective Interest Rate Method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability.

iv) **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or waived off or have expired. An exchange between the Company and the lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.14 **Leases:**

Company as a lessee:

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components.

Lease liabilities:

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the lease payments.

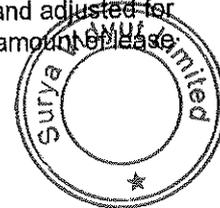
The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets:

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability and lease payments made before the commencement date.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease



liabilities recognised, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

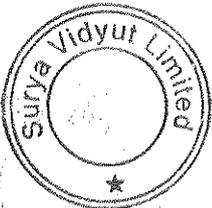
Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the asset's lease term on a straight-line basis.

Short term leases and leases of low value assets:

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of office equipment including IT equipment.

2.15 Amount presented and rounding off:

All amounts in the financial statements and notes have been presented in ₹ Crore (except for share data) rounded to two decimals as per the requirement of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated. Figures below ₹ 50,000 are denoted by '*'.



Note 3: Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

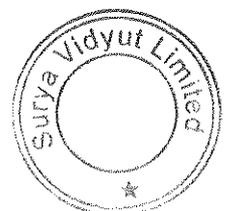
In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under note 2 above, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Such estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future periods.

3.1 Taxes:

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies, including estimates of temporary differences reversing on account of available benefits from the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets for unused tax credits that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits
[Refer note 43(d)]



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 4 : Property, plant and equipment

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount		
	As at April 01, 2021	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	Depreciation for the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Freehold land	5.68	-	2.17	-	3.51	-	-	-	-	-	3.51
Buildings	2.21	-	0.24	-	1.97	0.68	0.24	-	-	0.83	1.14
Plant and machinery [Refer footnote 4]	886.70	-	-	33.87	920.57	196.68	-	-	6.92	237.59	682.98
Leasehold land [Refer footnote 3]	2.71	-	-	(2.71)	-	0.62	-	-	(0.62)	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	0.01	0.19	0.19	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.00**
Office equipment	0.20	-	0.20	-	-	0.15	0.17	-	-	-	-
Total	897.54	0.19	2.83	31.16	926.06	198.15	0.43	6.30	238.43	687.63	

* Depreciation on furniture and fixtures for the year amounts to Rs. 45,353/-

** Net carrying value of vehicle amounts to Rs. 68,512/-

Footnotes:

- 1 The above property, plant and equipment have been mortgaged and hypothecated to secure borrowings of the Company [Refer note 20].
- 2 Capital commitment.
- 3 Refer note 34 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- 4 Adjustments during the year includes transfer of Leasehold land from property, plant and equipment to Right of use assets.
- 5 Adjustments during the year includes transfer of 'Right of use of common facilities' from intangible assets to Plant and machinery under property, plant and equipment.
- 6 The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current or the previous year.
- 6 The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company during the current and previous year.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

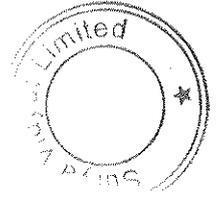
Note 4 : Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				As at March 31, 2021	Accumulated depreciation			Net carrying amount As at March 31, 2021
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments		As at April 01, 2020	Depreciation for the year	Deductions during the year	
Freehold land	5.68	-	-	-	5.68	-	-	-	5.68
Buildings	1.57	0.64	-	-	2.21	0.39	-	0.68	1.53
Plant and machinery	886.70	-	-	-	886.70	37.10	-	196.68	690.02
Leasehold land	2.71	-	-	-	2.71	0.11	-	0.62	2.09
Furniture and fixtures	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	**	-	0.01	0.02
Vehicles	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	-
Office equipment	0.20	*	-	-	0.20	0.04	-	0.15	0.05
Total	896.90	0.64	-	-	897.54	37.64	-	198.15	699.39

*Additions pertaining to office equipments amount to ₹ 33,559/-

**Accumulated depreciation on furniture and fixtures as at April 1, 2020 amounts to ₹ 37,061/- and Depreciation for the year on furniture and fixtures amounts to ₹ 48,649/- respectively.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

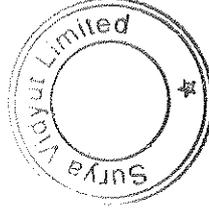
Note 5 : Right-of-use assets

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount		
	As at April 01, 2021	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	Depreciation for the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Land [Refer footnote 3]	-	0.71	-	2.71	3.42	-	0.14	-	0.62	0.76	2.66
Total	-	0.71	-	2.71	3.42	-	0.14	-	0.62	0.76	2.66

Footnotes:

- 1 The above right-of-use assets have been mortgaged and hypothecated to secure borrowings of the Company [Refer note 20].
- 2 Refer note 36 for disclosure relating to right-of-use asset.
- 3 Adjustments during the year includes transfer of Leasehold land from property, plant and equipment to Right of use assets.
- 4 The title deeds of Leasehold land are held in the name of the Company during the current and previous year.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 6 : Intangible assets

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 01, 2021	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	Amortisation for the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2022
Computer software	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.06	0.04	0.10	-	-
Right to use common facility [Refer footnote 1]	33.87	-	-	-	6.92	-	-	6.92	-
Total	34.02	-	0.15	-	6.98	0.04	0.10	6.92	-

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	Amortisation for the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments during the year	As at March 31, 2021
Computer software	0.10	0.05	-	0.15	0.03	0.03	-	-	0.06
Right to use common facility	33.87	-	-	33.87	5.56	1.36	-	-	6.92
Total	33.97	0.05	-	34.02	5.59	1.39	-	-	6.98

Footnote:

1 Adjustments during the year includes transfer of 'Right of use of common facilities' from intangible assets to Plant and machinery under property, plant and equipment.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 7 : Non-Current Financial assets - Loans

Unsecured (considered good)

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Loans to employees	-	0.05
	<u>-</u>	<u>0.05</u>

Note 8 : Other non-current financial assets

Unsecured (considered good)

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Security deposits	0.48	0.48
Fixed deposits with banks #	5.94	-
	<u>6.42</u>	<u>0.48</u>

Held as lien by bank against Debt Service Reserve Account.

Note 9 : Other non-current assets

Unsecured (considered good)

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Prepaid expenses	-	0.01
	<u>-</u>	<u>0.01</u>

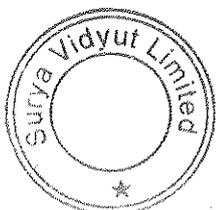
Note 10 : Inventories

(valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Stores and spares	1.07	1.33
	<u>1.07</u>	<u>1.33</u>

Footnote:

1. The above carrying amount of inventories has been mortgaged and hypothecated to secure borrowings of the Company. [Refer note 20].



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 11 : Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables	38.85	29.41
Unsecured - Considered good	<u>38.85</u>	<u>29.41</u>

Footnotes:

- 1 Refer note 42 for credit risk related disclosures.
- 2 Refer note 20 for charge on current assets including trade receivables.
- 3 Refer note 43 for ageing schedule of trade receivables.

Note 12 : Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks		
Balance in current accounts	16.47	11.17
Cash on hand	0.00*	0.00*
	<u>16.47</u>	<u>11.17</u>

* Cash on hand amounts to ₹ 9,914/- and ₹ 28,000/- as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively.

Note 13 : Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Balance in fixed deposit accounts # (maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)	8.00	13.51
	<u>8.00</u>	<u>13.51</u>

Held as lien by bank against Debt Service Reserve Account

Note 14 : Current Financial assets - Loans

Unsecured (considered good)

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Loans to employees	-	0.01
	<u>-</u>	<u>0.01</u>

Note 15 : Other current financial assets

Unsecured (considered good)

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Security deposits	0.00*	0.01
Interest accrued on deposits	-	0.00*
Generallion Based Incentive receivables	5.12	7.01
Other receivables	0.04	2.56
	<u>5.16</u>	<u>9.58</u>

*Security deposits as at March 31, 2022 amounts to Rs. 8,000/-

*Interest accrued on deposits as at March 31, 2021 amounts to Rs. 8,578/-

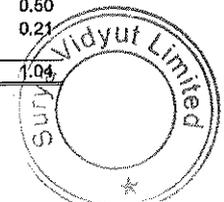
Note 16 : Current tax assets

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Advance income tax (net)	-	0.39
	<u>-</u>	<u>0.39</u>

Note 17 : Other current assets

Unsecured (considered good)

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Advances for goods and services	-	0.33
Prepaid expenses	0.70	0.50
Others	0.21	0.21
	<u>0.91</u>	<u>1.04</u>



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 18 : Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Authorised		
28,00,00,000 (March 31, 2021 : 28,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	280.00	280.00
	<u>280.00</u>	<u>280.00</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
25,19,05,800 (March 31, 2021 : 25,19,05,800) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid.	261.91	251.91
	<u>261.91</u>	<u>251.91</u>

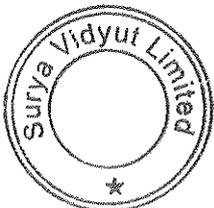
Footnotes :

- 1 There is no movement in number of equity shares and the amount outstanding thereon during current year and previous year.
- 2 Shares held by holding company :
25,19,05,800 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up are held by the parent company - Torrent Power Limited as at March 31, 2022 and 13,55,05,800 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up are held by the parent company CESC Limited as at March 31, 2021 and 11,64,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up are held by Haldia Energy Limited (Subsidiary of parent company CESC Limited) as at March 31, 2021.
- 3 Terms / Rights attached to equity shares:
The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim dividend.
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.
- 4 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company :

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% holding		No. of shares	% holding
Torrent Power Limited (jointly with nominees)	261,906,800	100.00%	CESC Limited	135,505,800	53.79%
			Haldia Energy Limited (subsidiary of CESC Limited)	116,400,000	46.21%

5 Details of shareholding of Promoters in the Company :

Promoter name	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Torrent Power Limited (jointly with nominees)	261,906,800	100.00%	100.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
CESC Limited	-	0.00%	(63.79)%	135,505,800	53.79%	0.00%
Haldia Energy Limited (subsidiary of CESC Limited)	-	0.00%	(46.21)%	116,400,000	46.21%	0.00%



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

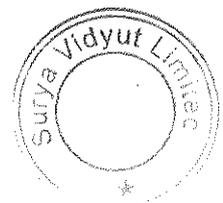
Note 19 : Other equity

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Reserves and surplus		
Retained earnings	<u>75.94</u>	<u>51.22</u>
	<u>75.94</u>	<u>51.22</u>

Footnote:

1 Retained earnings:

The retained earnings reflect the profit of the company earned till date net of appropriations. The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the balance in this reserve, after considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 20 : Non-current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Non-current borrowings		
Secured loans - at amortised cost		
Term loans @		
From banks	356.94	415.36
	<u>356.94</u>	<u>415.36</u>

@ After considering unamortised expense of ₹ 0.72 Crore as at March 31, 2022 and ₹ 0.97 Crore as at March 31, 2021.

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Current maturities		
Secured loans - at amortised cost		
Term loans \$		
From banks	57.12	58.01
Amount disclosed under the head 'Current Borrowings' [Refer note 21]	<u>(57.12)</u>	<u>(58.01)</u>
	-	-

\$ After considering unamortised expense of ₹ 0.25 Crore as at March 31, 2022 and ₹ 0.3 Crore as at March 31, 2021.

Footnotes:

1 Nature of security

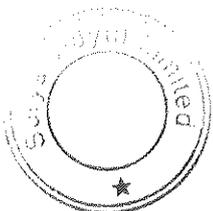
Term loans of ₹ 415.03 crore are secured (i) by way of mortgage / hypothecation in respect of the property, plant and equipment including its land, building, plant & machinery, etc., (ii) by way of hypothecation of movable assets and current assets, rights under the project documents of the company and (iii) pledge of 5.6% of equity shares issued by the Company, held by Torrent power Limited.

2 The future annual repayment obligations on principal amount for the above long-term borrowings are as under:-

Financial year	(₹ in Crore)
	Amount
2022-23	57.37
2023-24	60.42
2024-25	46.56
2025-26	47.53
2026-27	47.12
2027-28	49.74
2028-29	41.12
2029-30	39.31
2030-31	14.54
2031-32	7.45
2032-33	3.87

3 Undrawn term loans from banks, based on approved facilities, were ₹ Nil as at March 31, 2022.

4 As at year end March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company has used the borrowings from banks for the specific purpose for which it was taken.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 21 : Current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ In Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Secured loans		
Overdraft from banks (Refer footnote 1 and 2)	-	7.98
	-	7.98
Current maturities of long-term debt [Refer note 20]	57.12	58.01
Unsecured loans		
7.75% Loans from related parties (including interest accrued)	22.82	-
Other loans	14.50	-
	37.32	-
	94.44	65.99

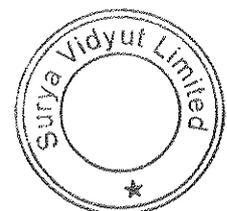
Footnotes:

- Facility is secured by second ranking charge on the current assets, movables properties, accounts receivables related to the Projects. Projects herein include a 26 MW wind power project and 20 MW wind power project of the Company.
- Undrawn cash credit from banks, based on approved facilities, were ₹ 10 Crore as at March 31, 2022. (₹ 2.02 Crore as at March 31, 2021)
- Loans from related parties and Other loans are repayable on demand.
- Undrawn Loan from related parties, based on approved limit, were Rs. 27.20 crore as at March 31, 2022.
- As at year end March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company has used the borrowings from banks for the specific purpose for which it was taken.
- The Company has borrowings from banks/financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. The terms of borrowings does not require the Company to file quarterly returns or statements of current assets.

Net debt reconciliation :

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	16.47	11.17
Current borrowings	(37.32)	(7.98)
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities and interest accrued but not due)	(415.11)	(476.04)
Lease liabilities	(0.69)	-
	(436.65)	(472.85)

	Liabilities from financing activities			Total
	Other assets Cash and cash equivalents	Current borrowings	Non-current borrowings Lease liabilities	
Net balance as at April 01, 2020	18.90	-	(529.33)	(510.43)
Cash flows	(7.73)	(7.98)	52.33	36.62
Interest expense	-	(0.59)	(44.18)	(44.77)
Interest paid	-	0.59	45.14	45.72
Net balance as at March 31, 2021	11.17	(7.98)	(476.04)	(472.85)
Cash flows	5.30	(29.32)	59.61	35.65
New lease	-	-	(0.71)	(0.71)
Interest expense	-	(0.56)	(36.43)	(37.04)
Interest paid	-	0.54	37.75	38.29
Net balance as at March 31, 2022	16.47	(37.32)	(415.11)	(436.65)



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 22 : Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Trade payables for goods and services		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises [Refer note 35]	0.02	0.01
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises	0.88	3.38
	<u>0.90</u>	<u>3.39</u>

Footnote:

1 Refer note 44 for ageing schedule of current trade payables.

Note 23 : Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Interest accrued on loans	0.08	1.40
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	1.49
Sundry payables (including for employees related payables)	0.00*	0.32
	<u>0.08</u>	<u>3.21</u>

*Sundry payables amounts to ₹ 41,356/- as at March 31, 2022.

Note 24 : Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Statutory dues	0.27	1.58
Provision for Corporate Social Responsibility	-	0.30
Sundry payables*	0.00*	-
	<u>0.27</u>	<u>1.88</u>

* Interest dues to Micro and Small enterprises for ₹ 342/- as at March 31, 2022. [Refer note 35]

Note 25 : Current provisions

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity [Refer note 37.2(d)]	0.02	0.22
Provision for compensated absences \$	0.02	0.23
	<u>0.04</u>	<u>0.45</u>

\$ Provision for compensated absences is disclosed under current provision as the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months however these are generally not repayable within a period of twelve months based on historical experience.

Note 26 : Current tax liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Provision for taxation (net of tax paid)	0.75	-
	<u>0.75</u>	<u>-</u>



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 27 : Revenue from operations

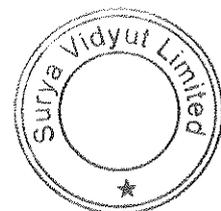
	Year ended March 31, 2022	(₹ In Crore) Year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers [Refer footnotes below]		
Revenue from power supply	105.44	101.28
	<u>105.44</u>	<u>101.28</u>
Less: Discount for prompt payment of bills	0.85	0.91
	<u>104.59</u>	<u>100.37</u>
Other operating income		
Income from Generation Based Incentive	10.78	10.26
Miscellaneous income	-	6.76
	<u>10.78</u>	<u>17.02</u>
	<u>115.37</u>	<u>117.39</u>

Footnotes:

- 1 Disclosure given above presents disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by market and other economic factors.
- 2 Timing of revenue recognition (from contract with customers) : Revenue from power supply is recognised over a period of time.

Note 28 : Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2022	(₹ In Crore) Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits	0.48	0.54
Others	0.02	-
	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.54</u>
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.01	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	0.61	-
Miscellaneous income	0.23	0.93
	<u>1.35</u>	<u>1.47</u>



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 29 : Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2022	(₹ In Crore) Year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	1.14	2.23
Contribution to provident and other funds [Refer note 37.1]	0.18	0.15
Employees welfare expenses	0.18	0.10
Compensated absences	0.02	0.06
Gratuity [Refer note 37.2(e)(2)]	0.11	0.04
	<u>1.63</u>	<u>2.58</u>
Less: Allocated to capital works, repairs and other relevant revenue accounts #	-	1.67
	<u>1.63</u>	<u>0.91</u>

Includes allocated capital works of Nil (previous year ₹ 1.67 crore).

Note 30 : Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2022	(₹ In Crore) Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest expense for financial liabilities classified as amortised cost		
Term loans	36.43	44.18
Lease liabilities	0.05	-
Other borrowing costs	0.53	0.59
Interest expense on loan from related parties	0.03	-
Amortisation of borrowing costs	0.30	0.35
	<u>37.34</u>	<u>45.12</u>

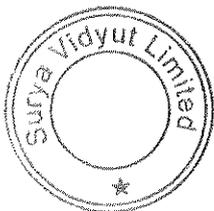
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 31 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year ended March 31, 2022	(₹ In Crore) Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment	34.41	37.64
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	0.14	-
Amortisation expense on intangible assets	0.04	1.39
	<u>34.59</u>	<u>39.03</u>

Note 32 : Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2022	(₹ In Crore) Year ended March 31, 2021
Consumption of stores and spares	0.01	-
Rent and hire charges	0.03	0.07
Repairs to Plant and machinery	25.78	16.15
Insurance	1.76	1.47
Rates and taxes	0.04	0.16
Corporate social responsibility expenses [Refer note 39]	0.30	0.30
Auditors remuneration [Refer note 38]	0.06	0.05
Legal, professional and consultancy fees	1.08	1.61
Miscellaneous expenses	2.14	3.35
	<u>31.20</u>	<u>23.16</u>



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 33: Income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

	Year ended March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) Year ended March 31, 2021
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	2.10	1.93
	<u>2.10</u>	<u>1.93</u>
Deferred tax (other than that disclosed under OCI)		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets	(73.98)	-
(Decrease) / Increase in deferred tax liabilities	59.18	-
	<u>(14.80)</u>	<u>-</u>
Income tax expense	<u>(12.70)</u>	<u>1.93</u>

(b) Reconciliation of Income tax expense

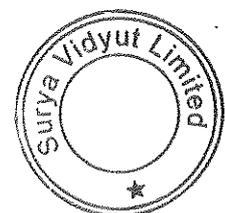
	Year ended March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit before tax	11.96	10.64
Expected income tax expense calculated using tax rate at 29.12% (Previous year -29.12%)	3.48	3.10
Adjustment to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Effect of:		
Expenditure not deductible under Income Tax Act	(3.48)	0.19
Tax incentives / deductions	-	(1.43)
Other adjustments including relating to accumulated MAT credit	(12.70)	0.07
Total	<u>(12.70)</u>	<u>1.93</u>
Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	-	-
Total expense as per statement of profit and loss	<u>(12.70)</u>	<u>1.93</u>

The tax rate used for the reconciliations given above is the actual / enacted corporate tax rate payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

(c) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) Year ended March 31, 2021
Deferred tax		
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation (Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss)	0.07	0.00*
Income tax expense / (income) recognised in other comprehensive income	0.01	0.00*

* Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans - Rs.18,328/- and Tax relating to remeasurement of the defined benefit plans - Rs. 3,202.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 33: Income tax expense (Contd.)

(d) Deferred tax balances

(1) The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets	73.98	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(59.19)	-
	<u>14.79</u>	<u>-</u>

(2) Movement of deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended March 31, 2022

	Opening balance	Recognised In profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	(₹ in Crore) Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment	-	(59.18)	-	(59.18)
MAT credit entitlement	-	14.21	-	14.21
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	59.77	-	59.77
Others	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)
	<u>-</u>	<u>14.80</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>14.79</u>

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended March 31, 2021

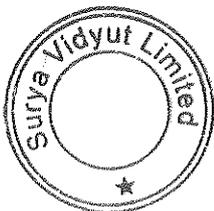
	Opening balance	Recognised In profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	(₹ in Crore) Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(3) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Accumulated MAT credit entitlement	1.25	13.36
	<u>1.25</u>	<u>13.36</u>

Management has made an assessment of the amount of taxable income that would be available in future to offset the Accumulated MAT credit entitlement available to the Company.

The assessment of taxable income involved several key assumptions including expected demand and electricity market scenario, which the management considered reasonable based on past trends, applicable tariff regulations / agreements and current and likely future state of the industry.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 34: Capital commitments

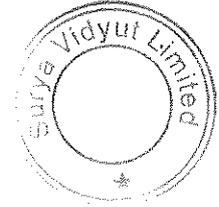
	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)		
Property, plant and equipment	2.17	-

Note 35: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006)

Micro and small enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) have been determined based on the information available with the Company and the required disclosures are given below:

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid [Refer notes 22]	0.02	0.01
(b) Interest due thereon	0.00**	-
(c) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year		
(i) Principal amounts paid to the suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(ii) Interest paid under section 16 of the MSMED Act, to the suppliers, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d) The amount of interest due and payable for the year (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid)	-	-
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid [b+d]	0.00*	-
(f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-

** Interest on late payment of MSME as at March 31, 2022 amounts to Rs. 342/-



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 36: Leases

This note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee. The Company's significant leasing arrangement are in respect of Land. The arrangements are for a period of 25 years and are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms.

(i) Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Right-of-use assets

	Notes	₹ in Crore)	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Land	5	2.66	-
Total		2.66	-

Lease liabilities

	₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current	0.07	-
Non-current	0.62	-
Total	0.69	-

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	Notes	₹ in Crore)	
		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	31	0.14	-
Interest expense (Included in finance costs)	30	0.05	-
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	32	0.03	0.07
Total		0.22	0.07

(iii) Maturities of lease liabilities

As at March 31, 2022:

	₹ in Crore)	
	Non-current lease liabilities	Current lease liabilities
Less than 1 year	-	0.07
Between 1 year and 5 years	0.28	-
5 years and above	0.99	-
Total	1.27	0.07

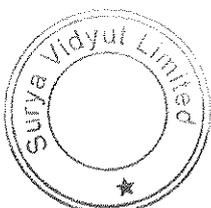
As at March 31, 2021:

	₹ in Crore)	
	Non-current lease liabilities	Current lease liabilities
Less than 1 year	-	-
Between 1 year and 5 years	-	-
5 years and above	-	-
Total	-	-

(iv) The total cash outflow for leases for the year was ₹0.10 Crore (March 31, 2021: NIL).

(v) Extension and termination options

These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. Extension and termination options are included in the lease term, only if the Company has the right to exercise these options and reasonably certain to exercise the right.



Note 37: Employee benefit plans

37.1 Defined contribution plan

The Company has defined contribution retirement benefit plans for its employees.

The Company's contributions to provident fund are made to the relevant government authorities as per the prescribed rules and regulations. The Company's contributions to the above defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss for the year in which they are due. The Company has no further obligation in respect of such plans beyond the contributions made.

The Company's contribution to provident fund aggregating to ₹ 0.18 Crore (Previous year - ₹ 0.15 Crore) has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss under the head employee benefits expense [Refer note 29].

37.2 Defined benefit plans

(a) Gratuity

The benefit payable is the greater of the amount calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme applicable to the employee. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. The gratuity benefits payable to the employees are based on the tenure of employee's service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving. The employees do not contribute towards this plan and the full cost of providing these benefits are met by the Company. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.

The liability in respect of plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation.

(b) Risk exposure to defined benefit plans

The plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk as described below:

Interest rate risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the liability.

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The most recent actuarial valuation of present value of the defined benefit obligation was carried out at March 31, 2022. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

(c) Significant assumptions

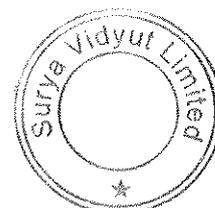
The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation were as follows.

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.33%	6.70%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	5.00%	5.00%

(d) The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Balances of defined benefit plan

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	0.02	0.22
Net (asset) / liability [Refer note 25]	0.02	0.22



Note 37: Employee benefit plans(Contd.)

(e) Expenses recognised for defined benefit plan and movement of plan liabilities

Following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss, other comprehensive income and movement in defined benefit liability:

(₹ in Crore)

	Unfunded plan- Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(1) Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation:		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	0.22	0.18
Current service cost	0.02	0.03
Interest cost	0.02	0.01
Past service cost	0.07	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising changes in financial assumptions	*	*
Actuarial (gains) / losses from experience adjustments	(0.07)	*
Benefits paid	(0.24)	*
Obligation at the end of the year	0.02	0.22
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
(2) Gratuity cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	0.02	0.03
Interest cost	0.02	0.01
Past service cost	0.07	-
Net gratuity cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss[Refer note 29]	0.11	0.04
(3) Gratuity cost recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(0.07)	*
Net (Income) / expense for the period recognized in OCI	(0.07)	*

* Actuarial (gains)/losses for the year ended March 31, 2021 amounts to ₹ 18,328/-

(f) Category wise plan assets

The scheme is unfunded.

(g) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis given below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Change in assumptions	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Increase / (decrease) in defined benefit obligation of gratuity		
+1.00% discount rate	0.00*	0.03
- 1.00% discount rate	0.00*	0.03
+ 1.00% salary escalation	0.00*	0.03
- 1.00% salary escalation	0.00*	0.03

* +1.00% discount rate: Rs. 10,597

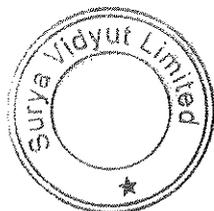
-1.00% discount rate: Rs. 16,251

+1.00% salary escalation rate: Rs. 16,296

-1.00% salary escalation rate: Rs. 10,527

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.



Note 37: Employee benefit plans(Contd.)

(h) The weighted average duration of the gratuity plan based on average future service is 23 years (Previous year - 10 years).

(i) Cash flow projection from the fund

Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting

	Unfunded Plan - Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1st following year	0.00*	0.00**
2nd to 5th following year	0.00*	0.20
6th to 10th following year	0.00*	0.00**
More than 10 years	0.08	0.26

*March 31, 2022

1st year: Rs. 581

2 to 5 years: Rs. Rs.5,947

6 to 10 years: Rs. 8,316

**March 31, 2021

1st year: Rs. 18,483

6 to 10 years: Rs. 33,661

37.3 Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The leave obligation covers the Company's liability for earned leave. Under these compensated absences plans, leave encashment is payable to all eligible employees on separation from the Company due to death, retirement or resignation; at the rate of daily last drawn salary, multiplied by leave days accumulated as at the end of relevant period. Refer notes 25 and 29 for the leave encashment provision / change in the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss.

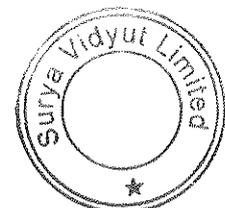
Note 38: Auditors remuneration (including taxes)

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
As audit fees	0.06	0.04
For other services	-	0.01
	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.05</u>

Note 39: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(a) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	0.30	0.30
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred	0.30	-
(c) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	0.30
(d) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	Not Applicable	No projects were identified as at year end and subsequent to the year end amount has been transferred to special account
(f) Nature of CSR activities	- Education for urban slum children. (Reach project) (2021-22) -For the purpose of setting up an International School in Kolkata (2020-21)	-
(g) Contribution to section 8 related companies, included in (b) above, in relation to CSR expenditure		
(i) UNM Foundation (formerly known as Tomascant Care Institute)	<u>0.30</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>0.30</u>	<u>-</u>

Footnote: Unspent amount as at March 31, 2022 is ₹ 0.30 Crore (March 31, 2021 ₹ 0.30 Crore) has been transferred to special bank account u/s 135 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 40: Earnings per share

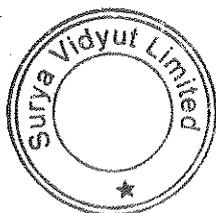
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Basic earnings per share (₹)	0.98	0.35
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	0.98	0.35

Basic and diluted earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit for the year used in calculation of basic earning per share (₹ in Crore)	24.66	8.71
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos)	251,905,800	251,905,800
Nominal value of shares (Rs.)	10	10

The Company does not have any dilutive potential ordinary shares and therefore diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 41: Related party disclosures

(a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

1	Parent Company	CESC Limited (upto March 11, 2022) Torrent Power Limited (w.e.f. March 11, 2022)
2	Ultimate Parent Company	Torrent Investments Private Limited (w.e.f. March 11, 2022)
3	Subsidiaries of Parent company #	Dhanwal Infrastructure Ltd (upto March 11, 2022) CESC Projects Limited (upto March 11, 2022) Crescent Power Limited (upto March 11, 2022) Torrent Solargen Limited (w.e.f. March 11, 2022) Visual Percept Solar Projects Private Limited (w.e.f. March 11, 2022)
4	Key management personnel	Adrit Pal Chowdhury (upto March 11, 2022)
5	Enterprise controlled by the Parent Company (upto March 11, 2022)	Integrated Coal Mining Limited (upto March 11, 2022) RPSG Resources Private Limited (upto March 11, 2022) (Previously known as Accurate Commoddeal Private Limited) (w.e.f. March 01, 2021) RPG Power Trading Co Ltd (upto March 11, 2022)
6	Non-executive directors	Saurabh Mashruwala (w.e.f. March 11, 2022) Nisarg Shah (w.e.f. March 11, 2022) Jigish Mehta (w.e.f. March 11, 2022) Subrata Talukdar (upto March 11, 2022) Gargi Chatterjea (upto March 11, 2022) Khalil Ahmad Siddiqi (upto March 11, 2022) Rajendra Jha (upto March 11, 2022)

with whom transactions have taken place during the year and previous year.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 41: Related party disclosures (Contd.)

(b) Related party transactions

Nature of transactions	Subsidiaries of Parent company		Key management personnel / non-executive directors		Enterprise controlled by the Parent Company		Total	
	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended
	31.03.22	31.03.21	31.03.22	31.03.21	31.03.22	31.03.21	31.03.22	31.03.21
Expenses Reimbursed	0.54	-	-	-	1.03	2.24	1.57	2.24
CEC Projects Limited	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	-
CEC Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06
RPSG Resources Limited	-	-	-	-	1.03	2.07	1.03	2.07
RPG Power Trading Co Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.11
Expenses Recovered	-	1.01	-	-	-	0.95	-	1.96
Crescent Power Limited	-	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	1.01
Integrated Coal Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	-	0.95
Sale of Assets	(0.20)	-	-	-	(2.22)	-	(2.42)	-
CEC Projects Limited	(0.19)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.19)	-
Dhartiwal Infrastructure Ltd	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-
Integrated Coal Mining Limited	-	-	-	-	(2.22)	-	(2.22)	-
Purchase of Assets	-	-	-	-	0.00**	-	0.00**	-
CEC Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00**	-	0.00**	-
Interest expense on loans received	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
Torrent Solargen Ltd.	0.00*	-	-	-	-	-	0.00*	-
Visual Percept Solar Power Projects Ltd.	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
Contribution towards CSR	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	0.30	-
UNM Foundation	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	0.30	-
Loans received	22.80	-	-	-	14.50	-	37.30	-
CEC Limited \$	-	-	-	-	14.50	-	14.50	-
Torrent Solargen Ltd.	6.10	-	-	-	-	-	6.10	-
Visual Percept Solar Power Projects Ltd.	16.70	-	-	-	-	-	16.70	-

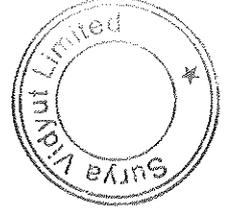
*Interest expense on loan received from Torrent Solargen Ltd. is Rs.38,856/-

** Purchase of assets from CEC Limited is Rs. 46,261/-

\$ Interest free loan has been received.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	1.12	0.79
	1.12	0.79



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

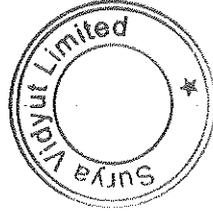
Note 41: Related party disclosures (Contd.)**(d) Related party balances**

(₹ in Crore)

	Subsidiaries of Parent company		Total	
	As at 31.03.22	As at 31.03.21	As at 31.03.22	As at 31.03.21
Balances at the end of the year				
Loans (including interest) (current)	22.82	-	22.82	-
Torrent Solargen Ltd.	6.10	-	6.10	-
Visual Percept Solar Power Projects Ltd.	16.72	-	16.72	-

(e) Terms and conditions of outstanding balances

The transactions with related parties are made in the normal course of business on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 42: Financial Instruments and risk review

(a) Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure in a manner to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while optimising the return to stakeholders through the appropriate debt and equity balance.

The Company's capital structure is represented by equity (comprising issued capital and retained earnings as detailed in notes 18,19) and debt (borrowings as detailed in note 20).

The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on an annual basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company's plan is to ensure that the gearing ratio (debt equity ratio) is well within the limit of 2.33:1.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period is as follows.

	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Debt	415.03	474.64
Total equity	<u>327.85</u>	<u>303.13</u>
Debt to equity ratio	<u>1.27</u>	<u>1.57</u>

Footnotes :

- 1 Debt is defined as all long term debt outstanding (including unamortised expense) + short term debt outstanding in lieu of long term debt.
- 2 Total equity is defined as equity share capital + all reserve (excluding revaluation reserve).

Loan Covenants

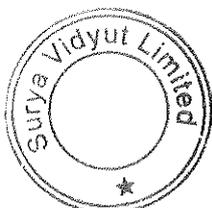
The company has complied with financial covenants specified as per the terms of borrowing facilities.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	16.47	16.47	11.17	11.17
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	8.00	8.00	13.51	13.51
Trade receivables	38.85	38.85	29.41	29.41
Loans	-	-	0.06	0.06
Other financial assets	<u>11.58</u>	<u>11.58</u>	<u>10.06</u>	<u>10.06</u>
	<u>74.90</u>	<u>74.90</u>	<u>64.21</u>	<u>64.21</u>
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	451.38	451.38	481.35	481.35
Trade payables	0.90	0.90	3.39	3.39
Other financial liabilities	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>3.21</u>	<u>3.21</u>
	<u>452.36</u>	<u>452.36</u>	<u>487.95</u>	<u>487.95</u>

Footnotes:

- 1 Financial instruments are measured at amortised cost and the carrying values are reasonable approximations of their fair values. These are classified as level 3 financial instruments



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 42: Financial Instruments and risk review

(c) Fair value measurement

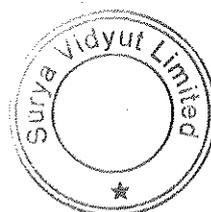
The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 : Inputs are Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable. This includes unquoted floating rate borrowing.
- Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

(d) Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations, routine and projects capital expenditure. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks viz interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk etc. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 42: Financial Instruments and risk review**Interest rate risk**

Most of the Company's borrowings are on a floating rate of interest. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR). The Company uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations.

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

	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ in Crore) As at March 31, 2021
Floating rate borrowings [^]	452.35	482.62
	<u>452.35</u>	<u>482.62</u>

[^] Transactions cost reduced from the borrowing is excluded.

Interest rate risk sensitivity:

Borrowings amounting to Rs. 14.50 crore is interest free and accordingly it is not subject interest rate risk. The below mentioned sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to interest rates for floating rate borrowings. For this it is assumed that the amount of the floating rate liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower, other variables being held constant, following is the impact on profit before tax.

	Year ended March 31, 2022 Profit / (loss)	(₹ In Crore) Year ended March 31, 2021 Profit / (loss)
Impact on profit before tax - increase in 50 basis points	(2.26)	(2.41)
Impact on profit before tax - decrease in 50 basis points	2.26	2.41

Credit risk**Trade receivables:****(1) Exposures to credit risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to the credit risk arising from the possibility that counterparties (primarily trade receivable, suppliers etc.) might fail to comply with contractual obligations. This exposure may arise with regard to unsettled amounts and the cost of substituting products that are not supplied.

(2) Credit risk management

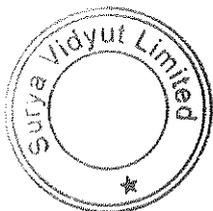
Credit risk is managed and limited in accordance with the type of transaction and the creditworthiness of the counterparty. The credit risk is limited as the revenue and collection are from Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company Limited, Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited and Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited which are a Government undertaking.

(3) Other credit enhancements

The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

(4) Age of receivables and expected credit loss

Based on an analysis of past trends of recovery, the management is of the view that the entire receivables are fully recoverable. Accordingly, the Company does not recognise any impairment loss on its receivables.



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

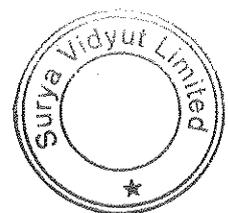
Note 42: Financial Instruments and risk review

The age of receivables and provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows.
As at March 31, 2022

		(₹ In Crore)
	Gross trade receivables	Allowance for doubtful debt
Less than or equal to 6 months	10.38	-
More than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year	7.01	-
More than one year	21.46	-
	<u>38.85</u>	<u>-</u>

As at March 31, 2021

		(₹ in Crore)
	Gross trade receivables	Allowance for doubtful debt
Less than or equal to 6 months	9.75	-
More than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year	8.86	-
More than one year	10.80	-
	<u>29.41</u>	<u>-</u>



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 42: Financial Instruments and risk review

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering the cash or another financial asset. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and unused borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring projected / actual cash flows. As of now, the Company's obligations are met by raising funds from its subsidiaries, secured loan from Bank and Receipt generated from sale of electricity.

Maturities of financial liabilities:

The Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods is given below. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

As at March 31, 2022

(₹ in Crore)

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Financial liabilities				
Non current financial liabilities				
Borrowings (including interest on borrowings) [^]	-	284.29	180.51	464.80
Lease liabilities	-	0.28	0.99	1.27
	-	284.57	181.50	466.07
Current financial liabilities				
Borrowings (including interest on borrowings) [^]	126.16	-	-	126.16
Trade payables	0.90	-	-	0.90
Lease liabilities	0.07	-	-	0.07
Other financial liabilities	0.08	-	-	0.08
	127.21	-	-	127.21
Total financial liabilities	127.21	284.57	181.50	593.28

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ in Crore)

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Financial liabilities				
Non current financial liabilities				
Borrowings (including interest on borrowings) [^]	-	311.20	243.74	554.94
	-	311.20	243.74	554.94
Current financial liabilities				
Borrowings (including interest on borrowings) [^]	94.74	-	-	94.74
Trade payables	3.39	-	-	3.39
Other financial liabilities	3.21	-	-	3.21
	101.34	-	-	101.34
Total financial liabilities	101.34	311.20	243.74	656.28

[^] Transactions cost reduced from the borrowing is excluded.



Note 43: Ageing schedule for Trade Receivables

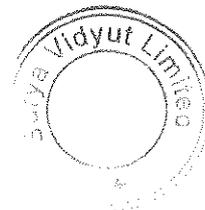
Current trade receivables:

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	10.38	7.01	21.46	-	-	0.00	38.85
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10.38	7.01	21.46	-	-	0.00	38.85

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	10.80	12.74	5.87	-	-	-	29.41
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10.80	12.74	5.87	-	-	-	29.41



Note 44: Ageing schedule for Trade Payables

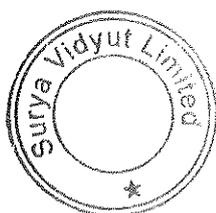
Current trade payables:

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues							
- Micro and Small	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.02
- Others	0.04	-	0.84	-	-	-	0.88
Disputed dues							
- Micro and Small	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.04	0.01	0.85	-	-	-	0.90

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues							
- Micro and Small	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01
- Others	-	-	-	3.14	0.08	0.18	3.38
Disputed dues							
- Micro and Small	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	0.01	3.14	0.08	0.18	3.39



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

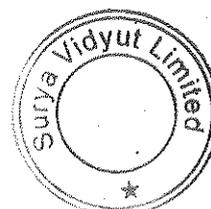
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 46: Financial Ratios

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	Variance (%)	Reasons for variation of more than 25%
(a) Current Ratio	0.73	0.89	-17.72%	NA
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	1.27	1.57	-19.15%	NA
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	0.78	0.96	-18.32%	NA
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	8.00%	2.92%	174.55%	Due to Increase in profit during the year as compared to previous period.
(e) Inventory turnover Ratio	96.09	117.29	-18.08%	NA
(f) Trade Receivables turnover Ratio	3.38	4.67	-27.63%	Due to Increase in debtors outstanding for the current year as compared to previous year.
(g) Trade Payables turnover Ratio	14.54	11.40	27.51%	Due to Increase in other expenses during the year as compared to earlier year.
(h) Net capital turnover Ratio	3.72	2.37	56.90%	Due to repayment of Bank OD in FY 21-22.
(i) Net profit Ratio	21.42%	7.42%	188.70%	Mainly due to change in depreciation estimate and increase in other expenses (Provision for O&M).
(j) Return on Capital employed	6.44%	7.10%	-9.23%	NA
(k) Return on Investment	6.26%	6.88%	-8.97%	NA

Explanations to items included in computing the above ratios:

- a) Current Ratio : Current Asset over Current Liabilities
- b) Debt Equity Ratio : Debt (includes borrowings) over Total Shareholder's Equity (including Reserves and Surplus)
- c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio: Earning available for debt Service over total debt
- d) Return on Equity Ratio : Net Profit After Tax over Average Equity (including Reserves and Surplus) i.e. Average Shareholder's Equity = Share Capital + Reserves and surplus + Deferred Tax liability (net) - Deferred Tax assets (net)
- e) Inventory turnover ratio : Revenue from operations over Average Inventories
- f) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio : Net Credit sales over average trade receivables
- g) Trade Payable Turnover Ratio : Other expenses over average trade payables
- h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio: Net sales over working capital
- i) Net Profit Ratio: Net profit over net sales
- j) Return on Capital Employed : Earning before Interest and Tax over capital employed (Capital employed Includes Total Share Holders Equity and Debt)
- k) Return on Investment: Time weighted rate of return over investment



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 46: Social Security Code

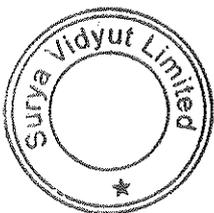
The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") which may likely impact the obligations of the Company for contribution to employees' provident fund and gratuity. The effective date from which the Code is applicable and the rules to be framed under the Code are yet to be notified. In view of this, impact if any, of the change will be assessed and accounted in the period in which the Code and the rules thereunder are notified.

Note 47: Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

- (a) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
- (b) The Company is in compliance with number of layers of companies in accordance with clause 87 of Section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
- (c) During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or kind of funds) to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:
- i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- Further, during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - ii) provide any guarantee, security, or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- (d) The Company has not invested or traded in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
- (f) The Company has not been declared Willful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
- (g) During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts in the course of tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (h) There are no charges or satisfactions which were registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
- (i) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
- (j) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in nature of loans to promoters/directors/KMPs/Related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Note 48: Operating segments

The Company's chief operating decision maker (CODM) assesses the financial performance and position of the company and makes strategic decisions. The Company is engaged in the business of generation and supply of Solar power. The Company's business falls within a single business segment "Renewable Energy". The company operates in India only. Hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".



SURYA VIDYUT LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 49: Company Secretary

The Company is in the process of filling the vacancy of whole-time Company Secretary, as required under Rule 8A of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Amendment Rules, 2014. The Company has time till September 10, 2022 to fill the said vacancy.

Note 50: Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on May 10, 2022.

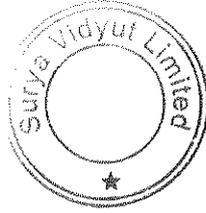
Signature to Note 1 to 50

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership No. : 045621
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022



Saurabh Mashruwala
Director
DIN: 01786490
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022

Nisarg Shah
Director
DIN: 08812336
Ahmedabad: May 10, 2022

